Race Problem-1938
Africa

LAGOS BABY WEEK

Nigerian Daily Times

CEREMONY AT RACE COURSE

2-14-38

Imperial Challenge Shield

Lagos Weekly

PRESENTED BY LADY BOURDILLON

Glowing Tributes To Baby Week Committee

DISTINGUISHED personages and an appreciably large number of people witnessed the formal presentation by Lady Bourdillon on Saturday afternoon at the Race Course, of the Imperial Challenge Shield which was won by Lagos for the best Baby Week held throughout the British Empire exclusive of the British Isles in 1937.

The Hon. the Director of Medical Services, Dr. R. Briercliffe presided at the ceremony.

The Challenge Shield, as already mentioned in these columns, has been won by Lagos for two years in succession and the Committee responsible for the enviable success fully deserve the eloquent tributes paid to them on Saturday.

It was a unique and successful ceremony; and it was gratifying to note that mothers attending the Infant Welfare Clinics responded to the invitation and turned up in good numbers, those resident at Ebute Metta being afforded transport facility.

Lady Bourdillon was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. J. A Maybin, C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Government, and they were both received by Dr. R. Briercliffe, Director of Medical Services, Mr. N. W. J. Turnbull, Organising Secretary of the Health and Baby Week Committee and Miss B. Skeritt—Sister-in-charge, Infant Welfare Clinics with whom was Mr. Ade's two-year-old daughter (Awanotu Taiwo) who presented Lady Bourdillon with bouquet of natural flowers.

Daily Times 2-14-38

Chairman Introduced

Introducing the chairman Dr. K. A. Abayomi, a member of the Health and Baby Week Committee said they had been very happy in their choice in selecting as the chairman of that afternoon's ceremony, one who held the reins of the Medical Government in this country. Dr. Briercliffe's fame had preceded him to Nigeria; he had been heard of in connection with the Malaria Epidemic in Ceylon where he performed yeoman service. He had endeared himself to all and sundry and his medical propaganda was being carried on in the most remote parts of Nigeria. He (speaker) therefore had pleasure in calling upon Dr. Briercliffe to preside.

Opening Address

On taking the chair Dr. Briercliffe delivered a short but touching address. Having expressed his pleasure to be there that afternoon he said the record which Lagos had set up during the past five years in the matter of its Health and Baby Week was one of which the people might well be proud. In 1933, he thought he would be right to say, when Lagos first competed for the Shield, the first place was lost by a small margin, but in 1935 and 1937 Lagos was better equipped and on each of the two occasions won the Challenge Shield.

Daily Times 2-14-38

Organisers' Great Ability

He (speaker) took special interest in the Shield which he had had occasion to see in Ceylon. This year the Shield had come back from Canada, and it meant a great effort to have won the trophy which was being competed for by the whole of the British Empire. Every one who took part in the Baby Week would recognise how weighty was the organising ability of Dr. Oluwole—Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Turnbull—Senior Sanitary Superintendent and Miss Skeritt—Sister-in-charge of the Infant Welfare Clinics.

The Late Dr. Vaughan

He took that opportunity to pay tributes to the memory of Dr. J. C. Vaughan, Chairman of of the Health and Baby Week Committee who possessed an extensive local knowledge and took keen interest in the work.

Before concluding, Dr. Briercliffe deplored the fact that public participation was withheld. He urged them to take part by subscription in the event of their not being able to take active part, and to respond to the appeal for fund.

He thanked Dr. Abayomi for his remarks about him (speaker) which he, however, considered a flattery.

The Presentation

He then called upon Lady Bourdillon to present the Shield, which the latter did amidst deafening applause, Miss Skeritt receiving it.

That being done, Lady Bourdillon inspected the babies present before leaving after Dr. Oluwole had moved a vote of thanks to her, Mr. Maybin and Dr. Briercliffe for gracing the occasion with their presence.

The Police Band was in attendance and discoursed lively music at intervals.

Packets of biscuits and tins of sardines were distributed among the mothers present before the gathering dispersed.

THE TEMPER OF BASUTOLAND

Pride in British Citizenship

By Sir John Harris

MORIJA, JULY.

"Above all let Britain beware how she handles the Basutos—if pressed too hard disaster of some kind will result. The Basutos may not fight, but they will not allow their freedom and their cherished British citizenship to be imperilled without a struggle of some kind; and remember this time the other protectorates will certainly make common cause with the Basutos." Thus counselled one of the oldest and most authoritative students of the South African political scene.

All the evidence I have gathered leads one to believe that except under the greatest provocation there is no risk of violent action by the Basutos, but it would be foolish to ignore the danger which many see of the possibility of violence coming from other quarters. The central fact of the Basuto situation is still the legacy bequeathed by Moshesh, the founder of the nation: British citizenship. No Paramount could remain ruler of the 650,000 Basutos for a single day if he forgot that he lived only to carry on the work begun by Moshesh.

A few hours ago I climbed the mountain-side of Motsiang, where dwells in almost hermit-like seclusion on a kind of cliff in the mountain the present ruler of the Basutos. His physical disability gives him at first sight the appearance of a high priest of some Eastern kingdom, but, with the aid of young and vigorous councillors, he rises and soon dispels any idea of senility. His greatest pride, he tells his visitors, lies in the fact that he, Griffiths Lerotholi, descends directly from Moshesh; his greatest responsibility is that of holding daily watch and ward over liabilities and responsibilities handed down to him by a line of kings.

Then with amazing accuracy he quotes from dispatches and agreements going back 120 years, during which he emphasises that the Basutos have ever been loyal to the British people, and concludes that the Basutos, happy and contented, ask only that they may not be driven from their British citizenship. Any transfer appears to the Basutos to be to a foreign Government under which sooner or later they would lose British citizenship.

Only when this the oldest Paramount of the three protectorates had finished his general statement did he enlarge upon those other factors which are stirring the feelings of the Basutos. As the great-grandson of Moshesh described the indignities suffered—for it is of indignities rather than of injustice or even cruelty that the people complain—he rose to a height of burning eloquence which lifted his enfeebled physical frame and voice to the plane of a prophetic aspect. The fervour of his declaration and his enumeration of lofty ideals made one forget the invalid and see only the patriot.

One of the strongest arguments made for incorporation in the Union is that socially and economically the Basutos would stand greatly to gain. In reply to this argument the Basutos say that they would lose, not gain, by incorporation. In education and health the level is claimed to be much higher than anything in the Union; for example, the school attendance is 64 per cent of possibles in Basutoland, as against 30 per cent in the Union. Whatever economic backwardness of Basutoland there may be is claimed to be due mainly to the fact that the country is surrounded by Union territory which imposes trade disabilities. The Basutos also reply that they do not wish to exchange their simple peace and happiness for the kind of industrial progress they see in the Union—an industrial progress which may give much to the white races, but for the native worker spells much poverty and degradation.

With the Basutos the main objection is clearly that of status. They assert that under British control there is no colour bar to their progress, but that under the Union they would cease to possess the right to advance to citizenship. I had the great good fortune to discuss this point with an eminent Dutch authority, a man of recognised culture and one holding high office. He agreed that in this matter the Basutos are justified. He said that with Afrikaans it is a matter of religious convictions; they hold that not man but the Almighty had settled this once for all—"A servant of servants shall he be." Therefore by divine ordering the only relationship must for all time be that of servant to master. I asked: "Is this gulf never to be bridged, even by men of higher attainments and character?" He replied: "I am certain our people would never agree to any actual association with coloured persons"—and it must be admitted that many British share this attitude. It is this situation which, even if he desired otherwise, is driving General Hertzog to uphold his policy of the colour bar, for if he did not he would probably cease to retain the confidence of his supporters.

One big factor seldom noticed is the increasing effect of the ceaseless propaganda against incorporation. There are over 100,000 Basutos working in the Union territories; these men, who are great writers, fill their letters with reports—alas! all too well founded—of the indignities and injustices the natives suffer in the Union. No doubt they portray their sufferings in lurid terms, but the cumulative effect of one in every six of the Basutos issuing a constant stream of propaganda is helping to fan to white heat the repugnance of every Basuto to incorporation in the Union. I shall not readily forget a young educated Basuto who, when I emerged from the kraal of Lerotholi, exclaimed: "Sir, think not that you have been listening to the voice of our Paramount Chief as an individual; you have been listening to the voice of every man, woman, and child throughout Basutoland."

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Native School Children Faint From Hunger

STARTLING stories of starvation among Native school children were given by Native school teachers to members of the Government Committee investigating tuberculosis among indigent Natives.

Many children are said to faint from hunger and one teacher said that out of 590 pupils at his school only 100 had breakfast. About 300 children in the school usually had only one meal a day.

Mr. A.W. Dlamini, head teacher of the Taylor Street Government School, Durban, said that many of the children in his school were undernourished. The parents received low wages and the housing was bad. Most of the children had no milk at all. Some of the children drank the Shimeyana that their parents made for illicit sale. In his school of 700 pupils there had been 39 cases of tuberculosis. He advocated the issue of free milk to Bantu children.

4-9-38

No Breakfast

Mr. B. Malinga, head teacher of the Maria Government Aided School, Durban, said that he had collected statistics from his pupils. Out of 590 in the school only 100 had had breakfast. Many children had only the food left over the night before. which had been open to rats, flies and cockroaches.

Only 200 children were obtaining two meals a day and 300 only had one meal a day. Out of the total, 370 were badly nourished. About 100 children had collapsed from time to time from hunger. Free milk was supplied to the Indian school next door but could not be obtained for Native children.

The parents of his pupils were mostly labourers.

Mrs. I. Sililo, Secretary of the Bantu Child Welfare Society, asked for cheap butter for Natives under the Government scheme. Trained Bantu nurses would help in stamping out the disease.

Mr. Oliver Khumalo, Government Native Malaria Assistant, said that Native sufferes in the Reserves feared deportation to hospital. The food in the Reserves was sometimes plentiful but unbalanced. The semi-urban Natives ate too much rice and mealie meal. Overstocking had reduced the amount of milk available.

Dr. H. McMurtrie, Medical Superintendent of the Mariannhill Mission Hospital, said that of the 531 patients in his hospital last year 67 had suffered from tuberculosis. He saw about 3,000 patients a year and roughly a fifth of them suffered from tuberculosis. Dr. McMurtrie said that many of the cases were so bad that it was useless admitting them to hospital. Milk for Native school children would be useful.

Mr. A. Spargo, Inspector of Native Schools, for the area from Umzinto to Tugela, gave figures for eight schools varying in location from a small urban area to a remote reserve.

Out of the 980 pupils 90 per cent. said they had had breakfast on the day he put questions. Tbe same percentage had at least two meals a day. Some of the children had been too ashamed to say that they had only one meal.

In the country the children's diet consisted exclusively of what was being harvested. Barely 5 per cent. had milk every day and 25 per cent. were undernourished. Collapse was unknown except in times of drought.

One Meal A Day

Mr. G. R. Dent, Inspector of Schools for Alfred County, gave similar figures. He said that 592 children out of 3,299 said that they had come to school without meal. They would be without food for 17 hours. More than 5 per cent. said they had only one meal a day. A total of 733 were visibly undernourished. In one Reserve school 43 per cent. of the children were undernourished but the average throughout was 22 per cent.

He said he had been told of 21 cases of collapse due to starvation. The position was probably more serious than it appeared as food was more plentiful at this time of the year than at any other and many children were reluctant to give away the state of poverty at their homes.

Assistance For Bantu Tuberculotics.

Mr. James said that sufferers required assistance but he was not sure that actual cash payment would be the best method. He felt that there should be some investigation on the subject of supplying relief in the form of suitable food.

4-9-38

Mr. T. J. Chester, Manager of the Durban Municipal Native Administration Department, said that repatriation of tuberculosis sufferers would be of the greatest benefit. Where the sufferer had no recognised home he should be sent to a colony established for the purpose. Some sort of grant was necessary. It was no use sending the Native back to his kraal unless he could live there.

He strongly recommended free milk for Native school children in urban and semi-urban areas.

Dr. O. Lyall Shearer, Municipal Medical Officer dealing with the examination of Natives contrasted the life of the Native in rural areas and in the towns. In the country, he said, the Native had evolved a primitive way of life that had sound health provisions as its basis. But in the towns there were few facilities for recreation. "In the towns the majority of the Natives have no outlet for their natural instincts and there is no direction to the control of his activities," he said. There is no healthy sublimitation of his instincts. Those instincts cannot be suppressed and he turns to drink, prostitution and fighting in amaleita gangs."

Dr. Shearer said that the tendency among employers was to give money in place of food. The Native economised on the food and his resistance was thereby lowered. Adequate playing fields were necessary for Natives in towns.

Their Plaything.

The attitude which shows neither manliness nor prowess is shown by some members of the European public in the exercise of their franchise prerogatives in trying to win the present elections by a careless and irresponsible reference to the African population.

There is no doubt but that we shall bear more of these insulting remarks upon the voteless and stifled section of the population. In their speeches in the election campaign a cowardly use of these privileges is distinctly shown. It seems that these gentlemen think the success of the Black Menace of several years ago, which brought success to the Nationalist is a safe and successful use of the machine. But in truth it was nothing of the sort, as it was merely the ill-usage of these rights. The Native Africans are frequently back-bitten where they have no chance of explaining themselves or their attitude in these matters.

The present Administration has been charged on occasions with giving the Native African the vote the land, and Education. This is bare-facedly criticised by members of the public who strenuously insist that these prerogatives of citizenship should be fully granted to them and their children. To argue that Native Africans should be deprived of even the small ineffectual use of the Franchise in their native country, where their numbers are so overwhelmingly higher than those of any section of the population, is reprehensible in the extreme.

The question of the apportionment of land for Native Africans has been discussed before the country and in Parliament for several years and it was generally acceded that it is nothing but justice to demarcate lands where Africans may confidently live their lives in peace without fear of any further removal to give place to members of the superior race. If the History of these removals could be written, it would be really a painful account of tribes being forced to leave their old homes and the graves of their fathers when some white strangers came to tell them that this was now his land and that they may leave or pay him rent. The present Government was trying to stop these heart-aching movements even if those hearts are black ones.

These Union citizens also criticise the present Administration for sanctioning Agricultural schools for Africans. Can it be that these people want to see the African always clad in sackcloth, illiterate

and incapable of carrying Agricultural operations on a paying basis, except only for the platteland farmers? Are there to be no good farmers among Africans?

The Government is spending thousands of money to assist Agriculture of which the African gets practically nothing and when the Government's conscience is rightly pricked to do something for the African, the fact is used as a pretence to wrest power from the Government and put into power these who will starve and keep the African permanently under the foot of the tyrannous farmer.

The venom some of these Sanballats show toward Africans is amazing. Recently, it was falsely rumoured by those of this ilk that before the Centenary celebration of Dingaan's Day the Zulus would rise and attack the Celebration. This was clearly a subterfuge to give these Philistines a pretence to attack any group of Zulus in that neighbourhood and shoot them down.

Black and White in South Africa

The admirable articles by Sir John Harris on his visit to the native protectorates in South Africa make clear the complexities of the problem which the wisdom of British and Union statesmen will have to solve in the years ahead. The South Africa Act of 1909 contemplated the eventual transfer to the newly made Dominion of the native protectorates—Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland—still governed directly by the Crown. The Union, which since the passing of its Status Act in 1934 has formally emerged to full nationhood, urges the quick fulfilment of that intention. The native communities concerned, whose wishes we are bound by treaty and by repeated assurance to observe, are, as Sir John Harris's articles confirm, resolutely opposed to the transfer. It could hardly be otherwise. The Union has lately completed, after years of debate, a body of native laws which, whatever their ultimate effect, begin by bearing hardly on the native under their control. He is stopped by the Colour Bar Act from taking part in certain skilled and semi-skilled industries and condemned to a perpetually inferior place as a workman. He is debarred by a Land Act from acquiring land outside the reserves, which are not adequate to contain his people. He may be moved from urban areas where his numbers are considered too great and forced to wander in search of work. His freedom of movement is limited by restrictive pass laws, his hope of political progress by the deprivation of the direct vote in the only province where he had it. The policy as a whole has one aim, the segregation of the native in so far as he is not wanted for ill-paid work of an inferior sort. It is based, as one eminent Dutch authority admitted to Sir John Harris, on a view of the native's destiny that has never been taken by British statesmen. According to it he must abide for ever by the Scriptural injunction "A servant of servants shall he be."

Education may be limited in Africa, but news spreads fast and far. The protectorate natives are kept well informed by those who have worked in the Union of the hardships endured by their fellows. Tradition, moreover, is strong among them, and the origin of the protectorates is well remembered. Bechuanaland was placed under British rule in 1885 at the request of its chiefs, who found government by the settlers oppressive. Khama, to whom the largest tribe, the Bamangwato, looked for guidance throughout most of the ninety-three years of his life and whose son, Tshekedi Khama, is now paramount chief, was given many assurances that the status of his people should not be interfered with. Moshesh, the father of Basutoland, looked constantly throughout his long life for British protection from the colonists and concessionaries who pressed upon his people. When they were forcibly annexed to the Cape the Basuto declared that, since they could no longer reach Queen Victoria's Government, "silence like the dark-"ness of night has descended on the people," and when, on the advice of two such diverse counsellors as Gordon and Rhodes, the home Government resumed responsibility for them they regarded themselves as "a new people, being born a second time." The Swazi too, after bitter experience of provisional administration by the Transvaal in the eighties, came with relief under British rule. The three protectorates have many differences—in their size, in their administration, and in the character of their people and their land,—but their link with the Crown and their mistrust of government from any other quarter are a part of the history of them all.

It is not to be expected that this mistrust can be quickly overcome, however loyally British and Union administrators work together in the protectorates. Yet overcome in time all must hope it will be. An improvement in the conditions of the natives within the Union is a first essential. and that may come when the better aspects of recent legislation have had a chance to show as clearly as its repressive elements now do. A second is that the rights of the protectorate natives should be as firmly entrenched under any change of rule as they now are. They are contained in a schedule to the South Africa Act of which the last clause provides that any alteration in it must receive the assent of the British Government. A Union Government receiving charge of the protectorates would take over the obligations of the schedule. But it could not bind its successors not to alter them, and in that event the British Crown would, since the passing of the Union Status Act, have no constitutional power to prevent the change. It is a danger of which the native chiefs are well aware. They point out that in the event of the accession to power after transfer of a Union Government anxious to exploit the land resources of the protectorates there would be no appeal against an alteration of their safeguards. It need not defeat statesmanship to agree, given the will, on some arbitral authority, acceptable to both countries and to the chiefs, which would safeguard the integrity of the laws on which the protectorates are based. But that is a matter for the future. Before the question of setting up such an authority need be considered much will have to be done to overcome native suspicion. The present arrangements for British and Union collaboration in the areas are a useful beginning, but it would be idle to hope for quick results.

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THE COLOUR BAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Poverty and Unrest Among the Natives

By Sir John Harris

BLOEMFONTEIN, JULY.

In one of his greatest speeches made in 1926, General Smuts uttered a remarkable warning and prophecy. At that time the Government of South Africa was embarking upon its first definite colour bar legislation debarring British subjects of any colour—and solely because of their colour—from attaining to any form of industrial or civic citizenship. General Smuts then warned South Africa of the danger; he said: "The bill will be taken as an outrage not only by Black Africa but by Yellow Asia"—"We shall gather on our heads the hatred of the whole of Asia"—"We, a handful of whites, are ring-fencing ourselves first with an inner ring of black hatred and beyond that with a ring of hatred of the whole of Asia"—"The natives are seething with discontent all over South Africa"—"In these circumstances the Colour Bar Bill gratuitously produced here is a firebrand flung into the hayrick."

Are we of this generation to witness the fulfilment of this prophecy? That is the question which leaped forward in every discussion from the Cape to Bulawayo, from Bechuanaland to Zululand, no matter with whom the discussion took place—Government officials, traders, planters, chiefs, native councils, natives on the highways, on farms, or in the locations and reserves. The answer to the question is "Not just yet," for everything depends on the decision of the House of Commons over the protectorates, because that is becoming the acid test. It is also "not quite yet" because though the African is an ardent lover he is a slow hater. But what is admitted to be true is that suspicion and discontent have increased disastrously since General Smuts's prophecy—and who can be surprised?

The native has become poor to desperation; the price of everything he buys—blankets, shoes, and clothing—has been driven up nearly 50 per cent, whilst during the same period his wages, in spite of South Africa's spectacular prosperity, have not increased by a penny piece. Mr Donald Molteno, M.P., has just returned from a tour in his constituency. (Incidentally British Liberals will be cheered by the spectacle of the nephew of Percy Molteno giving a great lead to Liberalism in South Africa.) During his tour Mr. Molteno found that agricultural workers on a 60-hour week were getting ½d. an hour and a few mealies, no land for cultivation, no rations of meat (only "a bit occasionally"). This ½d. an hour also gives the master the right to call in the labour of wife and children. That ½d. an hour is £6 a year, out of which the wretched worker has to pay £1 a year poll tax!

The total acreage of land in South Africa is about 300,000,000, divided in the proportion of approximately six acres to every native and 131 acres to every white man—or 370 acres per head of the white population on the land—and nobody suggests that the whites have the worst land and that the best has gone to the native! Then side by side with this intense poverty is the continual passing of racial legislation; the pace has become so rapid that the native is caught in its toils before he realises that it has been passed. This has added enormously to native discontent.

The demand for native labour, which in fact makes utterly absurd the segregationalist policy, is becoming the dominant economic motive behind all native legislation. Take the latest, "The Urban Areas Amendment Act." When this was first considered it was to be a measure to control potential undesirables, "professional agitators, slum landlords, liquor sellers, prostitutes," and so on. Now that the measure has reached the Statute-book and is being applied it is seen to be a piece of machinery for shifting natives away from urban areas to areas where there is a demand for labour even though the natives so moved may have no relationship whatsoever to territory to which they are moved.

The pass laws superimposed upon mass poverty have accentuated native discontent; thousands of natives are being hustled into prison for pass law offences which have not the remotest connection either with crime or even with any desire to commit an offence. At the same time the revenue benefits to the tune of £500,000 per annum. But these irritations and injustices take second place with the native as a cause of discontent; the native is wise enough to see that they are but the inevitable result of the colour bar. It would be an entire misapprehension to regard the colour bar attitude purely as race prejudice and no more—it is much more.

The brightest feature in the situation is that in every territory, and in every walk in life, there are white men who realise that the present attempt to consign the native merely to the position of a hewer of wood and a drawer of water is indefensible and that something must be done to save South Africa from giving permanence to this native policy. But it would be a profound mistake to think (as some seem to be doing in England) that this scattered opinion is an organised force capable of influencing policy. True, there are some healthy signs of this in Capetown, Johannesburg, and Durban. The Native Affairs Commission in its report, however, treats their opposition to colour bar legislation with a contempt which is surprising only to those who do not know this statutory body of native defenders! They say "the voting in Parliament on racial legislation shows their influence to have been negligible."

The way of racial salvation for British, Afrikaans, Jews, Indians, coloured and native people can never be found along "colour" lines. The surrender of the protectorates to such a policy would precipitate a clash of colour which might lead, as General Smuts pointed out, to a position of the utmost gravity. "A year ago [1925] I warned the Union Government that the effects of their policy [colour bar] would not stop in South Africa but would provoke a world conflict." The way of wisdom would be to postpone any transfer of the protectorates until some way has been found to remove the admitted causes of this widespread suspicion and discontent. Happily there is still time for men of goodwill and common sense to accomplish that desirable task.

In Support of Amalgamation

The evidence taken in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland by the Bledisloe Commission was completed in Wankie, where Mr. C. N. Sturgeon, mine secretary of the Wankie Colliery, submitted memoranda and was orally examined, though in his private capacity.

Mr. Sturgeon supported amalgamation; it would bring the control of Native labour under one Government, and he considered Native administration in Southern Rhodesia better than in the Crown Colonies, because the officials were permanent and were in close contact with local conditions. Native representation in Parliament would introduce the Natives to politics; he preferred that they should keep in touch with the Imperial Government through the Governor.

The declared policy of the Labour Party in England might lead to the loss of British territories in Africa if Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were left to the Imperial Government's control. Moreover, if amalgamation were rejected, it would imply a lack of trust, and would lead to a revulsion of feeling which might induce Southern Rhodesia to seek closer union with the South.

A free interflow of Native labour was desirable, and the less the Native was interfered with, the better he liked it. To force a system of deferred pay on the Native would be interfering with the liberty of the individual. Personally he did not find that Native labour arrived debilitated; he had never had to rest his labour for a fortnight on arrival. As for the Native evidence given in Northern Rhodesia, he was not satisfied that it was spontaneous. The ideas expressed were so similar that coaching or a common origin were suggested.

Commissioners Returning to England

The African end of the work of the Royal Commission closed last week, and Mr. Orr-Ewing, M.P., and Mr. Fitzgerald sail from Cape Town to-day in the "Llandovery Castle," to be followed to-morrow in the "Arundel Castle" by all their colleagues, except Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, who will fly back to London from the Rand, which he has been revisiting.

Lord Bledisloe, the Chairman, opening the annual agricultural show in Salisbury last week, said that the cattle on view were of a high average standard, and could be compared with exhibits to be seen in any part of the Empire outside the Mother Country. At a luncheon of the Rotary Club he appealed strongly for a policy of populating the empty lands of the Empire overseas.

[Editorial reference to the evidence given by Mr. Wilson is made under Matters of Moment.]

Natives have a just Claim for Education.

There seem to be a fear that when a Native is educated the Whiteman's intellectual supremacy might be put to the test in a fair competition

IF South Africa wants to develop her resources to the full, she will have to develop the Native races—not necessarily on the old traditional ideas of classical education, but in any way which offers them a full and decent life.

This country frequently boasts of possessing one of the most liberal educational systems in the world, but the type of education provided for the non-Europeans is another thing. Africans are not even consulted in the framing of the curriculum for Native schools.

Sometimes we hear of indifference, but it seems probably that the woefully inadequate facilities provided for these people are due to a positive hostility. To educate the Africans, according to many critics is to spoil them—in other words to make it little less easy to exploit them. What little school is provided is unsuitable to the conditions obtaining in this country and adds more to the inferiority complex. The real needs of the Native population have been completely ignored. There seem to be a fear that when a Native is educated the Whiteman's intellectual supremacy might be put to the test in a fair competition. Such a point of view is extremely shortsighted and form the narrower and the most selfish point of view.

The Africans should be educated to help in the advancement of our country and for the economic amelioration of the present conditions of their people. The Native races have a just claim for education

Outstanding Native Priest

THE Church in East Africa, and particularly the Diocese of the Upper Nile, has lost a worker of outstanding ability by the death in the Lango district of Uganda of Canon Sira Dongo. Born in the Belgian Congo 60 years ago he was taken captive by the Banyoro to the eastern shores of Lake Albert, but when the King of Banyoro rebelled against British rule in 1889, and was pursued and captured, Dongo, his gun-bearer, was released. He became a Christian, and in 1904 went with the Revs. A. B. Lloyd and A. L. Kitching to open a mission station in Patigo, in the Acholi country, and knowing the language well, he was of great assistance to Mr. (now Bishop) Kitching in translating the Gospels and the whole of the New Testament into that tongue. How important was this work is shown by the fact that during the last five years 20,000 New Testaments have been sold among the Acholi.

In 1913 Dongo helped the Rev. A. B. Fisher to start a new mission station at Gulu, and four years later he was ordained deacon. Since then he had been the African leader of the Church in Acholi and Lango. He worked hard in establishing a mission station at Boroboro, persuaded the chiefs to contribute £50 to start a boys' school, and after six years was chiefly instrumental in collecting £1,200 for a church, the foundation stone of which he laid.

A good mechanic, he repaired bicycles for the mission, and used his own motor-cycle in visiting his churches.

Where Education Fails

"The promotion of Native clerks and teachers as gombola chiefs," says the Provincial Commissioner's report for 1937 on the Toro and Ankole districts of Uganda, "though recommended by the Native administration, often leads to disappointment. They fail to develop a sense of responsibility, and give way easily to various dishonest practices. The past conditions, which produced men of strong personality, no longer exist; and education too often turns out men more intent on increased emoluments than on the welfare and progress of the people."

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Cotton Production Reviewed

The remarkable expansion of the Uganda cotton industry during the past few years is emphasised in the annual report for 1937 of the British Cotton Growing Association. The value of cotton exports was £2,682,210 in 1935, £3,326,879 in 1936, and in 1937 it had increased by nearly a further million pounds to £4,269,282.

Experiments over a number of years have proved, says the report, that early plantings give a higher yield, and while every effort is made to encourage this, the effort is considerably limited by the fact that a large proportion of the plantings can be carried out only after the harvesting of the grain crops.

India continues to be the biggest buyer, being always prepared to pay a little more than the United Kingdom and the Continent. Japan's takings vary considerably year by year, according as to whether the price is favourable in comparison with that of American cottons; for many years Japan obtained quantities of Uganda cotton through India, but in the past two years the direct shipments to Japan are a near reflection of her consumption.

The output of ginned cotton in the Sudan totalled 332,856 bales, against 251,725 bales in the preceding 12 months. Since 1926, the season following the completion of the Sennar Dam, the area under Sakel cotton in the Gezira, irrigated by gravitation, has more than doubled.

In Tanganyika it is estimated that the Natives received some £368,325 from the sale of 64,499 bales of cotton; India took 65% of the total and the U.K. 15%.

Nyasaland showed a decline in production for the second successive year, namely 5,744 tons in 1937, compared with 6,381 tons in 1936. The setback was attributed to late plantings, but seed will in future be available as early as December 28, and arrangements have been made for a more rapid distribution of seed. Demand for seed for the 1938 crop was good.

Child Labour in Kenya

Attention was lately drawn in Parliament to the fact that a measure passed in Kenya specifies ten years as the age at which native children may be recruited for certain kinds of labour. The practice compares unfavourably with that obtaining in the African possessions of other Powers. In the Spanish colonies fifteen is the age, in the Portuguese fourteen, in the French fourteen unless the child is accompanied by an elder, when it is reduced to twelve. In reply to several questions on Wednesday Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was able to point to certain safeguards in Kenya. Children are not recruited without the consent of the parent and of the district officer, and the medical officer must be satisfied of their fitness. But when the pressure that is constantly brought to bear upon district officers to stimulate the flow of labour from the reserves is taken into account the value of this protection is diminished. Moreover, it has to be remembered that, as the law stands, should the child for any reason break the contract that has been made for it it is liable, like its elders, to fine or imprisonment. An international conference at Geneva is endeavouring to secure the abolition of these penal sanctions in the recruitment of African labour. It is doubly unjust that they should apply in the cases of children who cannot be held responsible for the contracts made for them. It is some reassurance that a special committee is to report on the whole question of child labour in the colony. It should certainly secure the repeal of a clause which, however humanely it may in fact be used, is clearly bad in principle.

CHILD LABOUR IN KENYA

Not a Local Matter

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—During the debate on the Colonial Office Vote on June 14 several of the speakers returned to the issues involved in the recent lowering of the minimum age for child labour in Kenya from twelve years to ten. At the close of the debate the Secretary of State announced that the Governor of Kenya had set up a local committee of inquiry "to review and report upon the question of child labour in Kenya, particularly as regards the minimum age and the application of penal sanctions in the enforcement of contracts entered into by juveniles."

This matter of child labour is an Imperial, not merely a local, matter. A local inquiry cannot be impartial and detached. During my 34 years in East Africa I have had much experience of both local and Imperial inquiries. The Imperial Government has had occasion in the past to send out commissions of inquiry into questions of land, closer union, justice and taxation. It has never yet sent out a commission to report on the many and complicated vital issues arising from the rapid industrialisation of primitive peoples.

If the Secretary of State wants an inquiry which will "save the face" of the Colonial Office, a local committee of inquiry is the best calculated to effect this. After all, it was a local authority which asked the Secretary of State to sanction child labour at ten. Let that local authority give its defence before an Imperial commission. Further, and this needs to be emphasised, the problems involve all our East African dependencies and not Kenya alone.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. Owen, Archdeacon of Kavirondo, Kenya.
Stocks Green, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, June 21.

Coloured Children's Outing

On July 13, the annual outing for many of London's Coloured children, arranged by the League of Coloured Peoples, took place. One coach with about 40 fortunate youngsters went to Bournemouth as guests of the East Cliff Congregational Church, the members of which defrayed all expenses—an example which the League would be delighted to see followed by others next year.

Three other coaches, with about 120 children from various parts of London went to Epsom where the local Brotherhood under its genial chairman, Mr. J. G. Beaumont, entertained the youngsters for the third time. The outing was made possible by gifts from friends all over England, while United Dairies Ltd. stepped in with a gift of a bottle of milk for each child on arrival.

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Brilliant weather and delightful surroundings contributed to the success of the fifth annual garden party of the League of Coloured People, which took place at Roundwood, Hutton, Essex, the kind invitation of Mr. Arthur Burns. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was represented by Sir George Tomlinson, Dr. H. A. Moody and his family, the Archbishop of the West Indies Lady Graeme Thomson, Dr. Olorun-Nimbe, Dr. O. A. Alakija, and Messrs. L. Solanke and I. G. Cummings.

The gathering, which was permeated with the friendly feelings that it is one of the main functions of the League to promote, was presided over by the Archbishop of the West Indies. Speaking of the present unrest in the West Indies, he drew attention to the lack of knowledge of Colonial affairs among people in this country as well as to the genuine interest aroused when once the British conscience has been stirred sufficiently. Mr. John Payne, the well-known Negro tenor, entertained the party with recitations from the works of Paul Lawrence

Race Problem – 1938
Africa

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ROBS PEOPLE'S SHARE OF PROFITS

Nationalists Antagonising Poor Whites And Natives

DURING the Budget debate in Parliament last Monday, Nationalist M.P.'s severely criticised the Government for its neglect of Poor Whites and betterment of the Native's lot. Dr. van der Merwe (Nationalist, Winburg) while realising that

" a dictatorship already existed—the dictatorship of big capital which robbed the people of the country of their rightful share of the gold profits, and rendered the Government powerless to deal with certain matters ' moved an amendment that, inter alia, separate working spheres be created for certain unskilled European workers. Obviously this aims at maintaining non-European unskilled workers in exclusive wage compartments.

Poor White Beside The Native

The Nationalist member for Aliwal (Mr. Strydom said that Mr. Havenga's surpluses every year had done nothing to help the poor white population, who were unable to maintain the position that they had a right to beside the Native. Mr. Leslie Blackwell somewhat retrieved the position of self-contradiction among the Nationalist members when he explained that the Native was required to pay £1 in poll tax when little was done for him—was underpaid and under-educated, while at the same time the Coloureds and poor Whites were under- nourished and underfed.

Analogy Of Soil And Sub-Soil

The Nationalist members evidently cannot see the wood for the trees in antagonising the poor White as a class with the Native. The country is at the peak of industrial development, a situation which demands self-protection of the various participants in its prosperity. It is not a case of race against race, but the self-assertion of each stratum of contributors saving itself against undue exploitation. As the farmer replenishes the content of his soil by ploughing up the sub-soil below to make available the latent plant food for his crop ; in the same way does big capital bleed the poor White and finish up by turning over the Native to replace the former for further exploitation

Nationalist members will learn of this philosophy of the capitalist only when they have lived down that narrow racial distinction, and when they have tried to co-operate through labour unions and organisations with the black masses. This does not involve social equality in any way.

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Africa

Abyssinia

Hurrahs Turn To Groans As Italians Get Bill For Ethiopian Conquest; Duce Presses Road-Building

Taxes Pile Up On The Home Folks To Pay For Work In New Colony

By Milton Bronner
Post Special Corresponaent

ROME, Jan. 3.—Is was all very well for Italians to cheer their head off for Il Duce when he started to build the new Roman Empire by making the vast territory of Ethiopia an Italian outpost. But now the triumphant eagles of the conquering legions have turned into chickens that are home to roost in the form of taxes—taxes—and more taxes.

The highest recent estimated budget receipts of Italy were 20,311,000,000 lire. The Ethiopian affair has already been estimated to cost 18,111,000,000 lire—or pretty close to the state's entire year's income. Now you will understand why new taxes are piling up. At that, the war with Ethiopia probably cost Italy far less than if it had been waged by a democracy like France or England. Fascist Italy pays its army privates and officers very low salaries. Being a totalitarian state, Italy could get ships to carry its troops, and supplies and munitions for them at rock bottom prices.

War Cost Under Billion

The official cost of the war is given out as $644,148,935. But having won the war and made a possession of the one-time independent Ethiopia expenses were only begun. The first appropriations for a six-year program of deelopment amounts to $106,383,000. In addition, $53,191,000 has been set aside for the Africa Ministry, the new government department of which the Duce has made himself the head. On top of that $159,574,000 has been earmarked for road building alone. But even those figures are not complete. No statistics have been given out on the continuing cost of maintaining a big army in Ethiopia. And even with low pay, soldiers must eat. The army is not yet able to live off the country.

Roads Encourage Small Towns

The big sum allocated for the purpose of road building reveals one of the plans of the Fascists for Ethiopia. For a long time the Duce and his advisers pondered whether to build railways or roads The roads had it. Railways cost a heap of money. They consume iron and coal—and Italy has neither. She must buy them elsewhere. But roads can be built out of the material at hand in the country. The Italians are among the best road builders of the world—direct descendants of the supreme road builders—the Romans.

Roads, if cut by an enemy or bombed from the air, can rapidly be rebuilt. Railways cannot. The latter tend to centralize population, leading to the building of big towns. Roads encourage decentralized village life—which is exactly what Italy wants in its new territory.

Mussolini has devised an entirely new colonization plan. Ethiopia is not to be a colony; but an Italy in Africa. A start was made on Oct. 28 last—the 15th anniversary of the Fascist march upon Rome. The heads of 400 peasant families from Romagna, Mussolini's home province, were sent out to Ethiopia to be farmer soldiers. They will farm the land and, armed, will guard it.

They will be under strict military discipline for two years, at the end of which their wives and children may join them. Later there will be wholesale settlement and the sections of Ethiopia granted future settlers will be called after the province from which they come. Thus in Ethiopia there will be a Romagna, an Apulia, a Venezia, etc.



In carrying out the Ethiopian program of road building, Premier Mussolini follows in the footsteps of the supreme road builders—the Romans, from whom the Italians are descended.

Selassie Denounces War In Radio Speech

LONDON (ANP)—Asking his listeners to "please remember in your prayers those weak and oppressed people who have turned their confident gaze toward the Star-Spangled Banner and the land of liberty as if to discern the star announcing redemption and peace," Haile Selassie, exiled emperor of Ethiopia, broadcast a special Christmas Day message to America over the Columbia Broadcasting system.

In his greetings, the negus also said "there are no reasons, however legitimate they may be, that justify war. If the people of the world had followed in the footsteps of the Saviour of the World, they would no longer remain divided into hostile camps."

PRAISES AMERICA

"Was it not inspired by those noble principles that among your brethren of other countries rich sons of America have succeeded in laying the foundation of a new international order which best responds to the law of the Redeemer?

"To banish the scourge of war, to reassemble all the states great and small in a family of nations, so that any differences that may arise between them might be settled according to right and justice.

"But alas, it is also true that the shadow of the evil one is floating over the earth even if only to render more deserving the efforts of the wise.

"It happens that ambitious men succumb to its temptation and lead people toward crime and desolation, and owing to the violations of the laws of the international society, owing to those repeated aggressions that your illustrious president spoke to you about recently, the treaties which guarantee to every people security and peace lose their sacred character.

"The consuls of peace vacillate and the noble institutions are baffled. It is the result of 20 centuries of Christian civilization which threatens to fall to pieces. Then it will be the return to the law of the jungles, to barbarity.

"In order that the work of evil may not triumph again over this redeemed humanity, all peace-loving peoples must rally together for the definite reestablishment of right and peace. It is not only war that can stop war. Earnest goodwill, conscious of their mission and strengthened by the support of free people, can yet save this precious treasure and stop war and reconstruct where it destroys and desolates."

The exiled monarch spoke in Amharic, which was translated for the radio audience by E. R. Murrow, Columbia's foreign representative.

Italy and Ethiopia

Arrival of New Viceroy

THE DUKE OF AOSTA, Viceroy of Ethiopia, took up his duties in Addis Ababa last week. He arrived in the capital piloting his own machine at the head of a squadron of bombers, and was met by Marshal Graziani and other dignitaries. Later he met a crowd of 8,000 Moslems, many of whom carried posters eulogising the Italian nation and expressed devotion to Italy. A torchlight procession of Fascists took place at night.

The Holy Synod of the Coptic Church decided in Cairo last week to excommunicate the Abuna Abraham in Ethiopia. On December 22 a telegram was sent to the Abuna set up by the Italians as Patriarch of the Coptic Church in Ethiopia, pointing out that by accepting office he had violated a sacred trust, and summoning him to appear in Cairo to answer the charges against him; he was warned that if he failed to send a message within five days intimating that he would return to his ecclesiastical allegiance he and his supporters would be excommunicated. No message having been received in Cairo in reply, the Holy Synod took action.

The Former Emperor

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, was a good deal in the news during Christmas week. It was announced that he is selling his house in Bath and removing to London, where he may settle permanently and where he may study the English language; he escaped unhurt from a taxi-cab crash as he was driving from Paddington Station to the Ethiopian Legation on his way to Broadcasting House, whence he sent a pathetic Christmas message of peace by wireless to the United States; and he received a message from the Friends of Ethiopia League addressed to "Your Imperial Highness, Haile Selassie I, Negus Negasti, Lion of Judah, Christian Emperor of Ethiopia."

The Emperor Haile Selassie has received a reply from the Queen of the Netherlands, to whom he had telegraphed that he was disturbed to learn that, on the invitation of the Dutch Government, the States of the Oslo Convention were to consider according *de jure* recognition to the annexation of Ethiopia by Italy. The Queen's reply said that while fully persevering in its traditional policy of the defence of international law, her country was bound to take account of the fact of the Italian occupation, and that the measures of the League of Nations in which the Netherlands took part were not able to prevent it. Her Majesty added that in view of the importance of maintaining normal diplomatic relations with Italy, her Government was consulting with other Powers concerning the regularisation of relations with that country, but her Government had meantime no intention of proceeding to *de jure* recognition.

An agreement has been signed in Rome to regulate trade between Japan and Italian East Africa. The Ethiopian market has been closed to Japanese goods for some time past, the Italians wishing to reserve it as much as possible for Italian products. Under the anti-Comintern Pact, however, Italy agreed to give satisfaction to Japanese demands. It is believed that the new agreement provides for the entry into Ethiopia of Japanese textiles and one or two other classes of goods of a total annual value of about £175,000.

Two of the journalists who lost their lives in Spain last week had served as war correspondents during the Italo-Ethiopian campaign. Mr. E. R. Sheepshanks, one of Reuter's war correspondents in Ethiopia, had been only two months in the country before he had to be invalided home suffering from dysentery; he had captained Eton at cricket in 1928. Mr. Edward Neil was a 34-year-old American, whose first assignment as a war correspondent was with the Italian forces in Ethiopia; he entered Addis Ababa with the southern column, and had hoped to re-visit the country to see what changes had taken place under their occupation.

GRAZIANI TAKES SCEPTRE FROM ADDIS ABABA

Rome Receives Imperial Symbol Of Ethiopian Glory

3-19-38

ROME, March 18—Emperor Haile Selassie's jewel-encrusted crown which came down to him from an imperial lineage more than three thousand years old, was presented to Premier Benito Mussolini by Field Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, former Italian viceroy of Ethiopia at a special ceremony held in the Chigi palace Monday.

The centuries-old crown and gold sceptre were removed from the vaults of the Banque Imperiale d'Ethiopie when Addis Ababa, native capital fell to the Italian army in May, 1936. Marshall Pietro Badoglio, who led the Roman legions into the Ethiopian capital and who was recalled to Rome shortly thereafter, impounded the personal funds of Emperor Haile Selassie and confiscated all of his personal belongings as the first act of his military command.

Since the Bank of Ethiopia was left unto a joint directorate of French and English administrators through special authorization by the Conquering Lion of Judah, Selassie had no apprehension as to the security of his emperial crown and other valuables safely put away in a special vault. But the Bank of Ethiopia did not escape the fate of Ethiopia, it too became a part of Italian claims to ownership, and with it went all that was deposited therein.

At the behest of Mussolini, the famous marble statue "Conquering Lion of Judah" that once symbolized the might of Ethiopia, and which was placed at the entrance of the imperial palace during the reign of King Menelik, was brought to Rome in February 1937. Now that the imperial crown and sceptre are in the colonial museum of the Fascist capital, all Mussolini needs to complete his rare East African collection is Haile Selassie's French dog and English derby.

ITALY'S HOLD ON ABYSSINIA

British Help?

"It is fairly clear that without British assistance Italy could not be holding Abyssinia to-day," said Mr. G. T. Garratt, formerly correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in Abyssinia, when addressing a meeting organised by the Abyssinian Association last week. Britain, he said, was policing Abyssinia's borders for the Italians and supplying isolated Italian posts. At Gembela, indeed, there was a combined Anglo-Italian post through which sixty or seventy lorry loads of material passed into Abyssinia every day. We had definitely assisted Italy into Abyssinia, and were now assisting her in it.

Discussing the state of Abyssinia before the war, he said that too much had been made of the condition of her border territories. They were her borders merely because they were "such foul places, that nobody else would have them at any price." The administration under the Emperor had been at least as good as that of any large Indian State, except Mysore and two others. Nothing of that was left; it had now been reduced to the level of a slave State. Its many contacts with foreign residents had been swept away; all the foreign missionaries had been driven out, and with the agreement of the British Government.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, moving a resolution urging the Government to withhold de jure recognition of the supposed Italian conquest and to reconsider Lord Halifax's statement that Italy had obtained control of virtually the whole of Abyssinia, referred to the article on Abyssinia which appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" and which showed how much resistance is still going on. They owed a deep debt of gratitude, she said, to the "Manchester Guardian," and she hoped that this and the succeeding articles on the subject would be reprinted.

Italy in Ethiopia

ITALY'S policy in opening up and developing Italian East Africa is dealt with in an article in the *Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik* of Heidelberg by Mr. Gerhard Herrman, who writes:—

"A very essential difference can already be seen between Italy's policy in opening up her Colony in East Africa compared with that of the old Colonial powers. Italian East Africa is to be more than merely a supplier of food and raw materials for the Motherland. Not only in order to save transport expenses, but in order to make the Colony in course of time a self-contained economic unit, the intention is to build up manufacturing industries on the basis of local raw materials.

"Ethiopia's timber supplies, for example, make possible the establishment of saw mills, cellulose and paper works, plant for production of oil from wood etc., whereby a considerable part of local fuel requirements can be covered on the spot. The deposits of iron and coal in Harrar are to form the basis for the establishment of big steel works. Although they are to be used in the first place for the production of railway lines and bridge-building material, according to the experts' plan it ought to be possible within no less than five years to manufacture cars locally.

"These ambitious industrial plans naturally demand correspondingly skilled labour. The Natives are of course not suited for such work. Since the summer of 1936, therefore, a big flow of Italian building and industrial workers and handworkers has set in. In the summer of 1937 there was a labour army of 116,000 people in the Colony, a number which has in the meantime been considerably increased."

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

EGBA INTELLIGENCE REPORT

READ AT EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

Proposed Reforms Presented

THE QUESTION OF NATIVE AUTHORITY

Abeokuta, July 14.

A REMARKABLY large assembly composed of leading chiefs and the educated elements of the community attended the extraordinary Council meeting held to-day for the purpose of reading the much discussed Intelligence Report and the reforms proposed therein.

There were present at the meeting the Resident, Capt. Miller, the Alake, the Oshile, the Agura and the Olowu, and representative Egbas resident at Ibadan and Lagos who came purposely to attend the meeting.

An Auspicious Day

The Alake in his introductory speech described the day as auspicious in the annals of Egbaland and referred to the growing political consciousness of the people evident from the enthusiastic interest they take in the affairs of their country.

The Resident delivered a great speech in the course of which he appealed to the people to give the proposals, which were still tentative, their deep consideration. He assured them that any suggestions made would receive the closest attention of the Government.

Copies Of Report Distributed

Following the Resident's speech the Alake distributed copies of the report and the recommendations for reforms to the sectional Obas, the Ogbonis, Chiefs and representatives of the educated elements. The report and the proposed reforms are to form the subject of close study and deliberation at the sectional meetings which may be attended by the Administrative Officers.

The Resident emphasized that His Excellency has approved of the proposals only as a basis for discussion, and the people were at liberty to make suggestions.

Coercion in Native Marriage

Official Replies to a Common Complaint

"APPARENTLY ATROCIOUS SCENES of struggling Native girls being dragged to the villages of their husbands are a relic of marriage by capture," writes Sir Armigel Wade, Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and at the time Acting Governor, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies now published as Command Paper 5784, and in support he quotes a report by an officer engaged in tsetse fly control:—

"Recently I was shocked when a girl was literally carried kicking and screaming into my camp. I intervened, and ordered her to be put down and sent home unmolested. She was. Next day, she returned on her own, and I found her in camp living with the very man to whom she had been carried screaming. It was only after I had taken the parties before the headman to get the marriage voluntarily registered that I discovered that the apparent resistance was part of the customary marriage ceremony, and that my intervention a matter for the amusement of all concerned."

"I have no doubt," continues Sir Armigel dryly, "that similar incidents have sometimes created a misleading impression in the minds of others besides this particular officer."

"Cases of physical coercion (for marriage) and what I presume to be meant by real coercion, do not occur," deposes Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland. "In this respect the Native girl of Nyasaland is as independent and as little subjective to discipline as the young Englishwoman of to-day; and cases of response to parental pressure are probably less frequent in Nyasaland than in England."

The Real Problem

"Cases of real coercion are very infrequent in Uganda," remarks Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of that Protectorate. "It is to be observed, as was pointed out by one speaker at the Conference by the British Commonwealth League—a full report of which by *East Africa and Rhodesia* was included in the Secretary of State's dispatch—that the real problem in modern Africa is the breakdown of traditional moral restraints and the spread of prostitution. It may be that tribal custom in relation to marriage produces an occasional abuse or injustice, but anything which tends to weaken it may result in far worse evils; for it is not excessive restraint which is the most serious danger for the women of Africa, but excessive licence."

"In this Territory," remarked Sir Harold MacMichael, the then Governor of Tanganyika, "the parental wish in the choice of a husband carries great weight. There is, of course, nothing novel or surprising in this principle, which, until towards the end of last century, was accepted by most young girls of our own race. . . . I have not heard of physical coercion for years, and I doubt if modern Native public opinion would permit it.

"I remark, however, that young African girls do not often put up much resistance to their parents concerning marriage; they obey, and subsequently elope. Parents know that when this happens repayment of bride-price must be made by them, and for this reason they are usually afraid to make girls marry if they are decidedly against the proposal.

"'Capture' by the bridegroom is a part of many tribal marriage customs; it is correct for the bride to 'resist,' but this is prearranged and understood, and must not be mistaken for real coercion."

[Editorial comment will be found under Matters of Moment.]

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

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Abeokuta, July 14.

A REMARKABLY large assembly composed of leading chiefs and the educated elements of the community attended the extraordinary Council meeting held to-day for the purpose of reading the much discussed Intelligence Report and the reforms proposed therein.

There were present at the meeting the Resident, Capt. Miller, the Alake, the Oshile, the Agura and the Olowu, and representative Egbas resident at Ibadan and Lagos who came purposely to attend the meeting.

An Auspicious Day

The Alake in his introductory speech described the day as auspicious in the annals of Egbaland and referred to the growing political consciousness of the people evident from the enthusiastic interest they take in the affairs of their country.

The Resident delivered a great speech in the course of which he appealed to the people to give the proposals, which were still tentative, their deep consideration. He assured them that any suggestions made would receive the closest attention of the Government.

Copies Of Report Distributed

Following the Resident's speech the Alake distributed copies of the report and the recommendations for reforms to the sectional Obas, the Ogbonis, Chiefs and representatives of the educated elements. The report and the proposed reforms are to form the subject of close study and deliberation at the sectional meetings which may be attended by the Administrative Officers.

The Resident emphasized that His Excellency has approved of the proposals only as a basis for discussion, and the people were at liberty to make suggestions.

Coercion in Native Marriage

Official Replies to a Common Complaint

'APPARENTLY ATROCIOUS SCENES of struggling Native girls being dragged to the villages of their husbands are a relic of marriage by capture,'' writes Sir Armigel Wade, Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and at the time Acting Governor, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies now published as Command Paper 5784, and in support he quotes a report by an officer engaged in tsetse fly control:—

" Recently I was shocked when a girl was literally carried kicking and screaming into my camp. I intervened, and ordered her to be put down and sent home unmolested. She was. Next day, she returned on her own, and I found her in camp living with the very man to whom she had been carried screaming. It was only after I had taken the parties before the headman to get the marriage voluntarily registered that I discovered that the apparent resistance was part of the customary marriage ceremony, and that my intervention a matter for the amusement of all concerned."

" I have no doubt," continues Sir Armigel dryly, " that similar incidents have sometimes created a misleading impression in the minds of others besides this particular officer."

" Cases of physical coercion (for marriage) and what I presume to be meant by real coercion, do not occur," deposes Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland. " In this respect the Native girl of Nyasaland is as independent and as little subjective to discipline as the young Englishwoman of to-day; and cases of response to parental pressure are probably less frequent in Nyasaland than in England."

The Real Problem

" Cases of real coercion are very infrequent in Uganda," remarks Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of that Protectorate. " It is to be observed, as was pointed out by one speaker at the Conference by the British Commonwealth League—a full report of which by *East Africa and Rhodesia* was included in the Secretary of State's dispatch—that the real problem in modern Africa is the breakdown of traditional moral restraints and the spread of prostitution. It may be that tribal custom in relation to marriage produces an occasional abuse or injustice, but anything which tends to weaken it may result in far worse evils; for it is not excessive restraint which is the most serious danger for the women of Africa, but excessive licence."

" In this Territory," remarked Sir Harold MacMichael, the then Governor of Tanganyika, " the parental wish in the choice of a husband carries great weight. There is, of course, nothing novel or surprising in this principle, which, until towards the end of last century, was accepted by most young girls of our own race. . . . I have not heard of physical coercion for years, and I doubt if modern Native public opinion would permit it.

" I remark, however, that young African girls do not often put up much resistance to the wishes of their parents concerning marriage; they obey, and subsequently elope. Parents know that when this happens repayment of bride-price must be made by them, and for this reason they are usually afraid to make girls marry if they are decidedly against the proposal.

" ' Capture ' by the bridegroom is a part of many tribal marriage customs; it is correct for the bride to ' resist,' but this is prearranged and understood, and must not be mistaken for real coercion."

[Editorial comment will be found under Matters of Moment.]

MALARIAL INFECTION AS TREATMENT

Account Of A "Mosquito Farm"

London, July 15.

An account of a "mosquito farm" where 27,000 mosquiteos had been bred from a single female and infected with malaria so that they in turn might be used to infect patients suffering from certain forms of disease for which artificially induced malaria is a recognised treatment is given in the report on the Ministry of Health Malaria Laboratory at Horton.

The treatment of general paralysis of the insane by means of induced malaria was started in 1917 and has since been adopted in every civilised country in the world. If applied in a sufficiently early stage of the disease the malarial treatment will usually result in the recovery of the patient and his return to normal life, but even if applied later, it is found in a large proportion of cases that the length of life is increased. Among those patients who remain in institutions many so treated show definite mental and physical improvement.

IMPERIAL BABY WEEK CHALLENGE SHIELD

Won By Freetown Baby Week Committee

London, July 13.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has telegraphed congratulations to the Freetown Baby Week Committee on winning the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield.—Reuter.

MISSING LINK IS FOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA

Discovery Settles Dispute About Cradle Of The Earth

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa Sept. 16—"Always something new comes out of Africa" is an ancient truism, and that the "missing link" between man and ape is believed to have been found there is perhaps not surprising since the continent is supposed to be the cradle of the earth.

In an address by Professor W. K. Gregory, anatomist of the American Museum of Natural History, he vindicates the claim of Dr. Robert Broom, F. R. S., to have found this link with his discoveries in Transvaal last year and early this spring.

Early this summer the professor came to South Africa to study "Australopithecus Transvaalensis," as Dr. Broom's famous ape-man is called. The remains were found in Sterkfontein caves, near Krugersdorp, Transvaal. A reconstruction of the "missing link" will be exhibited in New York.

Supplies Connecting Link

The so-called missing links, explained Professor Gregory, were links which held the civilized world together. The Karroo formations, formed by the slow disintegration of a highland which geologists were agreed existed in the north of the Karroo, supplied a connecting link which was nowhere else so developed.

This Karroo record, he continued, was connecting link with the records in Australia and South America, and Dr. Broom's researches in Karroo had, therefore, done more to advance the knowledge of the mammal-like reptiles of the Karroo than any other scientists's developments. "The deposits of a human or sub-human kind found at Sterkfontein and Taungs are very important," said the professor.

"Professor Dart's find at Taungs represented an infant, and therefore it was difficult to connect it with the other finds which were adult forms. Therefore Dr. Broom's discovery is very important, and to us it is unmistakable that the teeth of his specimen show a remarkable likeness to man and ape, and it is, therefore, truly a connecting link between ape and man."

NATIVES ANGRY OVER SEIZURE OF CATTLE

Stage Sit-down Strike To Compel Hearing Of Their Grievances

NAIROBI, Africa, Sept. 16—The seizure of the cattle of the Wakamba tribe of Kenya by the government with the aid of armed force, led the natives, together with their women and children, to trek to Nairobi, where they staged a sit-down strike until the governor of the colony, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham should grant them request to lay their grievances before him. The cattle seizure began after the erection of a meat factory, to which the natives were forced to sell their cattle.

The Kenya government claims that this is to arrest the soil erosion in the Reserves and that it is in the interests of the tribe. It would certainly assist the tribe more if the government were to extend the lands allotted to them as Reserves and to assist them with advice and aid in improving their stocks and methods of agriculture.

Angered by Seizure

Angered by the seizure of their cattle they have wrung a promise from the governor, after seven weeks' protestation, to meet the tribe on the Wakamba Reserve. For these seven weeks more than 2,000 of the natives have been squatting on the race course at Nairobi. They set up a camp in the open.

The young men formed a circle on the outside, the old men and the elders formed a second circle, the women formed a third circle, and the young children and babies were placed in the center. At present, the nights in Kenya are bitterly cold, and scantily clad women and children endured the ordeal with difficulty. In one night two children were born in the camp.

From their own and other native reserves, truck-loads of food, wood for fires, crates of chickens, sacks of flour were taken to the camp. Repeated requests for an audience with the governor brought cold refusals. Finally, in the seventh week, Sir Robert gave his consent to this week's meeting in the Wakamba Reserve. Now the trek homeward has begun.

Forcible Collection

It is hoped that some alleviation of the natives will issue from this audience, but seeing how the government has neglected the natives' problems for so many years, it is difficult on the whole to see what steps they will take. No attempt has been made to explain the government's policy in instructing the cattle seizure, and the natives have naturally placed the construction upon it that the motives are ulterior.

This is buttressed by the fact that the collection of the animals has been forcible, that it has taken place after the construction of the meat essence factory, and that the sales are enforced at a price which is only a fraction of the market price. In some instances the cattle were put up for auction and fell under the hammer at as low as 1s.

The local European population is restrictive because a large part of the King's African Rifles and the police force are recruited from men whose cattle have been seized, which may have something to do with the governor's unbending his attitude of stern adherence to the letter of the ordinance. The natives' unity may wring further concessions from the governor, but a pliant trust in him will not.

THAT MALNUTRITION does exist among Africans is not to be denied, but that truth appears to be capturing more than its fair share of the limelight of publicity, and to be perverted by the reiterated suggestion in certain political quarters that British administration in our Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias is in some way responsible for it, thus adding this particular crime to a long list of alleged misdemeanours. The effect of malnutrition can be seen not only in most native hospital patients, but in many Africans who apply for work on farms, mines or Government departments, but that circumstance does not constitute a fair indictment of British African rule, which is earnestly seeking to improve native diets. Long before Great Britain extended her control over a large part of Africa, the bloodthirsty and exterminating raids of the Zulus under Chaka, of the Matabele under Mozilikatze, of the Masai and the Ngoni, to say nothing of more localised inter-tribal conflicts, had spread among the conquered tribes not "malnutrition," but actual starvation, which sometimes culminated in cannibalism. To the credit of our race, that has stopped. It has also to be remembered that African agricultural tribes, playthings of the vagaries of a capricious climate, lived under the constant threat of starvation and that our Colonial Governments have mastered that menace.

African Natives and "Malnutrition."

Race Problem—1938

Africa

FOREIGN NEWS.

HOW WHITES RULE BLACKS UNDER UNION JACK IN AFRICA.

"Worst slums in the world." declares the Glasgow "Forward," Labour weekly, referring to the conditions of the Natives in the Union of South Africa. This statement heads a review of a pamphlet issued by the International African Service Bureau, entitled "Hands off the Protectorates." Says "Forward," "Much as the native population of South Africa resent British rule they like the prospect of being ruled by the Union of South Africa still less, for they fear that this suggested change over would mean still greater exploitation of the black man and the quickening of the process by which he is driven out of his village to become the low-paid wage slave of the factory and mine. In a new threepenny pamphlet, 'Hands off the Protectorate,' the International African Service Bureau outlines the reasons against handing over Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to the Union Government.

WORST SLUMS IN THE WORLD.

"They tell us," continues "Forward," "that under the Union Government; The urban native population is housed in Locations. It has been estimated that about 1,500 000 Bantu are living permanently in these urban areas, which contain some of the worst slums in the world. Tuberculosis, dysentery, typhus, syphilis all flourish and create a high mortality. The report of the Tuberculosis Commission declares that "the dwellings, with few exceptions, are a disgrace and the majority unfit for human habitation. Generally speaking, the dwellings are mere shanties, nothing more than hovels, dark and dirty, with mud floors, often below ground level." Healthy adults and children sleep, eat and cook in the same room with persons suffering from all kinds of infectious diseases in varying stages of advancement. General Smuts has affirmed that "the natives in this country are going rotten with disease and are becoming a menace to civilisation," but his Government takes no steps to better their conditions." When the question of handing back colonies to Germany is under discussion we are frequently told that this means handing over millions of natives to the rule of Fascism.

NO DEMOCRACY.

"But as far as the blacks are concerned there does not appear to be much democracy now. We are told: "The Riotous Assemblies Act deters active protest by the natives against their abominable social conditions. For this law empowers the arrest and banishment without trial of any African "creating feelings of hostility between Europeans and natives." General Hertzog has made it abundantly clear that the African must be suppressed in his own country, in which he is regarded as an alien. "Natives must obey the white man's law. They are living in the land of the white man. If the native does not obey the white man's rule he will be forced to obey, even if this has to be carried out by the imposition of more rigorous punishment or by stricter supervision of the native's freedom of movement." Since General Hertzog is a responsible Minister of the Union, he speaks for his people.

"The blacks have become a parish race in their own country. The Colour Bar Act continues racial discrimination into industry, and was the outcome of pressure from the Labour Party and trade Union Movement, Membership of which is denied to blacks. Legally the natives are prevented from establishing any Trade Union or industrial organisation of their own. They receive no benefit from most of the social legislation applying to whites, such as unemployment relief and old-age pensions, and are excluded from the advantages which the white workers receive under the Industrial Conciliation Act, the Factory Act, Juveniles Act, Wage Act.

"The Colour Bar regulations make it a criminal offence for natives to be employed in skilled occupations. They guarantee to white workers a minimum of £1 a day in the mines, while natives receive an average of 1s. 6d. The average European wage in 1937 was £376 and that of the natives £36."

HIGH DEATH RATE.

"We need not talk so much about the superiority of British rule over Fascism when we read that in South Africa it is illegal for natives to establish any trade union or industrial organisation of their own. During their contract period, which must be completed before they are allowed to return home, the native miners are housed like cattle in barracks, where they sleep upon concrete floors and are provided with the coarsest and cheapest quality of food. Payment for this is deducted from their miserable wages. They are guarded by foremen armed with the sjambok—rhinocerus—hide whip—the symbol of African civilization. The death rate among them is alarming. Thousands contract miners' phthisis, for which, unlike the white workers, they receive no compensation. When the natives become too incapaciated to work, they are just shipped back to their Reserves and fresh workers brought to replace them.

COLOUR BAR.

"The Nazis have their racial theories, but so have the whites of S. Africa The Colour Bar has been carried also into education. The average yearly expenditure for a black child is £2 10s., and for whites £25. The cost of native education is drawn from direct taxation of the Blacks, and that for Europeans is paid out of the general revenue of the country, to which the natives contribute heavily. Education for white children is compulsory and free from primary institutions to university. For the native child the average school life is about four years, only two in a hundred reaching the sixth standard. Thus over 80 per cent of the non-European population in the Union is still unable to read and write. It is in connection with education that a most alarming feature of totalitarianism has exhibited itself. In a report the Native Affairs Statutory Commission in South Africa has urged the transfer of all missionary schools to the state on the ground that the missionaries will not teach the State doctrine of racial discrimination. The Government's policy is "no equality in Church and State between white and black," and the report declared "The whole conception of parallel development with each race living harmoniously side by side must be dropped." Here is the crux of all South African policy as it affects the blacks.

"No, these are not the things we learn at the Empire Exhibition. There is no democracy for the South African natives to fight for. They fear aggression too, but it is from the South African Government and not from Hitler or Mussolini.

African Prince Found On Relief In Chicago

CHICAGO—Prince Adebayo Olawumi, former crown prince of a powerful African tribe, was discovered to be a relief client, here last Friday.

Prince Adebayo, 45, was found suffering from a severe attack of asthma in a home on Giles avenue, where he lives with his wife and three children.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTIFICATION.

Register of Voters, Rural Electoral District, 1938

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Regulation four of the Schedule to the Legislative Council (Election Regulations) Proclamation, 1924, that the Register of Voters for the Legislative Council is complete, and that the Register is open for inspection daily for fourteen days, after the publication of this notice, from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the office of any Rural Commissioner. The Rural Commissioners' offices are situate at Wilberforce, Kissy, Waterloo and York.

Every person qualified to have his name entered on the Register for this electoral district, whose name is omitted from such Register, and who claims to have it inserted therein, may apply to the Registering Officer to have his name inserted therein.

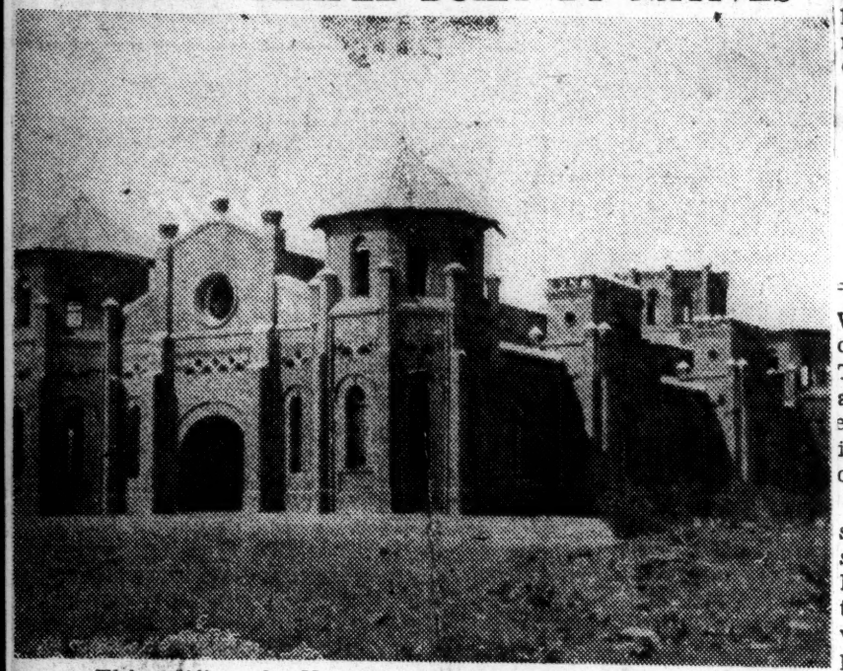
Every person whose name appears in the Register for this electoral district, and who objects to the name of any other person or his own name appearing therein, may apply to the Registering Officer to have the name of such other person or his own name, as the case may be, expunged from the Register.

Every such application shall be made in writing on or before the 7th day of September, 1938, and shall set out the grounds of the application, and shall give an address for the receipt of notices.

L. W. WILSON,
REGISTERING OFFICER.
District Commissioner's Office,
Waterloo,
24th August, 1938.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 27, 1938

AFRICAN TEMPLE BUILT BY NATIVES



This edifice, the New Jerusalem Baptist temple, at Chiradzulu, Nyasaland, East Africa, by African natives under the supervision of Dr. Daniel S. Malekebu, one of their native number, who received his literary, medical and religious training in this country. The only materials used in its construction that were not made by the natives are the glass and corrugated iron.

PASTORS TO HEAR NEGRO MISSIONARY

Dr. Malekebu Will Relate His African Experiences to Negro Ministers Here

The story of a native African whom missionaries helped to come to this country for training, and his work over a period of eighteen years after returning to his native land, will be heard this morning by members of the Negro Baptist Pastors' union at Monumental Baptist church, East Eighth street, at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Daniel S. Malekebu, born near Blantyre, in Nyasaland, an East African British protectorate, who is spending a week in the city, after his attendance at the national Baptist convention last week in St. Louis, is a medical missionary of the Baptist convention.

His early literary training in this country was received at Selma university, in Alabama, and the National Training School for Negroes, in Durham, N. C.

Dr. Malekebu early had sensed the need for scientific medical training, to render the service to his people, and combat the age-old practices of witchcraft, he says. He entered Meharry Medical college, Nashville, and was graduated in 1917. Three years were spent in preparation for his religious ministrations, at Moody Bible institute, Chicago, before he embarked for his native land.

Returning to Nyasaland in 1920, he began to teach modern methods of hygiene and medical practice with his Christian religious evangelism. At that time "there were only about 1,000 native Christians among the 1,500,000 natives of Nyasaland," he said, "and witchcraft practices held full sway. The moment the natives began to get the ideas and principles which govern the functioning of the human body and learned to preserve the health by simple hygiene, old beliefs in witchcraft began to vanish."

In 1926 he founded the Chiradzulu Nyasaland Baptist Mission station, twenty-five miles from Blantyre. Today there are ten brick buildings, which include three schools, the largest native church in the country, and a hospital, staffed entirely by native Africans except for the European physician in charge.

"Every piece of material that went into the construction of the temple and other buildings was made or hewn from the rough by natives, with the exception of glass and corrugated iron," Dr. Malekebu said yesterday. "All of the bricks, stone and other necessities were made or contributed by them."

There are now 18,000 Christians served in the area, which extends to South Rhodesia and the Transvaal. Five thousand members are recorded from the immediate Blantyre area as members of the temple. There are 1,500 European whites in the section.

Dr. Malekebu will remain in this country for several months, delivering lectures to Baptist congregations and showing views of the work being carried on in his land. He is spending the week here with Dr. Andrew H Logan, local dentist, whose wife, a nurse at Pine Breeze, is also a native of Nyasaland.

South African Woman First Of Sex In Council

WOODSTOCK, C. P., South Africa.—(Special to the Tribune).—This city is much excited because a colored woman has just been elected to the City Council, defeating an incumbent regarded as one of the ablest men in the Council.

She is the first colored woman so elected and follows in the footsteps of her father, Dr. Abdurahaman, still a member, who was the first colored man elected and who is regarded as one of the real powers in the city. She and her father are two of three members who represent the city's colored population of 150,000.

Miss Abdurahaman, who holds the M. A. degree from the University of Capetown, has a sister who is a graduate of the Medical School of Edinburgh University.

Race Problems - 1938

Africa

URGES NEGROES TO GO BACK TO AFRICA IN TALK

Missionary Notes That Folk Like Harlem

BOSTON, May 18 (ANP)—Addressing a large audience Monday night at People's Baptist church, Dr. H. H. Jones of Klay, Liberia, took sharp issue with those Negroes who oppose the "back to Africa" movement and asked "What have they got here?"

"If you went to Liberia," he continued, "and showed a desire for work, the government would be glad to give you 25 acres of good, rich, fertile earth. More land can be procured for 50 cents an acre. White men and women of the United States are anxious to go to Africa and get its gold and resources, but the American Negro prefers to remain in Harlem."

The doctor's mission is 50 miles in the Liberian hinterland and he has been a missionary there for 35 years. Mississippi-born, he has made five trips to Africa's West Coast. He was first sent as a missionary, soon realized the need of the natives for medical attention, so he returned to America, studied medicine, then returned to his African post.

Dr. Jones has been in America for a year, but sails next week on the Laconia for England, en route to Liberia. His aim is to build a hospital and enlarge his church. Liberian Government officials are said to be much opposed to Dr. Jones' statements and say they are unauthorized.

Liberia.

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

("African World" Correspondent.)

African World 7-2-38

MONROVIA, June 22 (by Air Mail).

Death of Hon. Momolu Massaquoi.

We regret sincerely to record the death of the Hon. Momolu Massaquoi, K.C., Ph.D., which took place on June 15. The deceased was born in 1869 in the county of Grand Cape Mount from royal lineage; his mother, Mamy Sandimanie, was queen of her clan. He was educated in the United States of America, and there made a brilliant record; returning to his native land he served as school teacher, Commissioner-General of the Interior, Liberian Consul - General to Germany, and Postmaster - General. He travelled extensively, was an authority on the history of his people and could trace quite easily the beginning of their migration; he was also an authority on the history of Western civilisation, and was known as one of Liberia's most brilliant sons. He leaves a widow and a number of children to mourn his loss.



THE LATE HON. M. MASSAQUOI.

King's Birthday Celebrated at Monrovia.

Members of the Government, distinguished officials and citizens, and the British Colony at Monrovia were entertained at the British Legation on June 9 to celebrate the birthday of His Majesty King George VI by H.M. Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Arthur G. Ponsonby. His Excellency C. L. Simpson, Secretary of State, with members of the Cabinet and members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, were received at the Legation at 11 a.m. After the usual exchange of courtesies Mr. Ponsonby rose and proposed the health of the President of the Republic of Liberia in the following terms:—

"I desire, in the first place, to welcome you on this occasion and to thank you for the courtesy and goodwill towards His Majesty my Sovereign, which your presence here to-day indicates.

"On my appointment to this post I was instructed by my Government to bear in mind and to express to the Government of this Republic the great interest which His Majesty takes in the welfare of this country and his earnest desire for its continued and increasing prosperity and well-being.

"It is therefore a particular pleasure to me to come to Monrovia at a time when the relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of this Republic are on so cordial a footing, and when this country is beginning to enjoy some of the fruits of the great efforts made to overcome the formidable difficulties with which she has been faced in the past.

"I will now ask you to drink to the health of the President of the Republic of Liberia, wishing him wisdom and strength to carry forward the great work to which he has dedicated himself on his country's behalf."

Responding, Secretary Simpson said: "It is a source of great pleasure for me, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, to be present on this significant occasion when the birthday of your Sovereign is being celebrated.

"There can be no denying the fact that the life and conduct of His Majesty the King constitute the greatest assets of which the British Empire is possessed, and on so important an event as the one for which we have gathered here I should be grateful if you would convey to His Majesty the sincere felicitations of His Excellency the President and the Government of the Republic of Liberia.

"I should also like to assure you how deeply touched I have been by the kind remarks made by you concerning the good relations which happily exist between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Republic of Liberia."

American Minister's Return.

Minister and Mrs. Lester A. Walton, of the American Legation, arrived by the "Amstelkerk" on June 15. Mr. Charles I. McCaskey, Financial Adviser, was a passenger by the "Abosso" on June 11.

ARTHUR BARCLAY, EX-LIBERIAN RULER

President of Republic, 1904-1908, Succumbs at 86—Sought to Abolish Slavery

AIDE TO MARCUS GARVEY

7-12-38

His Administration Marked by Policy of Reform—State Funeral Tomorrow

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 11 (AP).—Arthur Barclay, former President of Liberia, died here today at the age of 86. He will receive a State funeral Wednesday.

Born in Barbados of Negro parentage, Mr. Barclay served as President of Liberia from 1904 to 1908. His administration was marked by the initiation of a policy of cooperation between the Republic and the native tribes and by efforts for reform.

In 1907, the President negotiated a loan for the Republic from London, but his government encountered difficulties with its foreign debts and its inability to control regions in which concessions had been granted to foreigners. it authority rarely extending more than twenty miles inland. The situation came to a head under President Barclay's successor when the German gunboat Panther lay for a month off Monrovia, with its guns trained on the Presidential palace.

After his term as President, Mr. Barclay became one of the followers of Marcus Garvey, when, in 1924, the Negro leader proposed to send 300 delegates to Africa with the intention of setting up a politically indeepndent African republic. President C. B. King however refused to grant the Garvey men visas.

In 1931 Mr. Barclay was a member of the joint commission of the League of Nations and the United States which made an investigation of forced labor and slavery in Liberia and proposed sweeping measures of reform. He was the nominee of Liberia on this body.



Times Wide World

ARTHUR BARCLAY

U. S. MINISTER LAUDS STATE ON ANNIVERSARY

Dependen

Pres. Barclay Balances Budget, Makes Social, Economic Reforms

9-10-38

MONROVIA, Sept. 9—Liberia's ninety-first birthday as an independent Negro state was marked by

a review and inspection of the First regiment and a detachment of the Frontier force in the fair grounds, the minister for war taking the salute. In addition, new colors were presented to the regiment.

During the morning, President Barclay received the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic and consular corps, and high officials of the government at the executive mansion. The United States minister, the Hon. Lester A. Walton, addressed the President. "Just 91 years ago," he said, "Liberia officially assumed the status of an independent sovereign state. Like other governments, as well as individuals, Liberia inevitably has experienced its ups and downs.

"It is gratifying to observe that at no time in the republic's history has the future appeared brighter than on this day of national rejoicing. Indicative of the stable condition of the country's finances, in 1937 Liberia balanced its budget. Under your capable and sound leadership Liberia is making heroic efforts to justify its existence by the establishment of needed economic and social reforms, as evidenced by unprecedented increased appropriations in 1938 over previous years for road construction, education and health.

"Within its borders there are no internal disorders, either in civilized communities or in the hinterland, and the republic is at peace with the whole world.

"As doyen of the diplomatic corps, I wish to convey the congratulations of its members on this, Liberia's national fete day. I raise my glass to the health of the President of the republic and to the continuance of the Liberian people's march of progress."

President's Reply

Replying, President Barclay said: "I sincerely appreciate the expression of goodwill which, for yourself and your colleagues of the diplomatic corps, you, Mr. Minister, have so cordially conveyed on this occasion through me to the people of Liberia. This day is significant to Liberians, not only because it marks another year in the progress of their life as a sovereign state but also because broadly and more profoundly it signalizes a unique fact in the history of Africa and the people of Africa.

"On this continent, in the past, have existed states that rivalled in royal splendor and in imperial power contemporary states of mediaeval Europe. There have been in Africa states that more than once successfully challenged the military might of nineteenth century Europe. But neither in Mellestine, in Songhay, Dahomey, nor Ashanti did political thought evolve that conception of the state which is implicit in the principles upon which the government of Liberia is founded.

"This conception of the state, deriving from the revolt against the feudal structure of society, involved an acknowledgement of the essential dignity of the individual and a recognition of his right to liberty within the laws; to seek justice without fear of discrimination; to pursue the quest for happiness and well-being within the limitations of the community-principle, and freely to express his opinion on public affairs.

Political Stability

"Never before July 26, 1847, had anyone in Africa, and least of all an African peole, made so revolutionary and pregnant a declaration as that which the early Liberians proclaimed. For 90 years now Liberians have been implementing these declarations by law and infusing them with realism both by social conduct and governmental policy.

"In pursuance of these principles we have maintained social well-being and political stability. For us they furnish a tested and acceptable way of national life. They satisfy our social need. For us they are a continuously vitalizing force and no mere pious hope."

Due to the government being in official mourning for the death of the Hon. Arthur Barclay, the customary state ball was not held.

Congratulate Each Other After Signing New Treaty



Hon. Lester A. Walton, United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Liberia, and Hon. Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Republic's Secretary Of State, shown felicitating one another after affixing their signatures to treaty of "New Friendship, Commerce and Navigation" between the two countries.

New Treaty Between U. S. and Liberia Is Signed In Monrovia

Hon. Walter W. Walker, Liberian Consul at the Port of New York announced Tuesday that a Treaty of "New Friendship, Commerce and Navigation" was signed by the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia at Monrovia, Liberia, on August 8th.

"The signing of this Treaty," pointed out Mr. Walker, "greatly strengthens the economic bonds which for more than a century have linked the two countries. His excellency, Clarence L. Simpson and His Excellency Lester A. Walton, affixed their signatures for Liberia and the United States respectively."

The two countries have been conducting negotiations for some time, temporarily halted by the absence of the American Minister on leave of absence in the United States. The Treaty is intended to cement the spirit of good-will and economic cooperation. It was the first time that so important a document, with the two countries as principals, has been negotiated, concluded and signed at Monrovia.

The last Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed by the United States and Liberia at London, October 21, 1862.

GESTURE SEEN AS AMERICAN GOOD-WILL ACT

Presentation Will Mark Diplomatic Relations Between Countries

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30—The Navy Department announced this week that the shakedown cruise of the newly-commissioned 10,000-ton cruiser "Boise" will begin on October 12 and will include informal courtesy calls at two ports in Africa.

The "Boise" is scheduled to visit Monrovia, the seaport capital of Liberia, from October 24 to October 27, and Capetown, Union of South Africa, for the week beginning November 6.

There are a number of reasons why the visit of the "Boise" to Liberia is of interest at this time. The United States government has completed plans for a modern legation building at Monrovia, designed especially for tropical conditions, to take the place of the rented structure occupied at present. Construction is to start shortly.

It is planned to dedicate the site of the new legation building at the time of the visit of the "Boise," with appropriate ceremonies commemorating the occasion.

Good-Will Gesture

For some time there has been in the possession of the Phelps-Stokes fund, a philanthropic organization which for many years has contributed actively to the advancement of Liberia, the surviving portions of the bunting from which the first flag of he Republc of Liberia was made.

As a special gesture of good will, trustees of the fund have decided to prepare this material in a form suitable for donation to the Liberian government and the historic relic will be carried to Monrovia on the "Boise" for presentation following the arrival of the vessel in that port.

The Republic of Liberia has always been bound to the United States by close and traditional ties of friendship. In 1822 American freedmen established their first settlement near what is now Monrovia, and during the period preceding the Civil war many emigrants left this country under the auspices of the American Colonization society and similar organizations to join the colonists on the west coast of Africa.

Clay Was Supporter

Henry Clay, as well as Madison, Monroe and numerous other distinguished Americans, became an active supporter of this movement. In 1847 a group of the West African settlements united to adopt a constitution modeled on that of the United States and a Declaration of Independence was issued on July 26 of that year. American citizens have since maintained their early interest and sympathy for the young republic.

The first treaty between the United States and Liberia was signed in 1862, after the oubreak of our Civil war, and was ratified and proclaimed in 1863. This treaty was recently replaced by the signing on August 8, 1938, of a new Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

The visit of the "Boise" to Monrovia, therefore, coincides with the 75th anniversary of the initiation of treaty relationships between the two governments.

In view of this fact, and considering the remarkable progress made by Liberia in the last few years under President Edwin Barclay, the occasion is expected to be something of a landmark in the history of the relations between the two countries.

The last visit of a United States naval vessel to Liberia took place in 1928.

Race Problem - A38
Africa



CAMERA RECORDS OF NATIVE TRIBES.

Mr. A. M. Duggan Cronin, of Kimberley, passed through Bulawayo recently on his return from a trip lasting more than three months, which he spent in photographing the native tribes of Northern Rhodesia.

"I have achieved what I set out to do in 1904," he said. "I have preserved in photographs records of the native tribes of the Union, South-West Africa and Portuguese West Africa in their native state."

During his trip he covered more than 4,000 miles by road, rail, on foot and by barge on the Zambesi, and has returned with more than 400 photographic records of the chiefs, eminent personages, habits, life and industries of eight tribes.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH.

Extension of Reserves Urgent

Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, who between November, 1937, and May, 1938, covered over 9,000 miles in a tour of Northern Rhodesia to study labour conditions, has completed his report, which is published by the Stationery Office under the title of "Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia."

In the course of this report, Major Orde Brown states that: "Generally, the Protectorate presents a picture of a country which has long developed slowly in agricultural directions, the administration being adequate for the simple needs of such a society. Sudden mining activity, with consequent rapid industrialisation of a very primitive native population, has taken the existing government largely by surprise, with the result that experienced men and proper machinery to deal with such growth have been lacking."

The need for special machinery to deal with various problems connected with labour is stressed, and recommendations are made for setting up adequate machinery, whether in the form of a labour department or in the appointment of labour officers.

As regards native welfare, it is stated, the conditions on the mines may be described as generally excellent.

Major Orde Brown presents what he described as a "depressing picture" of conditions in the Eastern Province, where the main industry is tobacco growing.

The need for some extension of the native reserves is receiving consideration, and Major Orde Brown urges the importance of quick action, as "the present position is certainly critical."

In almost all countries of Africa there was a growing shortage of labour, which was causing some perturbation.

Northern Rhodesia was exploiting its most valuable asset—its man-power—and the report makes suggestions for ensuring, in return, a full share of the financial benefit, with the best procurable conditions for the workers, and safeguards against deterioration of the native community.

It is understood that the recommendations in the report are intended to strengthen and generally to further the provisions of the Salisbury Agreement on migrant native labour concluded in 1936 between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Native Workers' "Meat Hunger"

During a period of about six months Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, the recently appointed labour adviser to the Colonial Secretary, travelled 9,085 miles in the protectorate of Northern Rhodesia to study labour conditions—4,170 miles by air, 2,820 by rail, and 2,095 by car. His report—a document of 99 pages, complete with graphs and maps—was issued on Tuesday ("Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia," Stationery Office, 2s.).

Dealing with the native workers, the report states: "Considering now the actual conditions of life in the village, two sinister elements are conspicuous—undernourishment and disease.

"The view is occasionally expressed that the native is well and happy in his own surroundings, and that it is a mistake to introduce him to modern ideas as to sanitation, diet, and so forth. Even a superficial investigation of conditions will show this to be a disastrous fallacy; birth-rate, infantile mortality, physique, and general health all indicate a population subjected to a perpetual drain only partially offset by sun, fresh air, and the African's natural vitality."

Describing the meagre dietary of the villages, it is mentioned that caterpillars, ants, and other insects, with fungi, roots, and nuts, serve to add variety when available—"though by no means all tribes appreciate the more unusual of these delicacies." "Meat hunger" and the desire for salt are said to be almost universal

"HOW DEEP IS THE OCEAN? "HOW HIGH IS THE SKY?'

Doctor Norman Leys is a very well known writer on Colonial affairs and is rightly considered an authority. His many books and his letters to the English press have gone far to make public opinion aware of the more glaring disabilities under which Africans have to work and live in various parts of Africa.

It is because of the respect that he enjoys and the influence he wields, that we are constrained to argue with him regarding a widely published letter of his under the caption "Native Unrest". He says for instance that labourers on Rhodesian tobacco plantations receive only from five to eight shillings per month. We can state categorically that the source from which Dr. Leys obtained this figure has misled him. The same source says that men employed in mining gold in Kenya Colony are only paid eleven shillings and six pence per month. That we also know to be untrue.

Getting nearer home, Dr. Norman Leys says: "Every effort to start a popular movement is punished by imprisonment as sedition". However true this bald statement may be of other parts of Africa under British rule, it is absolutely without any foundation as far as Nigeria is concerned, but unfortunately Dr. Leys did not differentiate. Our quarrel with Dr. Leys is that what he says is taken as being authoritative and must be somewhat irritating to those who administer this country and others who have its interests at heart, to have the impression spread abroad that the Nigerian is oppressed.

No one who troubles to read that section of the Nigerian press that would be termed the "Yellow press" in other countries, can credit for one moment any idea that the African has not got unlimited latitude to express his dissatisfaction with Government.

No one can fail to be impressed with the manner in which the Nigerian Youth Movement endeavours to create a political issue on almost any pretext.

Before the Youth Movement there were other political parties making Dr. Leys' statement one without foundation.

If Dr. Leys could study recent Nigerian history and the system of Government and Government's policy, he would probably share with us not only a great respect for the Nigerian Government, but he would no doubt also share with us a great deal of admiration for Government in the remarkable capacity it has for tolerance and its unstinted liberality. No African Colony has ever had a series of Governments so consistently sympathetic of the welfare of the people.

But Dr. Leys goes on to plead:- "The real trouble is that the people are not allowed to know why cocoa and sugar are cheap." That is rather a hard nut to crack. Why is cocoa so cheap? We are doing our best to find out and so is the Cocoa Commission that recently visited here. It is a problem that must be immensely difficult even for experts to understand, how much more so must it be for the West African farmer? If a shrug of the shoulders will answer the questions

"How deep is the ocean?
How high is the sky?"

that answer would be suitable for the question of commodity prices. It is a matter that depends on hundreds of factors some of which are related and some of which are not. Cocoa is almost a luxury commodity and its price is therefore to some extent governed by general prosperity throughout the world. This in itself is a subject that would be a practical impossibility to explain to the farmer but Dr. Norman Leys says the farmer is "not allowed to know".

Dr. Leys has cast unjust aspersions on the Nigerian Government, and we hope that he will soon make an opportunity to alter his statements.

YOUNG MAN FINED FOR ASSAULT

Previous Convictions For Same Offence

At the St. Anna Police Court on Wednesday, August 17, His Worship, Mr. O. Jibowu imposed a fine of £2. 10. 0 or one month imprisonment in default on Michael Peter, a young man who described himself as a native of Grand Popo, who was found guilty of assaulting a woman named Christiana Ajayi.

For tearing the complainant's blouse, Michael was ordered to pay a compensation of 10/- or 7 days imprisonment in default, sentences to run consecutively.

Against the accused was another count of maliciously damaging a mirror, but His Worship found him not guilty on this count and discharged him.

The accused pleading not guilty to the charges the prosecution called witnesses who stated that early this month, Christiana, the complainant, was helping a carrier to put a mirror down at an auctioneer's mart at Idumagbo, Lagos, when the accused passed an insulting remark about her.

An altercation ensued and the accused who went away later returned and challenged Christiana. A fight ensued in which it was alleged that the accused assaulted Christiana, tore her blouse and smashed to pieces the mirror Christiana had taken to the auctioneer's mart.

Michael's own defence was that as he helped Christiana to put down the mirror, it struck him on the chest and he complained to the complainant who, he alleged, insulted her. An altercation ensued and he ran away from the complainant to whom he was later taken unawares by a taxi-driver.

His Worship having found the accused guilty, the Police produced his record showing three previous convictions for a similar offence. The previous convictions were emphatically denied and the case was remanded for the Police to prove them.

When the case was later resumed, Michael on getting into the dock promptly admitted the previous convictions, adding that he denied them at first because he was afraid.

His Worship then dealt with him as already stated above.

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Pushing Native Interests Onlv

Natives' M.P.'s according to Senator Rheinallt Jones, are blamed in the lobbies for not thinking sufficiently of the European viewpoint, and being in two great camps. When the Cape Native voters were transferred to separate registers, it was argued in the same House of Parliament that no M.P. could effectively speak for White and Black voters' interests. This argument was refuted at the Government regional Conference, King William's Town, on the 18th September 1935, as being based on false premises for the reason that there was no inherent difference between European and Native interests. One of the resolutions of that Conference affirmed that "it has been a standing legal recognition of the fact that the citizens of one and the same country have their economic interests intertwined, though they are racially and socially separate."

SOUTH AFRICA IN WAR

General Hertzog's Reserve

An important declaration on what he considered Union policy should be in the event of war was made by General Smuts, the Minister of Justice, in a speech in the House of Assembly last week. He declared that it was his personal opinion that South Africa would assist Britain if she was in danger or attacked in war-time.

The Union would be cutting her own throat, he continued, to allow Britain to go under while she was the custodian of the Union's independence. The Government's policy was that the Union under the present Constitution had the right to decide whether she was to enter the war, as there was to-day no question of the Union's being at war automatically if war was declared by Britain. If he was in the Government which had to advise Parliament in such circumstances he would urge South Africa to go in with Britain.

General Smuts was speaking in reply to a request that active steps should be taken to curb the activities of Nazi agents in South-west Africa. The appeal was made by a leading Government supporter, Mr. Morris Kentridge, who declared that a situation was developing in South-west Africa which was similar to that in Czecho-Slovakia.

Premier Criticised

A demand that the South African Premier, General Hertzog, should make a clear statement of Government policy in the event of war was made by Dr. R. D. F. Malan, the Leader of the Opposition, when the debate on the neutrality of the Union in war-time was continued in the House of Assembly on Monday.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Malan said, refused to come out into the open and say whether he supported the view of General Smuts that if Great Britain were involved in a European war South Africa must go to her assistance. Dr. Malan said he was satisfied that the personal opinion of General Smuts could be translated as the Government's policy since General Smuts controlled six Cabinet Ministers.

The present discussion was taking place under war clouds and whatever was stated or decided to-day might have to be acted on to-morrow, Dr. Malan added. The fate of Czecho-Slovakia and with it that of several European countries, very probably England, and through her South Africa, would be sealed some time this week.

Therefore the Prime Minister was not justified in remaining silent and refusing to state definitely what the people of South Africa should prepare themselves for. It was urgently necessary that the Cabinet should speak with one voice.

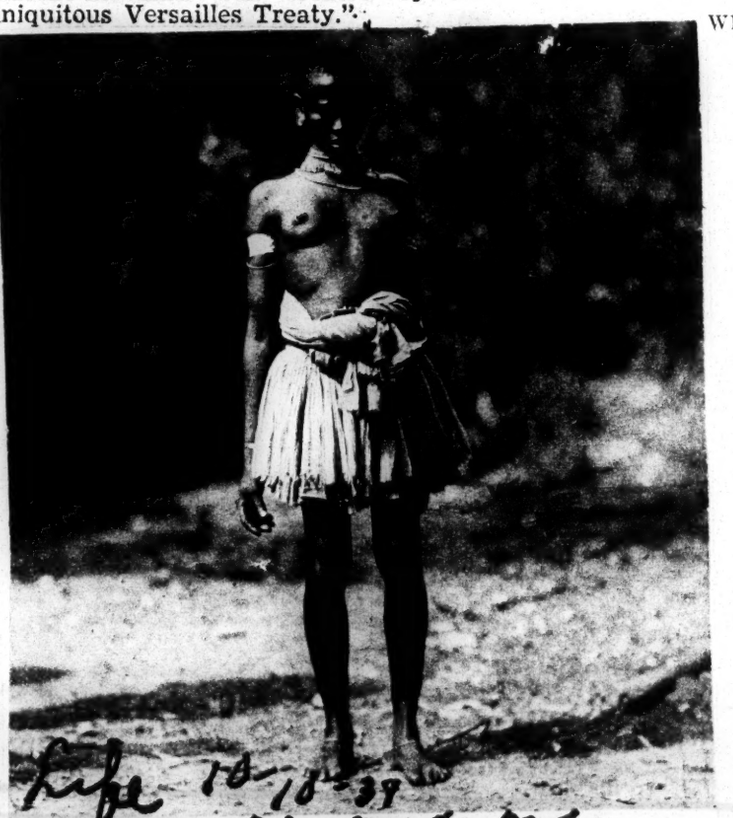
The Dominion party Parliamentary leader, Mr. J. S. Marwick, said that the Dominion party held that South Africa was an integral part of the Empire, with specific obligations. The Empire had never been in greater danger than to-day, and it was South Africa's duty to acknowledge the allegiance and to let the world know that she was prepared to do her duty as a loyal member of the Empire

Mr. W. B. Madeley, Leader of the Labour party, said that neutrality was absolutely impossible, and he expressed deep concern at the Nazi activities in South West Africa.

The debate came to an end on Wednesday. An amendment submitted by the Nationalist (Republican) party, which is the official Opposition, to reduce the Prime Minister's salary was defeated by 76 votes to 17. Only the Nationalists voted in the minority. Members of the Labour party were absent.

In spite of appeals from the Opposition General Hertzog did not elaborate his statement on South African neutrality in time of war. Earlier in the debate he had said that when the time came the people of South Africa would decide. He did not feel it incumbent on him at the present time to say what the Government would do.

Mr. A. J. Werth, former Administrator of South-west Africa and a front-bench member of the Nationalist party, declared that his party "does not intend to offer blood and gold to assist the majority in Czecho-Slovakia to oppress the minority, especially since Czecho-Slovakia was created by the iniquitous Versailles Treaty."



The inevitable souvenir of any safari in Africa is a picture of a bare-bosomed native. This Walungulu girl fled at her first sight of the white men, was coaxed out of the bush by guides, finally posed shyly.

Lamentations of The Basuto

The Comet

FOR some years now I have been interested in reading discussion on the question of the Protectorates. May it please our readers to know what I think about the matter.

I like many of my people I feel that the incorporation of the Protectorates should not take place. I ask myself the simple question: "Why does General Hertzog and his supporters wish for the incorporation?" I get to no answer! Then I come to the conclusion that there must be a hidden motive underlying the General's object.

It is on these basis that I remind our readers and those interested in the question of the incorporation what a certain non-European writer once published. He said:

"Hertzog is my shepherd; I shall not rest,
He maketh me lie on rough ground,
He leadeth me into prison cells,
He arouseth my doubt of his faith
He leadeth me in the path of destruction.
Yea, I walk through the valley of the shadow of destruction,
And I fear evil for thou hast forsaken me,
The Politicians and the Profiteers frighten me.
He preparest a reduction of my wages,
In the presence of mine enemy
He annointest my head with infamy.
My expenee runneth over.
Surely, unemployment and poverty will follow me,
All the days of his administration
And I shall dwell in his stables for-ever."

This is the case in a nutshell.

ABIEL L. PUTSOA



Top left: Mr. J. Mills, manager of the Cable and Wireless Office at Freetown, with members of his staff, including Mr. Tansley (right of Mr. Mills), assistant manager, and Mr. E. B. Johnson (left) senior African member of the staff.

League of Coloured Peoples

A number of West Africans was present at the meeting called by the League of Coloured Peoples at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, last week to enable people in this country to learn something of, and to discuss, conditions in Jamaica and the West Indies. Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League, was in the chair and the speakers included Miss Amy Bailey, a teacher and social worker in Jamaica, who drew vivid pictures of human squalor against a background of great natural beauty; Mr. A. Luckhoo, who drew attention to the needs, in permanent population and capital, of British Guiana; and the Bishop of Jamaica. The general discussion was opened by Miss Una Marson, journalist, playwright, social worker, and former secretary of the League, who received a warm welcome on her unexpected re-appearance in this country. She gave a vivid impression of conditions in Jamaica and of the inconceivable poverty of the people.

The only West African to speak was Mr. C. Kessie, of the Gold Coast, who thought it possible that the people might do more to help themselves than apparently had been the case. The debate ended with an address from Lord Olivier, who paid a tribute to the loyalty of the people, emphasized the importance of putting their case clearly to the public, and closed with a reference to the need of increasing the price of sugar slightly in this country in order to save the situation in the West Indies. In an interval, Mr. Uriel Porter, a baritone from Jamaica, made a first and successful appearance before a European audience.

The meeting passed resolutions welcoming the appointment of the Royal Commission, stressing the need for adding an investigation of the political aspect of life to its terms of reference, deprecating any threat of the use of force and protesting against such obstructions to free speech as the legislation passed in Trinidad in July last.

QUEEN-MOTHER OF THE SWAZIS.

Impressive Funeral Service.

An impressive ceremony, remarkable for its strange custom and secrecy, took place on September 14 at a little native village in Swaziland (writes a correspondent of "The Times" from Pretoria), when the remains of Lomawa, Queen-Mother of the Swazis, were laid to rest near Lobamba, the great kraal where Lomawa had ruled for seventeen years. The Queen-Mother died earlier in the week, and although she was a good friend of the European, great care was taken to exclude the white man from the ceremony. Only five Europeans were present, and these included two newspaper representatives. Sewn up in hides, Lomawa was buried in a sitting position in a specially constructed coffin. Her personal belongings—blankets, an umbrella, a calabash, and a few other articles—were lowered into the grave with the coffin.

Natives had been arriving from throughout Swaziland to attend the funeral, as the Queen-Mother was not only well known because of her royal blood, but she was famous also as Chief Rainmaker of the Swazis. All those present were given a last chance to view the body in the coffin, while Chief Mandanda, who was in charge, told the "spirits" in a solemn voice that Lomawa was gone and that now they must look after her children. Before the grave was closed and while the belongings of Lomawa were being placed near the coffin Chief Mandanda once more addressed the "spirits," telling them that this was done "so that she would not come back to them."

Paramount Chief Sobhuza II did not attend, as custom forbade him to go near or see dead relatives. He, indeed, was among those specially doctored by medicine men with special remedies to guard the surviving relatives from the "spirits." All those who had handled the body were similarly treated.

MORE LAND FOR NATIVES IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

A large area of land in Northern Rhodesia belonging to the British South Africa Company has been handed over to the Government by the Company for Native occupation.

The area of the land is 947,600 acres and it has been surrendered to the Government of Northern Rhodesia free of cost and further land in the Abercorn and Mpulungu townships has been acquired by the Government from the Company at an agreed price.

The announcement says that the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the British South Africa Company have recently had under consideration the land position in Northern Rhodesia.

"The British South Africa Company in recognition of the needs of the Natives for more land than is at present available in their reserves has generously made a free surrender to the Government of that part of the Tanganyika Estate which is regarded as suitable only for development and occupation by Natives."

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Native Interests.

Before the advent of Europeans the connotation of the above term had one and only one sense in that it meant the wishes of the then one population. After the ascendency of our present rulers and their complete conquest of the whole of this land the term has come to mean what the rulers want from the Native Africans. Before the growth and development of the country's industries in the country and towns, the generality of Native African males looked askance at manual labour and the cultivating of their fields was considered male woman's work, the duties of their menfolk being the following of their king's orders and fighting his battles. The interests of the Chief were, in part at least, those of the people for the reason that they all, chiefs and people, were on the same plane and none had a higher vision than to live and enjoy themselves. Agriculture was still in a primitive scale. The ground was merely scratched on the surface with the light hoe and nothing more was extracted from the soil. When the surrounding fields were hopelessly exhausted and could produce no crops worthy of the name it was decided that it was time the population of the kraal relinquished its worn out holdings to new pastures.

The white man came with better and more effective methods of accumulating wealth and eventually introduced the individual tenure of land occupation as opposed to the communal form. It is no longer easy to leave the old haunts and as easily find available grounds. Concentration on one piece of land must be followed, otherwise starvation and poverty must result.

The interests of the Native Africans for a living in the country have undergone a considerable change from that which held good in former times. What is deemed good now-a-days for the Native Africans is decided by the dominant European and not always to the appreciation and satisfaction of the Africans. The European, judging by the present condition of the African often marks out for the latter a path which he deems suitable for his present level of life. The extent of his interests is decided for him without consultation with the result that an estrangement between the ruler and the ruled is brought into existence.

Many Europeans hold the opinion that the interests of the generality of Native Africans are adequately satisfied if they, as labourers are supplied with food and quarters. The question of education and improving their fields and habitations are not considered as matters which savour of enthusiasm. But the truth is that the African is in great need of education in order to take his proper place in the life of the country of his birth.

Just the other day we read that a gentleman for whom the Government has been endeavouring to find a seat in Parliament may be thus assisted by a nomination as Senator to represent "Native interests". This is another example of giving what the European has no use for to Native Africans. The Africans will for many years be the most numerous section of the population of this country and they are awakening in a desire to be more articulate and they will no longer be satisfied with being spoon-fed but will stand on their own feet. It is in their interests to obtain education and freedom, to live their life without encumberance. They want a fair share in the wealth, of the country which they have contributed with their labour, and easement of the pass laws as well as an untramelled life in the reserves.

"Cape Swallows Transvaal And O.F.S. Principles"

Dr. Abdurahman Suggests Another Colour Bar

TO BANISH ANOTHER

A FAR-REACHING Segregation Ordinance debate has been tabled for the Cape Provincial Council at the present time, on the initiative of Mr. J. H Coetzee, United Party M.P.C for Swellendam.

The object of this is to create separate residential portions in urban areas for Europeans and Non-Europeans and to vest powers in Municipal authorities to carry out the scheme.

Dr. Abdurahman, the non-European member for Woodstock heatedly opposed this introduction of yet another colour bar in the Cape.

Transvaal Principles Swallowed

Dr. Abdurahman warned members of the Provincial Council that if Europeans continued in segregating ethnic groups, they (Europeans) would be losers in the end. He pointed out that, if left alone and not forced by law, the Coloured people would separate themselves. The principles of the Transvaal and Free State had been swallowed holus bolus by the Cape.

"An Ordinance of this nature can be enforced because you have the physical power, the guns, and the aeroplanes. But give us the guns and the aeroplanes and then let us see," he said.

When East--West Will Clash

In the process of time, observed Dr. Abdurahman, a clash between East and West would come, and the African would have to choose sides. It was in the interest of the Europeans to draw these people closer to them instead of creating this antagonistic spirit, he concluded.

The inference to be drawn from the latter observation by the Doctor is that in the struggle between East and West the African (Native African we infer) is the article of barter between these two speculators. According to him, the Asiatic and European should combine for safety and security against the Native African. While in the one breath he argues that if Coloured people were left alone and not forced by law, they would automatically separate themselves, in the next breath he preaches the doctrine of safety lying in merging the Asiatic and European races.

We trust this brings Dr. Abdurahman out in his true colonrs, and that we do not misinterpret his views which in effect are that the Native African is regarded as being no potential entity in the culture and civilisation adopted as the standard by the peoples of the West. In brief the Doctor advocates a European—Coloured (or Asiatic) front against a possible menace of a Black front—or he is a fence-sitter awaiting to choose a favourable tide.

SWASTIKA AN OLD AFRICAN SIGN. SYMBOL OF HITLER ARYANISH TARBRUSLED.

That Hitler should have chosen as a symbol of his Aryan creed the swastika only goes to prove how ignorant of history the most puffed up of men can be. For the swastika is an African religious symbol. The Africans, who settled in India in remote times, carried with them the rites they used in "serpent warship." The Indo-Aryans copied these rites, and made them a part of early Brahmanism, which rites are represented in the Hindu trinity by the god "Siva," writes Willis R. Huggins, Ph.D., Directors of the Research Committee of the Blyden Society of New York, and author of "Introduction to African Civilisations," and "Guide to Studies in African History."

The God Siva, in the Hindu trinity was a Cushitic-Ethiopian. He was not originally a part of the Brahmin system. He was "adopted" by the Aryans to give "strength and influence" to their ceremonies. Siva represents, according to Mr. Huggins, the serpent-worshipping rites of the Afro-Semitic peoples. The Swastika comes directly from "Ganisa," the son of Siva, and represents the principle of nature in the rising and setting of the sun. Hence, it symbolises life itself. It is strange, remarks Mr. Huggins, that the black men wandered out into India, "just in time" to help the aryans build an ethico-religious system and to hold such a high part in it.

COLOURED MEN IN LONDON. ENGLAND HAS A HARLEM PROBLEM.

According to the British Press, which lately seems to be indulging in a spate of anti-Negro and anti-colour propaganda, London's East End is being invaded by hundreds of coloured men who are rapidly turning it into an English Harlem. They are living in such bad conditions that social workers and employment officials contemplate asking the authorities for action.

The district worst affected is Stepney. The coloured men are nearly all British subjects who can by law come and stay in Britain. Most are Indians or Lascars who have "jumped" boats in East End docks and manage to live on a few shillings a week, it is alleged.

Dr. J. J. Mallon, Warden of Toynbee Hall social centre, stated that "many of the men live thirty in one house.

EXIST ON RICE.

"They earn a little by peddling or as messengers for firms which pay them less than £1 per week. They exist chiefly on rice. Most take jobs no white man would do for the money offered."

Many of the coloured men are living with white women and when they lose their jobs they and their families have to be kept by the ratepayers.

"The numbers of coloured men applying here for jobs has increased enormously," an official at Stepney Labour Exchange said.

Mass Marriage of 50 Couples.

What is believed to be the greatest mass marriage ceremony ever staged in South Africa will be held at the Voortrekker Monument when 50 couples will be married at the site of the Monument.

Already 45 couples have signified their intention of marrying in this way, some of them coming from as far away as Stellenbosch and Bloemfontein. Huge crowds are expected to watch the ceremony.

The marriage rites will be performed on this historic terrain as a manifestation of faith in Voortrekker ideals and the eagerness with which betrothed Afrikaans couples are coming forward is an indication of the appeal which the idea makes to them.

There is to be no suggestion of a stunt about the actual ceremony whatever. The Dutch Reformed Church will supervise the proceedings with the stricktest care. The banns of each couple will have to be published in the usual way, that is three times, in their respective communities.

The massed marriage ceremony will be colourful as well as solemn since it is stipulated that the bridal pairs must be clothed in true Voortrekker garb. Indeed, the responsible Committee which is dealing with the marriages will have to approve the dress to be worn and couples have been informed that they must receive the sanction of the Committee before preparing their marriage costumes.

Applications to join the mass marriage procession will be received up to October 3, after which no further entries will be considered. The Committee desires to limit the number of participating couples to 50 and should applications exceed this figure, as appears likely, subsequent entries will probably have to be turned away.

It is hoped in Pretoria that the weather will co-operate suitably on mass marriage day.

"Natal Mercury".

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

Laws Against Intermarriage Passed As Mussolini Seeks To Discourage Race Mixing

Reported Planning To Send Jews To "Problem Colony" To Aid In Colonization Plans

REPORT ITALIANS SLAUGHTERED

Italians Said Prepared To Evacuate Addis Ababa During The Lengthy Rainy Season

The possibility that colonizing Ethiopia with hundreds of thousands of Italian peasants may create a race of half-castes unless efficacious measures are taken to prevent it is said to be causing Mussolini and his advisers considerable anxiety.

Previous to the conquest of Ethiopia, the Italian attitude on race mixture had been somewhat akin to that of the French. When, however, Mussolini joined Hitler as an exponent of the "pure race" theory, steps had to be taken to preserve the "purity" of the Italians in Ethiopia.

Laws Against Intermarriage

Several laws have been passed providing penalties of various sorts against race mixture in the Italian colonies. But these laws, like the laws dealing with miscegenation enacted by many legislatures of the United States of America, run afoul of the law of attraction and may prove effective only if the Italian colonists possess a strong racial conscience.

Mussolini not only faces the problem in Ethiopia of preventing race mixture between Italian colonists and the natives, but his declared intention of using Ethiopia as a haven for the Jews he is driving out of Italy raises the problem as to how Jews, who in Italy are accused of sapping the traditional virtues of the Italian people are going to live side by side with Italians in Ethiopia and not exercise the same mysterious power.

Italians Slaughtered

Preserving the "purity of the Italian race" in Ethiopia is only one of Il Duce's problems. Reports coming out of Addis Ababa say that the constant guerilla warfare waged by roving tribesmen keeps Italian troops from venturing too far inland. Out of 200 truck loads of Italian and Arabian soldiers sent to recapture the town of Gojjam, only a few survivors staggered back to Addis Ababa to bring news of their defeat after a fierce four-day engagement.

Other engagements between Italian troops and Ethiopians were reported in Capetown, South Africa, by passengers who arrived there by train from Ethiopia. They state that Italian losses were heavy.

May Evacuate Capital

The Italians, unable to subdue the Ethiopians completely, are said to have decided to evacuate Addis Ababa during the rainy season. These rumors were strengthened by an alleged appeal to the railroad company from the authorities to bring all their second and third class coaches to Addis Abba.

Meanwhile, prosperous tribesmen of the Chercher province, rather than be subjected to forced labor and have their women folk insulted and taken from them by force, are leaving their coffee plantations and migrating toward British Somaliland.

Elected To Cape Town City Council In Heated Contest

Daily Worker

10-8-38

Atlanta, Ga.

Talk of Segregation and Color Bar in South Africa Spurred Voters to Support Mrs. Gool

A colored woman, Mrs. Z. Gool, was elected to the City Council of Cape Town, South Africa, last month, defeating the white leader of the Reform Party, ex-Councillor A. J. MacCallum.

This interesting news reached Atlanta via letter from Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., to Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., Atlanta World cashier. Bishop and Mrs. Wright are now living in Cape Town, where the Bishop is representing the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Mrs. Gool won over her white male opponent in all three wards in which there were contests," a Cape Town journal said.

"One thing readily apparent is that the leader of the Reform Party defeated, the segregationist section of the Party will have to be fought from without the party, instead of influenced from the head of the Party, as in the past," the African paper said.

SPEAKS FROM TOP OF CAR

The woman councillor, after learning of her victory, addressed her supporters from the top of a motor-car on the Parade. Mrs. Gool said:

"This is the most thrilling moment of my life. I hope that time will prove that I am worthy of your support. This victory proves that a united front can beat money and influence."

The gathering then gave three cheers for Cape Town's first colored woman Councillor, according to reports.

BISHOP WRIGHT SAYS:

Some interesting revelations were given by Bishop Wright concerning Mrs. Gool, in his letter. He wrote:

"Yesterday, history was made in this city, when Mrs. Gool, a Coloured woman, was elected to City Council. Her father, a doctor (Coloured) has been a member of City Council for 25 years.

"This city is possibly larger than Atlanta, with about 350,000 people of whom about 200,000 are white and 150,000 colored.

RAISED COLOR ISSUE

"Recently there has been so much talk about segregation and color bars, that the Coloured people have been aroused, and they put Mrs. Gool in place of a white man who had once been a member of Parliament.

"Mrs. Gool was the first Coloured person to take the degree of A.M., from the University of Cape Town."

PREACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

Bishop Wright has opened the "Preachers' Training School" under the jurisdiction of the A. M. E. church. The institution offers a two-year course, designed to train young men for the Christian ministry, also, in case they are married, their wives. Twelve acres of land have been set aside for the beginning of the work. Commenting on the college, Bishop Wright asserted:

"Our seminary opened with great prospects. Everybody is pleased. A group of distinguished white people came out to the opening, including the Chief Inspector of Schools, the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of the American Board Missions, and others with their wives.

"Opening of the Preachers Training College is a step forward in South Africa, not only for the A. M. E. church, but for the Natives, as it is the first of its kind not controlled by whites."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COLLEGE

The next term of the training college will begin January, 1939. Cost for the year, including board and tuition, is six pounds (approximately $30 in U. S. money). Each pupil furnishes his own bedding, books and clothing.

Instruction is given during the two years in "The Holy Bible, of which every Christian worker should have a thorough knowledge," the History of the church, Christian Missions and Evangelism, Worship and Church Music, the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church, Christianity and Native Religions, Care and Cure and Cure of Souls. Gardening, care of livestock, carpentry, hygiene, first aid and social service.

Women will be taught the Bible, cooking, sewing, gardening, and evangelism.

"Special attention will be given to morality, and on person guilty of moral delinquency will be tolerated," the bulletin states.

The teaching staff of the seminary is composed of the following members: Prof. A. J. White, M. A., LL. D.,; Rev. J. Roosevelt Coan, M. A., B. D.; Rev. Levi Coppin Gow, B. A.

Lecturers: Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., M. A. Ph. D.; Rev. J. Y. Tantsi, D. D.; Rev. F. H. Gow, D. D.

Bishop Wright's address is 28 Walmer Road, Woodstock, C. P., Cape Town, South Africa.

Africans Protest Move

They Resent Appointment Of White Cadets

LAGOS, West Africa, (ANP)—Native West Africans throughout this province last week voiced protest against the recent appointment and arrival here of 35 administrative cadets, all young Englishmen and government-appointed.

So widespread was the criticism that a statement was made recently by the secretariat, "with a view to correcting possible misunderstandings," In part, the statement related: "At the beginning of 1931, the strength of the administrative service was 471. Since then, the approved establishment of the administrative service which is considered necessary for the efficient staffing of the secretariats the colony and its districts, and the 23 provinces into which the protectorate with its population of 20,000 is divided, has been reduced to 426 including the 35 newly arrived cadets and excluding eight officers seconded to other colonies and one of the Colonial office, the administrative service is still no less than 21 below the present approved establishments."

QUESTION ASKED

Despite the explanation, natives are still asking, "Were there no qualified Africans available? If so, why were they not selected to work among their own people?"

In recent issue of the West African Pilot an editorial asked. "Was it not the same government (making the appointments) which declared recently that it was undesirable to appoint Africans to Administrative Service because the Chiefs (tribal) would not cooperate with Africans who did not belong to his own group, and this not the same government which is now importing people who have no association with Africans by any stretch of the imagination—linguistically, culturally or racially—and these people are supposed to cooperate with our Chiefs?"

Concerning African Cattle-owners

A few weeks ago, those people in Britain who know even a little about African life and institutions were made uneasy by certain news from Kenya. Herds of African-owned cattle to a reported total of several thousand head were seized, and sold for slaughter at very considerably below the usual price. This was done on the ground of checking soil erosion and assisting the African farmers in general to improve the quality of their cattle, thus raising its market value. These objects are in themselves laudable, but it was pointed out, in these columns and elsewhere, that seizures, to tribes who count wealth in cattle, must have an ugly appearance. Uneasiness was increased when it became known that 5,000 of the Wakamba—the cattle-owners first affected—had made their way to the capital and asked for an interview with the Governor, Air-Marshal Brooke-Popham, and that this request had been refused. The view was expressed in these columns and other quarters in Britain that the Government of Kenya should try to find some method of procedure more in keeping with long-recognized African rights and customs.

The news is now published—not, oddly enough, through the "usual channels," but by Mr. Kenyatta, a Kenya African who (apparently very necessarily) represents his countrymen in London, that the Wakamba delegates remained, quiet and orderly, in the capital for three weeks, the Governor still refusing to see them. Then they were told that if they would return to their Reserve, the Governor would visit them. Reasonable people, like most Africans in most circumstances, they at once agreed. The Governor visited them and after listening to their grievances "promised them" (Mr. Kenyatta's account is quoted) "that there would be no more forced sales, that their capital might in future be sold in the regular way in the open market . . . and that the 2,500 cattle which had been impounded by Government officials would be returned to their owners."

A curious document. The longer one ponders over it the curiouser it seems. The Colonial Office might be asked by some Member of Parliament what it has to say on Mr. Kenyatta's statements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S MESSAGE TO NATIVES.

WINDHOEK (by Air Mail).

"The Union Government had no intention of giving South-West African away," declares Dr. Conradie, Administrator of the Territory, in a message to the Herero natives.

"It is part of South Africa and will remain such."

The natives, who were chided by the Administrator for being "so stupid as to listen to idle remarks against the Government," were given this message by the chief native Commissioner, Mr. F. P. Courtney-Clarke, during their annual gathering at the grave of the former Herero Chief, Samuel Maherero, at Okahandja.

The message runs:—

"The Administrator learns that, in spite of all that has been done for you by his predecessors and himself, there are some of you so stupid as to listen to idle remarks against the Government.

"He is told that stories have been going round that this country will be given up by his Government and that the German Government is going to take it over again.

"Now I must tell you that after the War this territory was handed over to the Union Government and it has no intention of giving it away. It is a part of South Africa and will remain such.

"The Government is on friendly terms with the German Government and we do a lot of trade with them. They send us their goods and we send them our produce, and we live in peace."

The message adds that although the Government does not keep soldiers in the country marching about and drilling, they must not think it is not a powerful Government.

"The Government is peaceful and wants its subjects to go forward and become prosperous. If it is called upon to defend itself, however, it can find many soldiers and aeroplanes as in the last War; but it does not want people parading about in uniform in peace time and playing at soldiers. This must stop as it disturbs both white and black peoples."—Reuter.

White Baptist Asks Tolerance For Africans

Speaker At Southern Convention Makes Appeal For White Aid

TEXARKANA, Nov. (By George Crockett for ANP)—A feature of last week's Baptist General convention, held at First Baptist Church, was a warning voiced by Dr. M. T. Andrews, of this city, that a nationalist movement is stirring among the natives of Africa.

In a sermon that marked the close of the conference, Dr. Andrews said, "The black people have made more progress in late years than any other race. The world had better take note of it, for already the whole continent is being stirred with the nationalistic movement. They are intelligent people. More than 80 per cent of the responsible, authoritative positions in business firms are filled by educated, polished natives. . . . Africa has produced some of the profoundest scholars the world has ever had.

"I am a Southern man; my father owned slaves, and I am proud of the Southern blood that flows in my veins. But I make an appeal today for the white people to help this race that is so anxious to help themselves."

BISHOP WRIGHT ADDRESS RULING CLASS WHITES IN S. AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 24 — (C) — Bishop R R. Wright of the A. M. E. church passing through here recently, stopped over a day to visit this Africa's greatest city, with a population of more than 500,000, and addressed the Rotary club on "The Problem of Race in America and South Africa." Leaders in education, finance, religion and statecraft were present, among them the Hon. Earl Russell, consul general of the United States. The luncheon was held in the exclusive Carlton hotel.

Bishop Wright made a plea for the scientific attitude, and for the Christian attitude, which is one of helpfulness rather than exploitation.

No Negro Stenographers In All South Africa

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—(C)—Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., in a letter to a friend in America, says: "I would have written earlier, but I have to do all my writing by hand, and I have had 'writer's cramp' more than once. I have done more writing with a pen since I have been in Africa than I did for the 30 years previous, although I was an editor for 28 of those years. Reason: there is no colored stenographer in all the Union of South Africa that I have been able to get hold of. I have inquired for a year and not found one. Yet I have found several who want to learn and our Mrs. White at Wilberforce Institute, formerly secretary to the President of Wilberforce University, Ohio, will teach shorthand and typewriting. Although she is a thousand miles from here, Capetown, I think she will get a few students from this section, as there is, I think, a future for this type of work, if the young people will learn it."

Race Problem – 1938

Agrica

Black Menace In South Africa.

Mochudi Chronicle

REV. J. G. STRYDOM'S VIEWS.

The Comet

REV. J. STRYDOM, MISSION Secretary of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Free State, speaking at a meeting of the Synodical Commission on the 19th of August, drew a parallel between the Negro problem in America and South Africa's Native problem.

9-3-38

A comparison forced him to the conclusion that there was only one method of combating the "Black Menace" and that was to resort to a policy of segregation as was done south of the Mason-Dixon line in the United States.

"America," said Mr. Strydom, "provides an example of two contrasting methods of handling the Coloured question. North of the Mason-Dixon line there is no distinction made in regard to the colour. Negroes are afforded the same facilities on trains, hotels and shops in all public offices and highways. This method has proved most unsatisfactory and there is continual friction between White and Black. From observations made during my recent visit to the United States," continued Mr. Strydom," I can definitely say that this process of assimilation between European and Native has been and will continue to be a failure."

POLICY OF SEGREGATION.

Masera, Bamangwato

He outlined the position in the States South of the Mason Dixon line, where a policy of segregation was in force. In these areas there was a sound understanding between White and Black, the Negroes in no way trying to usurp the rights and privileges of the Europeans. Large tracts of lands were set aside in areas not inhabited by Whites, and where the Negroes were allowed to carry on farming. They were happy and contended, and lived their own lives, undisturbed by European influences. The Government provided Negroes of the South with good schools where children received a sound education.

Referring to the Indians, Mr. Strydom, said that the scheme which the President Roosevelt was carrying out in this respect was also one of segregation. He was encouraging Indian tribes to settle in specified areas set aside for them. There they were allowed to live according to the customs of their ancestors, with, of course, some exceptions, and even revert to the religion of their forefathers.

"Although there are only 14,000,000 Blacks in America as against about 125,000,000," he added, "the people of the United States were quite awake to the danger of a Black Menace. We in South Africe have a greater problem ahead of us and should realize the position before it is too late."

Union White People and Africans

Mochudi Chronicle

The Comet

It is not only the Union Africans who are following with interest the proceedings in the South African Parliament, but also those of the Protectorates. And it should be so, as legislation that affects the Union Africans affects every African of this sub-continent. The African people of the Protectorates have many common interests with those of their brothers in the Union of South Africa where their people go to work in the mines, in the towns and on the farms. The Protectorates Africans have, since 1910, watched Union legislation more closely than before, as they expected to be affected by it in time to come when and if, according to the Schedule to the South Africa Act, they would be handed over to the Union.

Masire, Bamangwato

In the meantime, when the conditions are not yet known under which the Protectorates are intended to be transferred to the Union, the Protectorates Africans are interesting themselves in watching the African affairs of the Union of South Africa, to see if there is any change for the better in the treatment of the Union Africans, or if the attitude of the white people there, towards the Africans, is less hostile.

We cannot, at present, see that the attitude of the majority of Union Parliamentarians, as well as that of the white public shows anything to encourage the Protectorates' Africans to think of trusting themselves in the hands of the South African white people in the future. On the contrary, the inhabitants of the Protectorates find more reasons to fear being placed at the mercy of the white South African farmer. When, the other day, the African representative Mr Molteno reasonably moved the abolition of the Native tax, the motion was described as "preposterous" and as one of the demands which could only end in the African representatives "losing the sympathy" of the House!

We are always made to feel uneasy to find out that every white person who stands for African rights or privileges is looked upon as a wrong-headed and unreasonable person, and one whom the white people should look upon as their enemy. It has always been like that with all European champions of the Africans' rights and liberties. They have always met antagonism and even hatred from those of their race who boast of being "true" and "good" South Africans.

But we are glad and grateful to find that, instead of the African people losing such friends among the white people, the number increases of those Europeans who would see justice done to human beings, whether those beings are white or black. And we are only sorry to see that it will take Britain years to convince us that she does not throw the Protectorates away by asking them to consent being placed under Union control.

Light for Africa

This week the Duke of Gloucester breaks sod on a hill outside Kampala, capital of Buganda, principal kingdom of Uganda, for the stone buildings of Makerere College for Higher Education, first all-Negro university in East Africa. Recommended by a Royal Commission on Higher Education, the university will speak English, will teach the arts, science, agriculture, medicine, education, veterinary science and engineering to bright young blacks of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Mochudi Chronicle 1938

While in Africa, the Commission collected fine specimens of big game and some damaging facts about Britain's "trusteeship" of backward peoples. Example: Government provision of primary schools is so inadequate that of the 720,000 children between the ages of five and 15 in Uganda, only one-third attend school, and of this number more than five-sixths attend mission schools. The sun may never set on Britain's empire, but it has disgracefully few native minds to which the light of education penetrates.

While Hitler and Mussolini trumpet their sympathy for the native, native dissatisfaction with British rule steams and bubbles from India through Palestine to Africa. In East Africa more sanitation,

medicine, education and agricultural improvements might reconcile villagers to their colonial status. Such a program requires trained experts. Since Negro civil servants are cheaper than white, in fact cost only one-fifth as much to hire and maintain, the $1,000,000 Makerere College is expected to be a good investment for England.

Commissioners were concerned, however, with the present shortage of women fit to be mates of prospective Makerere alumni. Afraid that tribal wenches may undo the effects of higher education, the Commission suggested that facilities for giving a sound secondary school education to a limited number of young females be immediately provided. When this provision has been made, students at Makerere will be advised to marry during their college careers. Reason: "To preserve their morals."

WIVES AT $4.50 EACH SOLD IN CONGO TRIBE

Returning Missionary Tells of Practices of Ex-Cannibals

A Zande tribesman in the Belgian Congo can buy a wife for as little as $4.50 and is even able to pay on the installment plan, according to Miss Myrtle L. Wilson, missionary of the African Inland Mission, who returned on leave yesterday on the Dollar liner President Harrison. Miss Wilson, whose headquarters are at Dungu, in the Congo, is on the way to Muncie, Ind., to visit relatives.

"The Zandes," she said, "are still devoted to many strange practices, although they have dropped cannibalism, practiced years ago. They practice polygamy and buy their wives, and at the present time the current market is around $4.50 or its equivalent in food, farm implements or almost anything else of value.

"In recent years the popular American custom of installment buying has been adopted, and it is not unusual for a Zande buck to make a down payment before the birth of his wife, provided he is satisfied with the prospects of getting a healthy, handsome wife. And if he fails to make the payments later the girl's parents or brothers come around and reclaim her."

Miss Wilson said that all disputes involving wife buying are settled by the chief medicine man of the tribe. The Zande husband is usually a good manager, providing for each wife a private hut and a specific assignment of work, she added.

Hit British Plan To Soothe Nazis With African Colonies

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The Ethiopian World Federation warned this week that British Prime Minister Chamberlain is planning an African Munich for "appeasement" of Nazi Germany by the sacrifice of African peoples.

The Federation asserted it had received information that the British tory leader was considering handing over Nigeria to Hitler and aiding the Nazi Fuehrer in Liberia and the Belgian Congo.

"Nigeria is one of the most progressive states of the British colonies in Africa and a large number of promising young men are rising with progressive ideas", the Federation stated. "It is believed here that Chamberlain has chosen Nigeria because he has seen signs of progress and awakening there just as in the case of Ethiopia in which Mussolini observed the progress under the enlightened administration of Emperor Haile Selassie I, and decided to strike before the Ethiopians had achieved their goal."

The Federation urged world-wide protest by all "fair-minded people" and by "Black peoples of the world in particular."

The Story of the Slave Trade.

The fortieth anniversary of the final defeat of the Arab slave raiders in the Congo induces me to direct the attention of all the universities, institutions, colonial concerns, etc., to the following:—

Since eighteen years a Belgian Capuchin monk, Father Rinchon, has been travelling all over Europe and Africa for researches that are to enable him to write the story of the slave trade.

Up to now he has already published "La Traité et L'Esclavage des Congolais par les Europeens" and "Le Trafic Negrier."

The first work was introduced by Lieut.-Colonel Engels Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo; the second one by Mr. Charles de la Roncière, Curator of the "Bibliothèque Nationale" and formerly President of the "Academie de Marine." Both these works were published by the "Editions Atlas," 47, Avenue de Floréal, Uccle-Bruxelles.

Father Rinchon called upon me last week to tell me that unless money should be forthcoming, he would, most reluctantly, be compelled to stop his researches and the publishing of their results.

My learned friend resides at 15, Rue André Masquelier Mons, Belgium, and it is hoped that those interested will contribute to his work of such great African interest.

J. ROUSSEAUX.

Need For Co-operation.

OUR INTELLIGENTSIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

Sirs,

It is common knowledge that we are in a transition stage, changing, as it were, from paganism into Westernism. This stage of our civilisation is not without its peculiarities and set-backs. At the outset it must be known that we learn and progress in the midst of mistakes.

In view of the fact that we all of us are working towards the same ideal of leading the BANTU out of their pristine jungle into the land of clear sunshine, closer co-operation among the various sections of the Bantu Community is indispensable. If our dreams are to come true we must discard that enemy to progress — SELF ESTEEM.

The fact that a certain amount of self-esteem is necessary because a man with no self-esteem would drift into channels that are detrimental to the development of the highest character, I do not overlook. On the contrary if allowed to dominate the individual, it renders him a coxcomb.

My conviction is that in the cause of Bantu upliftment, we fail to come to the level of the people because we are possessed of tha educational discrimination which fosters superiority instincts and discourages humility.

We have always looked at South Africa as a strange country where whites and blacks cannot rub shoulders in trains, social functions etc. We nevertheless have overlooked the fact that among the educated Bantu (nothing to say of the masses) we hardly see them greeting each other, talking about the weather though they know each other.

I believe this is caused by pride born of educational attainments—yet in the absence of books specially written for the Bantu by the Bantu inteligentsia, a mutual interchange of ideas would be helpful to all.

That people who have walked on the paths to the mountain tops where the great aristocrats of earth have trod are no more conversant with useless gossiping, is indisputable. But it is here where they would find a chance of leading their people on the right paths. The Bantu community wants Aggreys. The time in which we live has made individual efforts bear very little results. It is true that with our educational attainments we may get some recognition and respect in our particular districts but these privileges are environmental and not biological. I believe that the masses form a very important section of the Bantu community, and if we are to rise as a nation, we must improve socially, educationally, and economically.

ERNEST P. MANQANA.
Fairview Day School,
Umzumbi Rail.

RACE PROBLEM - 1938
AFRICA

FLOGGING AFRICANS

General Smuts and Stock Thieves

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—For some months there has been a good deal of discussion here in South Africa upon the question of native punishments. There are those who produce, and without difficulty, instances of the infliction of punishments that are of a savage nature upon the natives. At the same time there has been an outcry for heavier punishments, particularly in the case of natives who have been convicted of stealing stock. The natives themselves say that they are driven to this because of their limited means of securing meat for consumption.

Following upon the discussion of punishments, there came the rumour that the Minister of Justice was taking action in the matter, but a good deal of surprise has now been expressed at the step taken by General Smuts. Mr. Donald Molteno, who represents in Parliament the Cape Western circle, decided to bring the matter before Parliament and asked whether any circular had been issued calling for heavier punishments upon the natives. The Minister of Justice, General Smuts, replying to Mr. Molteno, said that certain circulars had in fact been issued calling upon the Attorney Generals of the four provinces to put such pressure upon the magistrates.

The full story covering this action is set forth in the columns of the "South African Outlook," and other papers in the four provinces, and the following is a copy of the circular which was laid upon the table of Parliament at the request of Mr. Molteno :—

The following minute has been received from the Secretary for Justice : " Although Act No. 26 of 1923 provides for very adequate punishments for stock thieves, there is still continued dissatisfaction on the part of the public about the sentences imposed upon such criminals. I am directed to inform you that the Right Hon. Minister of Justice feels strongly on the matter and he desires public prosecutors to be instructed to press for severer sentences in this type of case. It has been represented to the Minister that detention in gaol is not a sufficient deterrent to a native, and that lashes are the only adequate punishment for stock theft. Kindly act in accordance with the Minister's wishes in all cases of stock theft in future."

An editorial article in the "South African Outlook" criticises this circular, and points out that most of the courts of justice do not err on the side of leniency in such cases and the editor has already received a good deal of support for his view that the issue of this circular by General Smuts "reveals a disastrous state of things."—Yours, &c.,

SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown, October 14.

The Union And The Protectorates

ELSWHERE in this paper will be found correspondence between Sir John Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, who, with other delegates, recently toured South Africa and Professor Berriedale Keith, of Edinburgh University, who is recognised as one of the leading authorities on constitutional law.

The correspondence will, no doubt, be of special interest to our readers and the inhabitants of the Protectorates who are very much affected by the question of transfer as threatening to sever their connection with the Crown of the United Kingdom. There have been doubts among the Native people of the High Commission territories that since the passing of the Independent Status Act, Great Britain was still bound to the pledges made in 1909 that the Protectorates would ultimately be handed over to the Union Government, as since her assumption of Independence Great Britain would no more have power to exercise a restrainning influence on the Native policy of the Union which is regarded by the Natives as rather repressive than progressive, but without any opinion to support this doubt, it did not seem as though this doubt could form a basis for cotention. The opinion of so eminent an authority as Professor Berriedale Keith, as given in the correspondence, comes as a relief and brightens our hopes that what had appeared inevitable may after all be avoidable.

When the question had been brought up by General Hertzog in 1935, the British Government took great care not to commit itself in the matter and was successful in obtaining a promise from the Union Prime Minister that he would not take over the Protectorates unless it was with their own free will and full acquiescence.

Let us hope that the inhabitants — the chiefs and their people — will study this correspondence with great care, so that when the time comes for them to be consulted they may express their opinion with full and clear understanding of the situation. A great debt of gratitude, by the native inhabitants of the Protectorates, is due to Sir John Harris for having obtained for them this most valuable information.

THE BLACK MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Nations are armed to the man, deadly weapons have recently been invented, young men are daily prepared for soldiering only for National defence and extension of empires. Where do the Bantu stand?

Because of colour the Bantu receive the most meagre wages irrespective of qualifications and experience in their respective works Many acts which reduce the Bantu to serfdom have been passed without consulting their opinion. Direct representation in the parliament of the country in which he is an aborigine, is denied him. Each and every day the Bantu are becoming problematic to the white South African politicians.

The majority of the Bantu still grope in the dark pleading poverty for keeping their children away from educational centres. Free primary education is denied them, so compulsory education cannot be introduced. White landowners demand the whole family to render service in payment for squatting, our rulers seem silent to such barriers deterring Bantu development.

Shall the Bantu fold their hands and lament over their misfortunes? Nay, lest such overshadow their opportunities.

May these disgraceful practices be a spur to the Bantu, widening their mental horizon and sharpening the intellectual faculties of the rising generation ! This can be done by supporting all Bantu organisations, co-operative societies and business.

R. A. M

AFRICAN PLANTERS WIN FIGHT

LAGOS, W. Africa, Dec. 8 (ANP) —Nigerian and Gold Coast planters last week rejoiced at the published report of the West Africa Cocoa Commission which recommended cancellation of the Buying Agreement and dissolution of the long-fought Cocoa Pool.

Planters who for some time have complained of financial losses suffered through arbitrary fixing of cocoa prices, described the Buying Agreement as a "Pool" designed to achieve a monopoly in the cocoa trade and to exploit the African producer. It has long been known here that the administration of Sir Arnold Hodson, Governor of the Gold Coast, has suffered as result of the Cocoa hold-up, during which time farmers refused to plant the commodity and burned thousands of bushels of cocoa, rather than lose money by selling at Pool-dictated, lower prices.

Among the popular chieftains whose leadership inspired African planters against the Pool was Nana Sir Ofori Atta, the Omanhene of Akyem Abuakwa. Groups pushing the fight against the agreement were the Nigerian Produce Traders' Union, the Nigerian Youth Movement and the African press, all of whom united to protect the rights of African farmers and the middlemen of Nigeria.

AFRICA FOR THE WHITES ?

Union Sells Ethiopia

The Italian Government has been informed by the Union Legation in Rome that the Union Government has decided to recognise Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia and to give that effect. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Rome will, as soon as possible, be furnished with new credentials accrediting him to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia —

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

IT is very pleasing to note that the African farmer is now farming on more modern and scientific lines and more rapid progress is now in sight.

If you want your sons to be good progressive farmers and a real credit to the land you must remember that first of all they must be educated as well as possible. After you have sent them to school where they have not only learned to read and write but are taught to think for themselves and have the ambition to go ahead, now is the time to send them to an agricultural college.

The knowledge gained at school will stand them in good stead at the agricultural colleges. We are very fortunate in having four good colleges from which to choose. These are Fort Cox (Middledrift,) Fagstaff (Flagstaff) Teko School (Butterworth) and the Tsolo School (Tsolo) The principals of these schools will gladly supply any information parents may require.

All kinds of agriculture are taught thoroughly at these schools and the young man when he has finished his course will be a model farmer. He will have had the chance of a fair star in life.

Students are taught, among other things, all about poultry vegetable gardening, cattle and dairying, sheep and citrus. They will be taught how to farm model plots of six acres.

A young man who has passed through one of these colleges cannot help but make a success of his lands.

Enfranchised Women's responsibility.

Sufficient protection, food, decent housing, chance for Native mothers of young children to remain in their homes to tend and disciple their families are rights common to all women.

DEALING with the Native question, at the Aannual Convention of the League of Women Voters of South Africa which sat in Bloemfontein recently, Mrs. Hall, founder of the League and leader of the feminist movement in South Africa, said: "The Native woman's needs aee the enfranchised womans responsibility and that sufficient protection, food, decent housing and the chance for Native mothers of young children to remain in their homes to tend and disciple their families are rights common to all women and should be rigidly upheld by us.

"The most epoch-happening of the century is the acknowledgement of birth control and I am convinced that the question which will have to be pressed on the Government is: Do we want a larger and better-born population? Because, if we do, we will have to get it in the same way as any desirable product is obtained by making it worth the while of the producer to produce. I am not out to commercialise motherhood, but because I consider wifehood and motherhood women's greatest and highest work, I refuse to stand by and see it pauperised and degraded by constant State and charitable service imposed between mothers and their work. I claim for that work that society pay the necessary price for its own community.

"We must pay no heed to the pessimist who says there will always be war on prostitution, crime add poverty, because human nature never changes. Human nature does change—humanity marches on in spite of all we do to check it and not so very much because of what we do to help it.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

COCOA CRISIS—GOLD COAST.

COMMUNICATED,

The people of the Gold Coast say that the country is being brought to economic ruin by the low price at which cocoa is being marketed, owing to the operations of the Cocoa Pool. The native grower is faced with poverty,

The *African Morniny Post* declares in an editorial; "We are convinced that the present price offered for cocoa does not fairly reflect to the supply and demand position despite all statements to the contrary. We refuse to accept the statement that the Pool has for its ultimate objective the interests of the cocoa farmers.

The farmers reject the suggestion that the low price is due to an excessive crop. The Gold Coast produces nearly 50 per cent of the world's cocoa, and it should therefore be in a position to regulate price which cannot be challenged.

The *African Morning Post* asks why there should be a Cocoa Pool at all, "whether the objective is to benefit the cocoa farmer or to eliminate the middleman in the interests of the farmers. The country's demand is "Scrap the Pool," and we think it time that the Government took a hand in supporting the farmers by fixing prices at a reasonable level to enable (1) the African producer to produce efficiently: (2) the Government to govern effectively, and (3) the progress of the colony to be maintained.

The opinion seems to be growing that the Pool must be fought and the necessary sacrifices borne to make the fight successful.

An important Conference was held in the Legislative Council Chamber at Accra on November 19, at which were present the Governor, Sir Arnold Hodson, the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Native affairs, and the Director af Agriculture, the Chiefs of the Gold Coast and representatives of the cocoa-buying firms. Nana Sir Ofori Atta, Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa, speaking for the Chiefs, said that the Gold Coast farmers had always maintained good relations with the merchants and had been content with the price offered them for their cocoa. What therefore was the reason for the merchants to combine and form the so-called "Pool"?

Mr. Cadbury, on behalf of the merchants, read a statement explaining the agreement made between the firms and the reasons for it. He said that the merchants had not formed a "pool." What they had done was to form a buying arrangement with a view to the orderly marketing of the entire cocoa crop. A large number of firms of good standing, such as Frames Agency, Delbances Haddock Parker, Grace Brothers, Willard Hawse, Tobler Chocolate, had gone away from the Gold Coast because they could not afford to remain making losses on cocoa. The price last year was very good especially after five years of depression. But early this year the price of cocoa began to drop.

In the Spring the firms must have had about 100,000 tons of cocoa unsold on their hands at an average price of £48 a ton, and the price dropped to £37 a ton. The huge loss which resulted swallowed up the trading profits made by the good cocoa price. The agreement was concluded to prevent losses by cutting out certain abuses, and not to control prices.

"It is our determination," said Mr. Cadbury, to pay to the farmers the full market price for his produce, deducting on the actual costs of collecting and delivering the cocoa to the customer. The cost to us is about £7 10s. 0d. a ton on to-day's price. Every penny of this is paid out in expenses, e.g, Freight, Duty."

The Governor said that he and the Financial Secretary had examined the figures, and were satisfied that they were correct. Mr. Cadbury admitted that in the past there had been severe abuses by profiteering brokers, but the new arrangement was designed to cut these out. These brokers had held the cocoa for higher prices and had been paid high commissions and allowances.

Mr. Cadbury asked the Chiefs to encourage the farmers to sell direct to the firms. It was hoped that a Government scheme for a big Agricultural Bank would be pushed on. He denied the charge brought against the firms of depressing the market intentionally and making prices fall at the beginning of the season in order to buy cheaply and later sell dear. There was no individual or group anywhere that could control the price of such a commodity as cocoa, coffee rubber, cotton, wheat. It had been tried and had always failed.

An outstanding example was the attempt to control the price of coffee. Before the war coffee was expensive. This year, however, the fifty millionth bag of coffee was burnt in Brazil, but in spite of that the price was lower than ever before.

The price of cocoa had begun to fall before anyone had thought of coming to an agreement. Price fall started in the Spring of this year while the firms had about 100,000 tons unsold stock in hand which cost them £48 per ton on the average. In June the price had fallen to about £37 per ton. The firms still held about 50,000 tons of unsold cocoa stock.

Considerable local feeling has been roused by the cocoa crisis, taking the form of a local trade boycott of all foreign goods.

MOTOR DRIVERS STRIKE. On November 22, the motor drivers went on strike, partly to express their solidarity with the miserable conditions of the exploited peasants and partly in protest against motor traffic legislation, under which the African District Magistrate of Accra had been given the power to impose fine ranging from £2 to £10 on 253 drivers.

The Accra Drivers' Union representing the motor drivers in the Gold Coast Protectorate were acting in concord with the Unions in Ashanti, the Nothern Territories and Togoland.

A serious feature of the situation is that the movement is tending to assume an anti-white character nstead of being specifically directed against the big irms and their allies.

THE GOLD COAST COCOA STRUGGLE.

WE have read with great interest certain recent issues of the *Nigerian Daily Times* which have come to hand from Lagos.

Other papers which have reached us from our Sister Colonies are *The Lagos Daily News* published at Lagos. and the *Echo* whose home is at Accra, on the Gold Coast; also *The West African Pilot*, *Gold Coast Independent Spectator*, *Morning Post*.

About twenty years ago the late CASELY HAYFORD M.B.E., of the Gold Coast whom we have always regarded as competent second to the late Dr. E. W. BLYDEN in the matter of enlightened labour for the emancipation of our Race, published a booklet which was entitled United West Africa, and which he named An Appeal.

So valuable was this appeal considered by the Sierra Leone WEEKLY NEWS of that date that in course of a review it was suggested that it should be circulated in all the Schools on the Coast.

If that booklet was at the root of the establishment of the National Congress of British West Africa, it was not published in vain.

But where is the National Congress of British West Africa to-day? It had a rather sonorous existence for a few years only, and then dwindled into scattered branches which, to our shame as West African Colonies, are mere memories of the original plan.

It may be irritating to those who are leaders of Negro thought and civilization in West Africa to-day to be told that in a considered statement made years ago. by a competent writer, on the Philosophy of Colour, the judgment was that whereas the white race stood for restlessness, supremacy and discipline, and the brown race, represented by India, for intellectual grasp and insight, *the Black Race stood for incoherence and incompetence.*

A Judgment like this must be irritating to Negro leaders of civilization in West Africa; but as a matter of fact there is nothing in all the years of our history to show that so far as we of West Africa are considered, the Judgment is false.

We are imitators and very good at that; but why are we not original? And if we are not original what is our place in the Sun?

Furthermore, what have we shown in our history of the capacity which not only initiates but carries on to the end. The path-ways of our history in Sierra Leone are strewn with abortions of plans and projects which if we had capacity to carry through should compel respect for us from those in whose light we have shone and by *whose* help we have lived in peace and contentment.

The National Congress of British West Africa is gone for ever; but it is matter for thankfulness that in a small way interest is being shown in one another by the leaders of West Coast Enlightenment through what we may call Journalistic Exchanges.

It does not appear that any paper from Liberia our near neighbour and a Colony of pure negroes like ourselves is being widely circulated here in Sierra Leone and yonder on the Gold Coast and at Lagos. This omission on the part of Liberia should be set right at once if it could be.

The conception of a UNITED WEST AFRICA by CASELY HAYFORD of blessed memory still waits after twenty years for its fructification; and while one may not dare to propose a revival of the National Congress on the original plan it may be urged that between ourselves and our cousins on the Coast and in Liberia there should be brought to birth the family interest, strong, vigorous and pure, which would show itself in anxiety for each other's welfare and in a desire to bear one another's burden.

We have our denominational names of Nigerians, Liberians, and Sierra Leoneans; but there is the family name—Black, Coloured—which should unite us in service to one another.

The *Nigerian Daily Times* has made it known that the Cocoa Industry among our kinsmen on the Coast has created a ferment in the relation between the white merchants who are the buyers and nature producers who are the sellers. The *Echo* which is published at Accra on the Gold Coast has also given attention to the matter.

The heroic resolution of the Egba Union to burn Cocoa in Abeokuta rather than submit to the inadequate price which has been offered by the merchants reveals what we consider a dominant trait of the Egba native viz:—*Doggedness.* It is that quality of the *Will* which is allied to obstinacy but which in the Egba rises to the surface after prolonged thought and failure to obtain ease from an undesirable situation.

We consider this quality an admirable gift of Nature by which a man decides to die in the last ditch: but in a contest like this in which our kinsmen are engaged, we take leave to say that the wisdom of the Alake of Abeokuta who has given his advice is a God-send and should be accepted.

On all occasions of dogged determination there should also be the employment of TACT which certainly is not a minor virtue and which the Alake advises should be considered and accepted when he said—"Go softly."

The Cocoa Boom is not likely ever to return in the Gold Coast but the industry need not be crushed by the Producers on that account. They have only to think *at a long range* and settle down to moderate decisions.

We see a great deal to inspire genuine respect for our Gold Coast kinsmen in the way this Cocoa struggle has been conducted. It has been a clean and orderly struggle and it thrills us to the uttermost that sufficient toughness in carrying on has been manifested. Without backbone no community of people can make headway in these days.; and without enlightened leaders a community is in bad condition.

The advice given by the Alake to the Egba Union, commands assent at once as being the best to go by; and we look forward to peaceful

honourable, and satisfactory settlement of this dispute which we do not consider a calamity at all, but an almost necessary offshoot from trade relations between two enlightened parties

BY RAMBLER.

COLONIES.

Parliament has at length given their fellow African British subjects an assurance that it will not consider any question about making over to Germany or other foreign Power any bit of the British Empire whether colony or mandated territory. It was deeply sensible of the fact that Africans are not chattels to be disposed of and can never be transferred to a new regime without their own self-determination. Of course, it is a foregone conclusion that, if ever any part of the British or the French Colonial Empire were asked to decide whether to remain so or to change hands, not one African would think of trusting himself to the tender mercies of Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy.

Save us from our friends! Freedom-loving Africans would prefer death to dragging out a hateful existence in the barbarous environments of totalitarian despotisms But, strangely enough, it is thanks to Conservative, not to labour, championing that the well-known was taken at Westminster the other day. In fact the Labourites, for all their usual loud shrieks against imperialism and exploitation of coloured peoples, actually tabled a Motion: for a redistribution of the African colonies by the League of Nations, just to soothe the rabid lust of Germany and the other "Have-nots." It was an amendment moved and supported by the Labour Government which won justice for the British African colonies a few days ago. Well might every African say of the Parliamentary Labour Party---"Save us from our *friends*!"

Defeatism.---It would be hard to find a political party so often blundering against its own interest as the party that professes to stand up for the liberties---and rights of the common people. All last year and this it has been denouncing the Chamberlain Government because of the betrayal of Abyssinia, Spain, China and last of all Czechoslovakia, and has prophesied a millenium for all oppressed natives if it could drive the Chamberlain Government out of power, yet, whenever it had a chance to force a general election by defeating Government candidates at a bye-election it has stupidly refused to cooperate with other parties whose votes would have ensured the defeat of the conservative candidate. Now again, it has taken the suicidal step of proposing dismemberment of the Empire and it expects die-hard voters, who believe in an "Empire on which the sun never sets," to put it at the helm of the very ship it so naively suggest would be better dismantled.

This unfriendly and undemocratic proposal to bargain off, weak and defenceless fellow citizens will surely be remembered against the British Labour Party at the Poll next General Election Day.

Jews and Palestine:---An appeal was made to the world the other night by a noble lord on behalf of Jewish refugee from German persecution. Anybody who has heard tell of the fiendish pogroms launched by Hitler against the countrymen of the Saviour of the World, will give all the help he can to ease the poor hunted Children of Israel. But I cannot help recalling that about a year ago another noble Lord, when Black Abyssinia was in her direst need, went out of his way to warn a Masonic Gathering of which he was chairman, not to make contributions of any kind to the Ethiopian cause, as England was on friendly relations to Italy and the aggressor might misinterprete any support given by the British Empire to the people of Ethiopia! Alas for the morality of present day Europe!

The Arab-Jew Problem.---Need there be an Arab-Jew problem at all in the common home of Jews and Arabs' The British Government is of cause right in holiday that either party has ideals which must be respected. Jews must not dominate Arabs, nor Arabs Jews---yet each nation is strongly opposed to any idea of partition.

Let the Semitic factions of the Holy Land learn a lesson from the original indwellers—the Black Race known to the Semites of those days as Canaanites or Philistines—whom, on the pretence of carrying out a Divine commission, the Israelite strangers dispossessed of its heritage. Black folks, now quietly settled down in Africa, have long since solved what to other class or tribes is to-day insoluble. There is no sane reason whatever why Jews, who once had a glorious empire there, and Arabs who minded the country during the centuries of Jewish exile, should not live together in one independent State.

The Temne class do it this way. In many Chiefdoms there are two or more dynastic Houses. The Kamara tribe and the Bangura as in the case of Port Lokko where both class are the same nation; or as in the case of Lokko Masama, where one ruling House is Temne and the other Lokko; take it in turn to be elected King, and no friction whatever occurs between the two class. Why cannot Palestine be erected into an independent State---Republic or Monarchy---with Jew and an Arab interchanging the presidentship or Kingship?

That to me seems an easy way of solving the Palestine problem, Please pass on the solution to the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald) and to the British Parliament.

United States of Africa

Sirs:

Of course I'm dumb, diplomatically and politically! Who isn't? But with all the talk about giving the African colonies back to Germany—or what not—why does no one suggest the obvious solution? *Why not give them all back to the Africans?* Not necessarily to the Negroes, though that might be proper, too; but to the *Africans?*

Because that will eventually have to be done. Neither England, Germany, Italy, nor Belgium can indefinitely hold any part of Africa as colonial exploitation material Sooner or later there will be either one United States of Africa—as the American Colonies grew to become the United States of America; or there will be several African states all independent of Europe, as now in South America. . . .

GRACE VERNE SILVER

Los Angeles, Calif.

RACE PROBLEM-1938
AFRICA

South African Open Sore.

THE Durban Parliament was, the other day discussing again two typical cases of apparent miscarriage of justice in certain courts of law in Natal and the Transvaal. One of the cases taken as an example was that of Mbalazo who inadvertently threw a sixpence to a gang of prisoners in Durban and was eventually fined by a Durban magistrate. The publication of this case aroused considerable sympathy with the African even to the extent of paying off his fine in order to release him and this was happily effected. We are not concerned with the other case of Harrison who cashed off a mine pay roll consisting of thousands of pounds.

In the case of Mbalazo we are not fully convinced that there was evidence adduced to the effect that he did not know the law. It may have been a fact that he was not conversant with the law in relation to such matters so that the Magistrate may have been within his rights in thus convicting him. But whether his decision was justified or not, here in South Africa there is far too many miscarriages of justice in what are called and known as Native cases. Most of these never reach the attention of the public through the press, and this so especially in Native reserves in outlying districts. There are some Native Commissioners who so lord in on the uneducated Native Africans that they are feared as beasts of prey.

Most Natives approach a court of law not as an institution for the protection of human rights but as a place of confusing them and incarcerating them by reason of being "Boys" as all Natives in South Africa are designated and frowned upon as a potential menace and encumbrance. Their numbers which daily are lodged in gaol show the enormity of this great evil and, as we have chosen to call it, "the open sore" of South Africa. What is known as Native justice in South Africa is what all other races do not care to suffer or come in contact with.

Some exponents of the law never take into consideration the fact of a Native as first offender and to be dealt with differently from the habitual criminal who should be so punished that he shall realize the consequences to himself and the community where he lives and thus eschew that evil course.

The promiscuous placing together of criminals of all grades is also full of many evils as those who are first offenders when they are brought into contact with the intractable element must be affected with the poison of those who are already beyond redemption.

But in making these remarks we do not want to lose sight of the many recent attempts by the Administration to bring about a more salubrious state of affairs in gaol life as the exchange of prisoners recently effected between Durban and Pietermaritzburg where the old offenders were put together and separated from the class which may be restored to right living.

Under the Shadow of Table Mountain

Colour Prejudice in the Mother City

(By MOONLIT)

Since the formation of the Hertzog regime in 1924 remarkable changes in the Mother City of South Africa have been achieved by the Nationalist Party Government. In the Cinema and in all other social amenities the Coloureds and Africans are debarred. What is worse, even in some public vehicles there is now distinct colour prejudice. In the Bars the Africans are not only ostracised but are legally prohibited from buying liquor. In politics there is also colour discrimination and an African voter does no more exercise that influence he used to wield in the days of yore!

Latest Stunt!

In the princints of Cape Town the're certain Africans who acquired lands under the Free-hold system, but recently a live and cry agitation was started by a section of the Malanites residing at Woodstock and Salt River surburbs and the results is, these Africans are to be ejected and forfeit their instalments - some have paid thousands of pounds already; — where are they to go to since Langa Township is full hardly room in Capetown Central Pick-up Van is chasing us. All these things are being done in the name of Christian civilization.

which met under the shadow of Table Mountain.

African National Congress

The African Nationan Congress (Coto Section) entertained Mr. R.H. Godlo, M.R.C. and the Rev. Z.R. Mahabane, President-General of the National Congress. Several people attended. Questions were asked as to what the Congress was actually doing for the Bantu race, seeing it hold so many conferences and passed pious resolutions?

Native Representative Council

The second sess on of the Government Native Representative Council, by the time these notes are published, will be in session in Pretoria. The man-in-the-street is interested to know whether the Union Bantu representatives will urge the Government to offer employment to our educated sons and daughters in State offices and more funds for our education. We demand full trading rights not only in the O. F. S., but throughout South Africa.

Civic Social

Chief Wilson K. Mahonko of the Basuto Civic Association presided over a distinguished gathering at 92 Chiappini Street the other Sunday. The occasion was a Social Farewell to Mrs Martha C. 'Mote (Kroonstad) who had come on a recuperative visit to husband, Mr Keable 'Mote of the teaching staff of the University of Cape Town. Misses Jessie Kulu, Martha Modisang; Edith E. Kopane served tea and refreshments.

Where is the All-African Convention? As for other Africa organisations they exist in names only and by intercine squabbles and leaders are fighting for positions. Who will assist Mrs. M V. Ballinger, M.P. to save our race from Malanites and self-seekers?

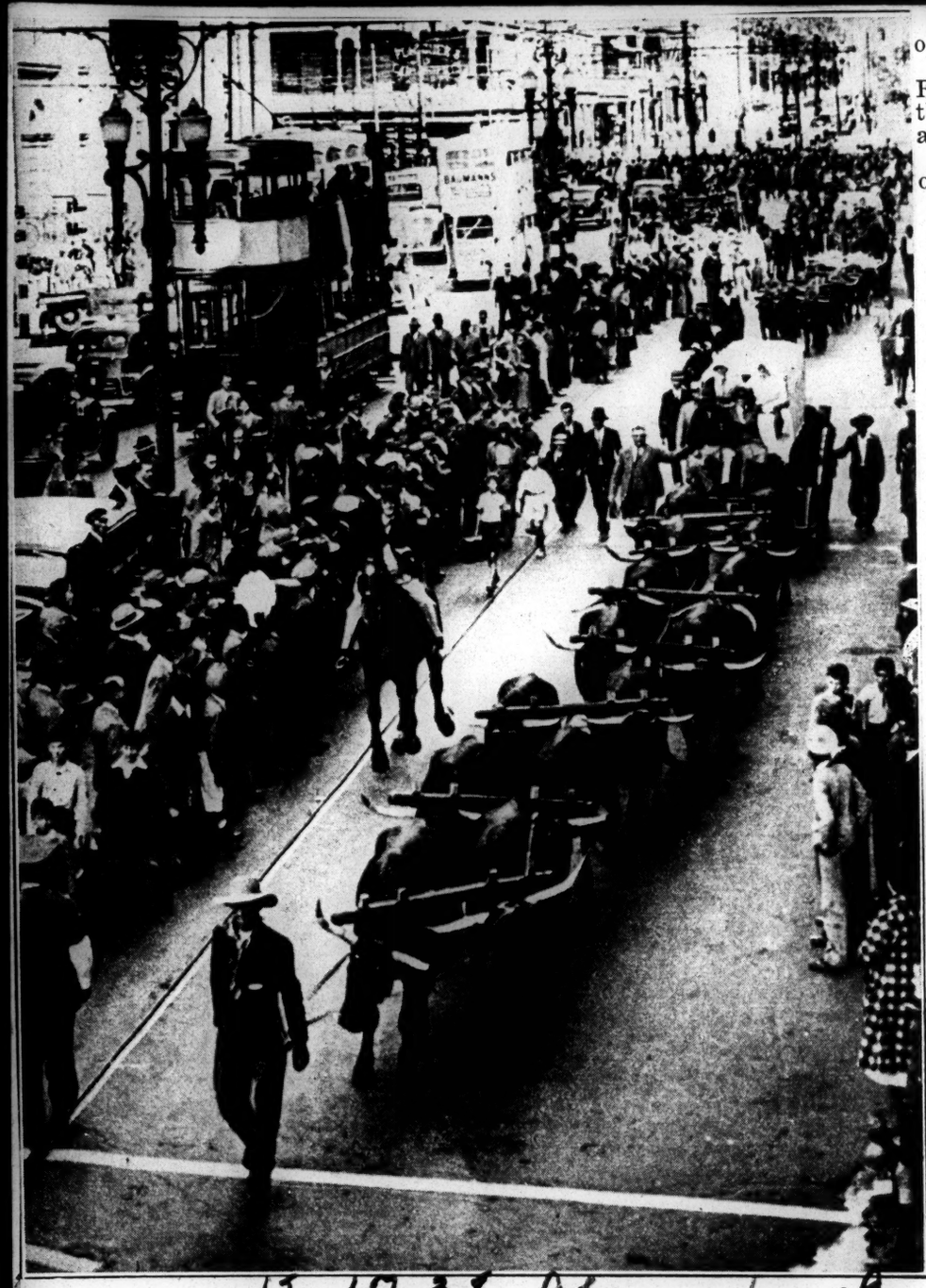
Dr. A B Xuma and Mr. J. Rathebe after two years' study in America and in London returned home. Mrs J. Rathebe of Johannesburg came over to Capetown to meet her husband. These distinguished visitors were entertained by friends at Langa. Most intellectuals of Cape Town Central did not know.

Formation of Bantu Social

There is a sore need of an African Social Club in the Mother City of South Africa on similar lines like that of the B.M.S. Centres in Johannesburg, Durban and Bloemfontein. Some Bantu intellectuals will be much interested if someone will not advance some money for such a project. I hear that both Bantu teachers in the University of Cape Town are anxious that a start be made in the New Year — 1939! Will it? Wait and see!

Methodist Parliament

Amongst many pillars of the Methodist Church we saw Chief Fenyang (Thaba Nchu), Revs. J. S. Litheko (Kroonstand), Z. R. Mahabane (Winburg; Messrs J. Nhlapo, B.A., Ben Liphuko (Aliwal North) in the Mother City to attend the Methodist Parliament.



START OF THE "GREAK TREK OF 1938."

The picture shows the scene in Adderley Street, Capetown, on Monday, August 8, when two Voortrekker wagons started out on their respective journeys to Pretoria and Blood River. They followed the trail of the Voortrekkers of 1838 and arrived at their destinations this week.

FARMERS THREATEN ANOTHER "GREAT TREK."

Abandoning Land To Natives.

Farmers of Peddie, near East London, one of the richest cattle-raising districts in the Union, are threatening to abandon their land to native settlement and start on another "Great Trek" away from the district, as a protest to the Government.

Seeking additional areas for native settlement, the Native Land Trust has turned its attention on Peddie, which is surrounded by native locations and "released areas"—areas earmarked for native territory.

At a public meeting convened at Peddie to hear the views of the Chief Native Commissioner of the Cape Province, Mr. A. L. Barrett, the farmers, rather than submit to a process which has been described as "creeping paralysis" to write "finis" to Peddie as a European area, decided to ask the Native Trust to make an offer for the entire European area of Peddie Township and district.

The land between the Great Fish River and the Keiskama River in the Eastern Cape Province—"No Man's Land" in the native policy of 100 years ago—will in this event once again revert to native ownership.

About a dozen farmers have already sold out and moved on.—Reuter.

Race Problem - 1938.
Africa

ORGANISATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

A.A.C. AND OTHER AFRICAN BODIES.

MR. H. Selby Msimang, the General Secretary of the All African Convention writes as follows :

"May I through the columns of your valuable paper remind all African organisations that the organisational machinery of the Convention is now about to be placed in motion. I have already called upon Provincial members of the Convention to call representative meetings in their respective Provinces for the delimiting of the Provinces into divisions and to recommend to me suitable persons for appointment as Divisional Organisers. Organisations are warned to register themselves with me immediately and pay their affiliation fees in order that they may benefit under this scheme and gain strength, failing which, they will be ignored and excluded entirely.

The system adopted two years ago of raising a million shillings by means of Subscription Lists has been abandoned in favour of this new organisational scheme All those who have Collection Lists are earnestly requested to return them to Dr. J. S. Moroka, P.O. Thaba Nchu, O F S. or I shall be obliged to publish their names in the press.

I notice that there are people who worry about the relationship between the A.A.C. and the African National Congress and seem to think that these organisations stand in opposition to one another. This is not so. There is absolutely no clash of interests between the two and the A.A.C. recognises the A.N.C. in the same way as other organisations affiliated to it. There are already some Provincial branches of the A.N.C. duly affiliated with the A.A.C. and are entitled to the fullest benefit under our organisational scheme which seeks to strengthen and to give the organisations life and vitality. It should be ever remembered that the A.A.C. is composed of affiliated bodies and that its strength rests on the strength of these bodies. What every African is asked to do is to enrol himself with our organisers when they are ready so that he may be placed with the organisation to which he should belong. If he has no organisation, then he will be placed according to his occupation. If the occupation has no organisation it will be the duty of the Convention to found such occupational organisation to which he should belong. Our aim and object is to see that every African, whether male or female, belongs to some organisation and that that organisation affiliates to the A.A.C. for mutual protection and development."

Working On The Mines.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE RAND.

IN last week's article we promised to tell you something more about Johannesburg. It had its historic beginnings in September, 1886, when a small group of hardy pioneers assembled to hear the official proclamation of the Witwatersrand goldfields. The people present on that occasion included farmers, prospectors, and traders; and fifty years later—in September, 1936—a great Exhibition was staged at Milner Park, to commemorate Johannesburg's golden jubilee. It is fitting to record that the help given by Natives to the White men all through the long years will be remembered.

When Natives come to work on the mines they are surprised to see such a big city as Johannesburg—something so different from the wild to which they have been accustomed. Some of them might think, when they are leaving their homes, that they will be "lost." But there is no fear of that. The Natives assembled at the various Depots of the Native Recruiting Corporation for Mine Work travel together under the special facilities made by the Corporation for their journey to the Rand, and are provided with good food for the journey.

Johannesburg is a healthy city; its public health is cared for by competent officials in the service of the Union Government and of the Johannesburg Municipality Natives love the sun, and Johannesburg gets its share of sunshine. The climate of the Riviera in the South of France is famed for its sun, but the annual sunshine of Johannesburg exceeds that of the Riviera by 720 hours. On the Rand in the winter the sunshine averages about nine-and-a-half hours a day, and in summer it averages a little over eight hours a day.

There is much to see in and around Johannesburg. The shops are attractive, and Natives admire the window displays. The big buildings (skyscrapers they are called) are impressive; all of these are many times taller than the ordinary blue-gum trees on the veld. Natives are fond of sport and the Mines have arranged grounds for them to play on. When European cricket and football teams come from overseas they play test matches at the Wanderers grounds in Johannesburg, and a reserved space is kept for Natives, who attend in large numbers and love to watch famous players. Natives themselves are taking an increasing interest in not only cricket and football but also tennis.

On Sundays there are churches and chapels, and Natives can choose their own—their liberty is not interfered with.

A favourite place on Sundays is the Johannesburg Zoo, which Natives can reach by trams run especially for them. Here there are well-kept lawns and beautiful flower beds; everything is very orderly, and there is no charge for admission. The animals, birds, and reptiles are very many; and Natives never cease to be interested in what they see at the Zoo. What attracts them most? We should say, at a guess, the lions. And next? Perhaps the monkeys: for there is always a little crowd of Natives on a Sunday morning, watching the monkeys at their tricks, leaping from trapeze to trapeze. A funny fellow once said: "God must have laughed when He made the monkey."

Johannesburg, it may be fairly claimed, has one of the finest zoological gardens in the world.

FRANCE SEEKS NEGRO TALENT.

DELEGATION TRAVELS TO WEST AFRICA IN SEARCH OF ATHLETES.

THE success of the negro members of the United States team at the Olympic Games in Berlin last year has prompted the French authorities to begin a search for talent in their African colonies, where there are said to be Natives who can run hours on end without fatigue and leap broad streams

with Lagos

A delegation of three members has been chosen to go to West Africa to look for promising athletes. "The Senegalese," declared M. Gaston Fremont, a member of the delegation and secretary of the French Athletic Federation's technical (training) committee, in an interview with Reuter, "are especially suited for middle-distance running—between 1,000 metres and 3,000 metres. Owing to the intense heat, they are not suited either for the sprint or the marathon.

"Besides runners," continued M. Fremont, who was a good all-round runner in the days of Jean Bouin, "we hope to discover some likely javelin-throwers. In 1924 a Senegalese, Taga Gangué held the French record for the javelin with about 60 metres. We have already received reports on some good performances among high jumpers, who with training might reach world-record standard.

"We are also hopeful of discovering some material worth training among the swimmers and oarsmen. The categories I have mentioned are the only ones in which the Senegalese shine."

SITUATION IN GOLD COAST AND NIGERIA

Daily Times 8-11-38

Independent Commission To Visit West Africa

Lagos, Nigeria

APPOINTED BY COLONIAL OFFICE

IN CONNECTION with the situation on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria brought about by the opposition to the Buying Agreement of which much has been heard during the last few months, the Honourable the Chief Secretary to the Government has issued the following notice to the Press:—

Presidе Lagos, Nigeria.

"It is notified for general information that, in view of the representations made to him by the Governor of the Gold Coast and the Governor of Nigeria the Secretary of State for the Colonies proposes to appoint an Independent Commission to visit West Africa and examine and report on the Marketing of Gold Coast and Nigerian cocoa with special reference to the situation which has arisen as a result of the buying agreement entered into between certain firms, and to submit recommendations.

"The composition of the Commission and the date upon which it will commence its enquiries will be announced later."

This will be welcome news to those concerned for the findings of the Commission should help to remove all cause of dissatisfaction.

LAGOS HEALTH AND BABY WEEK, 1937

Daily Times

Tomorrow's Presentation Ceremony

2-11-38

Hon. Dr. Briercliffe Will

As previously announced the formal Presentation of the Imperial Challenge Shield to the Lagos Health and Baby Week Committee, by Lady Bourdillon takes place at the Race Course tomorrow afternoon under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. R. Briercliffe, C.M.G., Director of Medical Services.

By kind permission of the Commissioner of Police the Police Band will provide a musical programme from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

A number of the Programmes and Handbooks published in connection with 1937 Health Baby Week will be on sale on the grounds, an opportunity for those who have not got a copy of the excellent booklet which contains **inter alia** Medical History of Lagos (1871-1935) by Dr. J. G. S. Turner, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. and two very useful articles "Advice to Mothers" and "Principles of Feeding" by Miss B. Skerrit, Sister-in-Charge, Infant Welfare Clinics, Lagos.

The winning of this coveted shield by Lagos has given such general satisfaction and pride that we feel sure all Lagos will turn out to witness the presentation ceremony tomorrow and patronise the sale of the Programmes in aid of the Committee's fund.

OUR VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics of Accra for the month of November, 1937, as disclosed in the official report of the Medical Officer of Health, Accra, indicates a serious setback in the general health of the community; for, in that month, the death rate exceeded not only the birth rate but also the death rate of the corresponding period in 1936.

Of the 189 births and 126 deaths registered in November, 1936, there was in that month an increase by 63 in the population of Accra. Of the 213 births and 161 deaths registered in November, 1937, it is clear that there was only an increase of 52. This shows that despite the fact that the birth rate in November, 1937, showed a marked increase, the death rate increased alarmingly.

West Africa 3-12-38

This really gives us cause for alarm, which becomes more serious when it is realized that of the 161 deaths registered in November, 1937, there were 34 deaths of infants under one year as compared with 21 in the same month in 1936. It is thus obvious that infantile mortality reached an alarming figure in November, 1937.

The foregoing indicates only the vital conditions of Accra which enjoys almost all the health amenities modern science could afford. Taking Accra therefore as a correct pointer to the general vital conditions of the country, there is reason to believe that there was at least during the month under review a more serious state of affairs in the vital conditions of the provinces where health amenities are virtually absent.

Gold Coast is a vast country with a miserably low population, which may be due to adverse tropical conditions; but we are of the firm opinion that with the general dissemination of education and of modern knowledge of ambition, "one of the supremely important factors for progress" in population, infantile mortality in this country could be reduced to a negligible minimum.—*African Morning Post.*

Race Problem – 1938

Africa

Department's Elaborate Remedial Measures.

Native opinion

Bruno Gobantumbu

1-15-38

Natives' R. Council Decides On Direct Consultation With Native Councils And Chiefs Before Measures Are Adopted

King William's Town

South Africa

APPARENTLY the most difficult problem to be solved regarding the Government's important scheme to adjust the numbers of livestock in Native reserves to the carrying capacity of available commonages, and the acquiscence and co-operation of the native African rural population in the Reserves to put over this programme, was discussed by the Natives' Representative Council in Pretoria last month.

Mr. R. G. Reynecke, Director of Native Agriculture, together with Mr. H. R. Roberts Senior Engineer of the N.A.D. were most thorough in explaining, on behalf of the Department, the parlous conditions that had arisen in the Reserves, which largely contributed to soil erosion, denudation of commonages through over-stocking and lack of grazing protection. The officials outlined several methods for reclamation, which, in the main, included the reduction of livestock. A draft proclamation designed to put this scheme into operation was placed before the Council.

Native Councillors were chary of committing themselves to a scheme involving far-reaching obligations.

Cr. A. M. Jabavu (Cape) the first to reply to the proposals, said they were unable to accept them, as they had no definite mandate from the people; and further, that as boundaries between tribes had not been established by fencing he did not see how adoption could be effected.

Cr. W. W. Ndlovu (Natal) exhorted the strictest caution in asking Natives to reduce the number of their cattle, unless there was something substituted that would satisfy the manifold purposes cattle served to Natives.

Cr. C. K. Sakwe (Cape) moved "That further consideration of the proclamation be suspended until such time as the local and general councils and the chiefs had had the opportunity to discuss it, and the co-operation of the Native people had been obtained."

In moving thus, Cr. Sakwe pointed out that the possession of cattle went to the very roots of Bantu tradition, and any change must not be lightly undertaken. Natives, he concluded, were already doing what they could to reduce the numbers of their stock.

Working On The Mines.

Bruno Gobantumbu

Native Opinion

Amenities Enjoyed By The Natives.

1-15-38

King Williams Town,

South Africa

IT is established that Native employees on the Gold Mines are well looked after. The pay is good, and in addition ample food and quarters are provided free; moreover medical attention and hospital accommodation are at hand again free should illness unfortunately occur.

"PULLING TOGETHER."

The good name that the Mines have won for looking so well after their employees, both European and Native, is not the result of chance; it is not a name that has just happened of itself. It is the outcome of very careful thought—years of experience—for the betterment of all the employees who work on the Mines. All the officials concerned have "pulled together" in order to create the maximum amount of good health conditions for the employees. In other words, this means health and comfort and well-being.

It is now recognised and openly admitted, far and wide, that the co-operation of the Compound and Mine officials with the Native Labour Adviser of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines and his staff has reached a high standard. The maintenance of satisfactory and improved conditions has resulted in their combined efforts for the care and comfort of the employees being most gratifying to the Natives who are ever ready to give expression to their appreciation of the efforts that are made by the mines on their behalf.

Of the many amenities that the Mines provide for the Native employees is the very important one of recreation. The best way to enjoy sports or games—is first to have done a shift of manly work. Organised recreation for Native employees is a feature of the Mines.

Youth will be served, as the saying goes, and healthy recreation in the open air is a natural outlet for energy. When the mind is healthily occupied with play-good healthy games—there is no thought in the players about hooliganism or drunkenness, failings which are only too likely to get anybody into trouble.

Wise men who work hard have hobbies, something to interest them and keep their minds bright when their ordinary duties have been done. The result is that they work well—they enjoy life. They move confidently amongst their fellowmen; they are not lonely. A famous thinker and writer, the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, an American, said that hobby is a man's safety-valve. The Natives are encouraged by the mines to make the most of this safety-valve.

In next week's article we hope to say something more about the ways in which the mines bring contentedness to the Native employees.

See other side

restore some of the salutary customs of their race there is no idea of backsliding from Christianity nor live like barbarians, but they want to make themselves respectable and yet retain their identity as Native Africans. The Government and politicians have on many occasions advocated the introduction of a state, whatever that may mean, where the Native Africans will have any part in the life of the rest of the country but will live according to their own lines. This is a slight response to that cult.

A characteristic proved by this Society is that the majority of the people in Zululand and Natal, while loyal to the Government, are not by any means antagonistic to the leadership of the Zulu Royal House on any matters of common interest which do not suggest disloyalty to the Government. Thus we understand that a resolution of the gathering expressed the wish that the present Regent be appointed by the Government as the leader of the Zululand and Natal Chiefs. We hope this resolution will be favourably considered by the Government and also that it may not regret it. The present

Race Problem – 1938

Africa

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Native Africans In Urban Areas.

THE Native Laws Amendment Act, No. 46 of 1937 has come into force since the beginning of this month That not all is well in the State of Denmark with some of its salient clauses is illustrated by the attitude some local authorities are assuming. There are signs already evident that the policy embodied in the Act will somewhat embarrass the long-existing relations between certain municipalities and the Native communities, particularly those which exercised a more tolerant and, we may add, liberal influence with their wards.

It must be readily admitted that the evil of a redundant black population does exist in some of the larger cities, and that it is the function of the Government to step in and assist where a deadlock has manifested itself. But a large number of the smaller municipalities have virtually no such problem to worry about. Indeed it is to their economic benefit and social enhancement that there is a periodical overlapping of the numbers of Natives ordinarily resident within a town's precincts, to replace wastage and supply the needs of spasmodic industrial development. Otherwise a stalemate may ensue when a town is in need of a few hundred unskilled labourers at very short notice, if it transpires that surplus Natives have meantime evolved other means of making a living in the Reserves as a result of their eviction under a rigid legislation. We have examples of the seaport towns, on the simultaneous arrival of several cargo boats. Hundreds of extraordinary labourers are temporarily employed for prompt off-loading. Such labour, though intermittent, must nevertheless be available close at hand. Limiting the right of Natives to live in urban areas to the condition of employment may result in the unforseen yet calamitous circumstance of a general panic among rural Natives as regards their visitations to urban localities. Consequently retail trade is bound to suffer, particularly those traders who depend so much on Native patronage. The smaller inland towns are hard hit as they are by the abnormal deflection of business to coastal and large cities. While the provisions of the new Act may be a blessing in the case of the latter centres, they may be suicidal if similarly adopted by small towns whose existence is almost wholly dependent on native Africans.

Let us consider the position of the hordes of Natives suddenly thrown out of towns, where they eked out a living by some means or other. This type will find itself stranded as if on a desert island, with no means of starting the new life they are unaccustomed to. No one can help them to make a footing, and the outcome will be a temptation to adopt clandestine methods of keeping body and soul together.

While the object of the Act is genuinely to ease an oversaturated situation in the towns, it will be observed that the measure readily lends itself to manipulation by unscrupulous opportunists who will use it to oust Native tradesmen who catered for their people's wants in a small way. In other words it will create a monopoly for many an erstwhile European competitor in Native urban villages, while their Native opponents are left high and dry in the Reserves of their banishment.

A case in point is that of the King William's Town Borough Council. Here the relations between White and Black have never been anything but most cordial in the past, and this is a town where all on either side of the colour line believe that the prosperity of the one section connotes the prosperity of the other. In declining to adopt the Proclamation to prohibit the influx of Natives into the town except for employment only, the Council agreed to adopt the Town Clerk's recommendation, inter alia, that—"If a request for such a Proclamation is made by this Council, it will mean that all Native residents of Brownlee will immediately render themselves liable to a criminal prosecution unless they can prove that they are proceeding to take up employment, on a bona fide temporary visit or are in possession of a permit from the local authority to seek work."

"Provision is made in the same section that the Governor-General may whenever he deems it expedient declare by Proclamation that all Natives within the limits of any urban area shall reside in a location. As Brownlee is not a location within the meaning of the Act, the position of these people is not difficult to imagine should such a Proclamation appear for King William's Town."

"Further, that the conditions at King William's Town are unique and therefore call for sentimental consideration rather than drastic enforcement of the law."

"The Mayor stated that the Government was trying to prevent Natives from coming into the town without authority and filling the locations with unemployed. King William's Town had communal territory all round and Natives came in just for the day and went out for the night, so that they did not feel justified in putting the Act into force there."

The Zulu Cultural Society.

IT may not be generally known that the Natal Bantu Teachers Union suggested two years ago a consideration of the revival of those of our customs which were not barbaric but were good for the morals of the nation. These good and bad customs among all nations and the urge which brings this about with the Zulus is that they now find themselves neither on earth or in heaven. Through the arrival of the Europeans with their new customs and laws many of the good institutions of the Bantu were swept with the bad ones. After the defeat of the Zulu kings and the teaching of the missionaries in conjuction with the law of the Government most of these salutary customs were swept overboard.

Most of those who discarded the old life were led to entertain the false hope that henceforth they would have no longer anything to do with their heathen people and institutions. This went on like that for some years so that the Africans themselves were divided into exempted, educated, and Kholwa Natives while the great majority of their race remained to pursue the old ways. Certain doings in after years, especially recent legislation, convinced the enlightened section of the people that the white man is determined not to have anything in common with the Native Africans however enlightened and upright.

Thus they begun to look back whence they came. Some of the customs followed by the Europeans seemed worse than their old ones, for example, their form of dance was and is still considered heathenish and conducive to immorality and the only justification it has it that it came with the dominant races. There are a good number of such customs. It has been proved by experience that civilization alone does not always make people good.

The first day of the gathering in Wednesday was an eye opener. The numbers who attended were unprecedented in Durban since the Zulu war. It had been arranged to hold the meetings in the new Methodist African Institute but before the opening it was clear that its hall will prove too small for there were more outside than those already inside. The venue was changed to the Bantu Social Centre which also proved not equal to the occasion. Many chiefs came from all parts of Natal with their followers.

Why such a response to the invitation? This was due to the fact that the Chiefs had been informed that the Regent will be in attendance and that some important discussions will be taken in hand. It was also rumoured that old salutary customs will be restored with Government approval. The eagerness was keen to know wh t those will be.

One fact comes at once to the top. The Zulus are undoubtedly loyal to the Government and nowadays nothing can tempt them evei to be disloval. When they want to

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WORKING ON THE MINES

AMENITIES ENJOYED BY THE NATIVES.

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I. L. 9.

All African Convention

DEC. 13—15, 1937.

POLICY AND ORGANISATION

(MARTIN L. KHUMALO.)

This will be my last report on this series and those who might have been bored by my continuous writings will now have a respite, all the same I still believe I did what I could do for what I consider a good cause.

The Convention being a non-party organisation, but a body with a very wide interest, its policy therefore is actually composed of the policies of the various units that build up the mother body.

From your perusal of its resolutions appearing in the last week's issue of this paper, you will notice that the Convention takes a very strong stand against any colour discrimination or segregation policies that our rulers legislate for the African. These barriers serve no other purpose than to increase the enmity the African has for the whiteman. It is therefore the Convention's policy to oust such Articles of legislation.

The Convention is working very hard for the economic uplift of the African believing that no nation or race shall ever achieve its aims in social, political or religious ambitions unless it is economically independent or has a secure economic foundation.

Unbalanced legislation like the poll-tax that respect no individual status but are imposed upon all male members of African descent are totally opposed to the policy of the Convention.

The riff-raff methods of handling our people by the Police, rough treatment that exists in the country magisterial courts, all these and many others of a simil ar nature shall be fought tooth and nail by the All African Convention.

The Convention, in order to present a united front in this fight, requests all Africans to form themselves into constitutional bodies in the various districts according to their particular interests and these in turn to affiliate to the All African Convention. It also requests all the now existing organisations to strengthen their bonds and affiliate to the Convention.

To fulfil these aims the Convention depends upon the goodwill of all Africans. A very valuable organisational programme which is also a remunerative one can be obtained from the General Secretary, who is also the organiser of the Convention, Mr. H. Selby Msimang, P. O. Driefontein, Besters, Natal.

My appeal for a move on organisation work is directed particularly to the members of the younger generation who seem today to forget their share in the leadership of their own people. With their educational qualifications, supplemented by the experiences of their predecessors they are fully equipped for the duty that is on their shoulders.

The Convention shall meet again in 1940 if no emergency call comes before that year. Let us see to it here in Natal that something is done in the meantime to justify ourselves before the eyes of other provinces.

The officers for the present 3 years are:

President: Prof. D.D.T. Jabavu.
Vice President: Rev. Z. R. Mahabane.
Gen. Secy.: Mr. H. Selby Msimang.
Rec. Secy.: Mr. J.G. Masiu.
Treasurer: Dr. J. Moroka.
Local members serving in the Executive: Rev. A.S. Mtimkulu, Mr. A. W. G. Champion, Mr. Martin L. Khumalo, Dr. I. B. Gumede and Mr. Iob Kambule.

Operation Of Urban Areas Act.

The new year has brought about a change in the life of the Native Africans the effect of which at the moment is hard to surmise. Our rulers have for several years conceived the reduction of the redundant numbers of Native Africans in the various towns of the Union. In their deliberations they did not seek nor ask the co-operation or advice of the affected Native Africans so that as far as the majority of them are concerned they will learn of the new situation when the operation of the law comes into grips with them. The Municipalities may henceforth retain only that quota of Native Africans which their labour requirements will bear and the rest of the Native African labourers will, by sanction of the law and the administration, be commanded to leave or chased from the towns.

We wonder if the Municipalities have sufficiently gauged the situation. In the towns there are various classes and conditions of Native Africans. There are the casuals who come into the towns for short periods and there are a good number who have lived in the towns for the most of their lives, while a not inconsiderable number have been born in the towns including those who came while very young and know no other kind of life. For these to be compelled to leave their present homes the change will amount to a hardship. We are, however, given to understand that the intention of the administration is to so apply this deportation that it will not harshly affect the Native Africans. But this assurance is not satisfactory as human hearts are not uniform. Some will think they are applying the law leniently while those upon whom it operates resent its irksomeness. Some will no doubt be fair.

The coming into effect of this legislation suggests to us some original ideas as to the future of the Native Africans at present so used to the life in the towns. Are they to be continually under the thumb of officials to be removed by an urban authority when it suits its convenience ? Do we understand it is now contemplated against even such as have purchased properties and erected dwellings there ? Is the time not ripe when these may now be assured of security in the localities where they now live? We understand that Africans who have purchasedlots at Sophiatown are still unsettled and that at some future time they may be removed to some far-off location. This is unfair. It is no longer justice to legislate that the African has no permanent home in the towns. It should be now established that a more permanent tenure be granted to them as is done for all citizens. We plead for our people to be so treated that those of them who have the ability and the stamina to hold their own to be encouraged so that in time they will have the right to be burgesses with municipal rights and to ultimately have full rights over the towns or villages they live in.

Miss Minah Soga of Queenstown.



AMONG the few Bantu women matriculants we are so proud of is Miss Minah Soga, of Ntande (Dlomo) stock among the Thembhus. A talented schoolmistress, she has made a meteoric appearance in the realm of social activities among the members of her race. She ably acted as protagonist in the Women's National Council section of the All African Convention at Bloemfontein last December, thus proving how imperative it is for native Africans to rise with their womenfolk in the evolutionary scale

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Africa.

PUBLICITY THROUGH NEW YORK FAIR SUGGESTED.

A Special Appeal To American Negroes.

WE are much indebted to the London Letter Correspondent of our contemporary the "Dispatch" for publicity given to South African Bantu arts and crafts as seen and appreciated by world visitors to the Glasgow Exhibition.

A controversy as to whether the Union of South Africa should take its place in the International Exhibition at New York next year is being watched with a good deal of interest by several exhibitors in the much-admired South African Pavilion at Bellahouston Park, Glasgow.

American visitors to the pavilion have expressed deep admiration for many of the exhibits of Native curios and have also been impressed by the great mineral resources of the Union.

The £25,000 collection of Kafir ornaments, war weapons, witch doctors' paraphernalia and Native beadwork has particularly impressed the transatlantic visitors, who have urged strongly that the entire exhibit should be shipped to the United States for the New York Exhibition.

REPRESENTATION IN N.Y. URGED.

Mrs. F. Hamilton Welsh, who owns the Kafir collection, has said in Glasgow that the repeated American invitations could not be seriously considered until the South African Government finally decided to be represented in the New York World Fair

Even South Africans who have inspected the collection have been astonished by the variety and intricacy of Native art. Although they had seen many occasional specimens of Native work, they had not realised just how extensive a range it covered.

APPEAL TO USA. NEGROES

Mrs. Welsh said that one of the arguments put before her by Americans in favour of taking the exhibit to New York was that it would have a special appeal to the educated black population of the United States.

"The publicity which the collection has received at the exhibition has amazed South Africans," Mrs. Welsh declared, "and the Natives from whom I obtained articles especially for the exhibition have been delighted to hear that the King and Queen took a keen interest in their work when they visited the pavilion on the opening day."

Mrs. Welsh is sending a letter to the Chief Magistrate of the Xosa people in the Transkei for his permission to bring over a collection of forbidden knobkerries and Native weapons and the mysterious equipment of a witch doctor who is at present serving a term of six years' imprisonment for the practice of black art.

NATIVE DRESS VANISHING.

An interesting account of his experiences among natives of Northern Rhodesia is given by Mr. A. M. Duggan Cronin famous collector of native studies, in a letter to a friend at Bulawayo.

Writing from Penba, Mr. Cronin said he had spent a fortnight among the Ila people and had done satisfactory work photographing them, notwithstanding that much of the native dress had vanished. The isusi, a long tapering head-dress, has entirely disappeared, he says, but the shirt impumbe is still to be seen among a very few.

Mr. Cronin has purchased a collection of Ila things which will be sent to Kimberley from Lusaka.

At Lusaka he will take in fresh supplies not only for his 300-mile trip to Mongu, but for his journey down the Zambesi. Mr. Cronin is not likely to reach Kimberley until the end of August.

OPENING OF AFRICA HOUSE.

Home for African Students in London.

Africa House, the new home of the West African Students Union, in Camden Square, London, was formally opened on Saturday by Lady Simon.

Africa House, which will have residential facilities for a number of students, will be the centre of all African student life in London. Those who do not live in will be able to use the restaurant and club rooms and have opportunities for meeting their British friends there. Subscriptions towards the cost of Africa House have been received from the Rhodes Trust, the United Africa Company, the British Cotton Growing Association, the Elder Dempster Lines, and others, while help has come from West Africa from the Alake of Abeokuta, the Asantehene, and other African rulers.

In declaring the building open, Lady Simon said that the success and reputation of the house would depend on the way the members of it used their British citizens. The great thing about the British Empire was that it stood for equal citizenship, which meant they had both rights and responsibilities. Liberty was a big responsibility, and they must all remember they were responsible for the good reputation of the part of the world from which they came.

Other speakers were Sir George Tomlinson, Sir Frank Baddeley, Major Hanns Vischer (also representing Lord Lugard), and Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P. Special praise was given to Mr. and Mrs. Ladipo Solanke, the wardens of the house, and Mrs. Garland Anderson for their organising work.

Oppression Of Probationer Nurses.

SOUTH Africa cannot boast of a super-abundance of hospitals that undertake the training of Bantu nurses. It is only recently that the Union Government, through its Departments of Public Health and Native Affairs, has made substantial grants to public and private hospitals that undertake to train Bantu nurses in the full course of the profession. In the past, a parsimonious system obtained, whereby Provincial Administrations were apportioned an annual vote by the Treasury which admitted of no funds to be expended on specialisation in the training of nurses in general. The opportunities provided for the training of Native nurses were further restricted by the paucity of hospitals that had the necessary facilities, acccommodation and the will to embark upon such scheme.

Of late however, conditions have changed to a considerable extent. The persistent demand of the public for adequate provision by the State of Native health services has received the sympathetic attention of the powers that be. More hospitals have opened their doors for this important training of black nurses for the higher qualifications. The province of Natal at present claims the lion's share of the subsidy paid by the Native Affairs Department to hospitals undertaking such training. No doubt the other provinces will enjoy more benefits as the number of such hospitals increases.

Where State money is spent in essential services for the people, it is imperative that the systems employed and the conditions under which those in training labour should be beyond censure. In the same way that systems of academic education are meticulously examined, the training of our probationer nurses should receive equal scrutiny.

Owing we believe, to the restricted number of hospitals that offered the training of Bantu nurses in the past, there has been a regrettable tendency of such institutions taking high-handed action to the extent of abruptly terminating the career of many a

nurse student on flimsy or even imaginary pretexts. An incentive that undoubtedly accentuated such conduct by those in charge has been the lengthy waiting list of applicants from whose ranks any number of recruits could be drawn to replace the retrenched.

Although no organised denunciation of this state of affairs has been set up, there is abundant evidence that systematic oppression by some hospitals has been practised. Several cases have come to our notice where young women holding certificates of good conduct for years in succession have suddenly been described as "unfit," "intolerably insubordinate" etc., and summarily ordered to leave their institutions of training.

The report of a typical case has been sent to us by Mr. F. H. M. Zwide, a well-known and respected teacher of Port Elizabeth. This informant relates his painful experience in this connection as follows:—

"Last year in June I was nearly killed in a motor car accident and I lay in the Settlers Hospital for some time. Here I was kindly attended by the staff and doctors until I was able to travel back home. As I then had a daughter training as nurse in one of our missionary hospitals, I found at home a letter awaiting me. The matron was informing me that after three and a half years of arduous toil my daughter was good for nothing, whereas the previous reports were always favourable. She was completing that year, and by the strict elimination process she was virtually being dismissed as unfit. I protested vigorously. She remained, entered the examination, satisfied the examiners in both practical and theory parts and is doing good work.

Is this "oppression" a part of the trick of the trade!"

The "Daily Telegraph" (England) recently published excerpts from evidence submitted by the British Medical Association to the Inter-Departmental Committee on Nursing Services. From this it appears that the unjust and heartless treatment of probationer nurses is a practice just as commonly indulged in overseas as it is in South Africa. In the memorandum it is stated that "the shortage of nurses will become more acute in the near future and cannot be remedied unless many existing disadvantages of the career are removed.

"There is an impression prevalent among the public," it is added, "that the standard of discipline in the nursing profession is unnecessarily severe, and that discipline is often a cloak for oppression.

"While it is believed that, to a certain extent the impression of the general public is ill-founded, oppression does appear to exist in some hospitals.

"In some hospitals, the memorandum said, the restrictions to which both probationers and trained nurses were subjected in regard to their off-duty time were certainly "almost conventional in character."

"To the argument that such restrictions are necessary if the health of the nurse is to be maintained, it may be replied that there is no reason to assume that the average nurse would abuse the freedom of her leisure any more than a girl engaged in another occupation."

MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF NATIVES.

Official Undertaking Given.

CAPETOWN, July 12.

All municipalities throughout the Union will to-night take a census of their native inhabitants. The census is undertaken in accordance with the Native Laws (Amendment) Act of 1937, under which the Government are given powers to control the flow of natives to towns and to regulate the labour supplies of the country.

Natives have been awaiting the census with great anxiety, for they have been given the impression that every unemployed native registered to-night will incontinently be returned to the native areas. Irresponsible agitators even told them that all natives unpopular with officials would be insecure in their urban domicile even if they are working, that even those who were born and brought up in cities may be expelled, and that families may be parted by arbitrary officialdom. These fears are wholly groundless. The Act certainly provides for the enforced removal of "surplus" labour from the urban areas, but arbitrary action will be avoided. First to go will be natives from beyond the Union's borders who are unlawfully domiciled here. This will be a considerable relief to the South African authorities, for a large proportion of the professional native agitators are "foreigners."

Mr. H. A. Fagan, Minister for Native Affairs, has also given an official undertaking to representatives of the natives that the powers given by the Act will be used with moderation and with as little hardship as possible. This assurance is to be taken at its full face value, for administrative action under the native laws in South Africa usually tends towards extremely cautious use of powers which could in theory be tyrannously employed.

Although in principle the scheme for "parcelling out" labour where needed in the Union seems repugnant to democracy, it is likely that it will operate to the advantage of the natives themselves. In the last few years there has been a steady flow of natives to the towns, where many of them—the census, it is hoped, will reveal the exact proportion—have been unable to find work and have been a burden on their fellow-natives. The tendency has been to depress wages in towns while leaving the labour supply in the rural areas dangerously low.

There is a doubt, however, whether the census will return accurate figures. In Capetown, for example, thousands of natives normally resident in the municipality have trekked to-day, intending to stay away until the census is completed in a few days' time. Another difficulty is that thousands of natives live immediately outside a municipal area but work within it. Census officials hope to trace most of these through their employers, but hundreds will escape enumeration.

Once the census is completed it will be necessary to determine what the reasonable labour requirements of each municipality are and then to determine which natives must be sent back to the reserves. The difficulties of both these tasks will be enormous, and it is hardly expected that this part of the Act will ever be administered with full efficacy.—"The Times."

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Evidence Of The Atrical Workers' Union On Native Farm Labour

The Comet

An inquiry into the economic condition of Native Farm Labour is not long overdue. Those who have studied the subject and have been keenly interested in and concerned with the conditions obtaining in the farming industry more than welcome the appointment of this committee in the hope that farm labour will eventually be placed on a level equal to any other industry.

Prior to the enactment of the Native Land Act of 1913 the majority of Native employed occupied the land as squatters - a system which perpetuated a kind of aristocracy existent under the old tribal system with slight variations here and there. Even after the promulgation of the Act process of evolution of a farm labour system such as the farmeng industry now demands has been haphazard, irregular and in some cases very vague and unstable. A farm labourer has never regarded the farming industry as providing a means of living in the same way as he regards other industries, because the former has never offered opportunities obtainable in other industries.

The are several features and conditions which make labour in the farming industry unpopular and economically unsound, among which I may mention the following :-

1. In the majority of cases (if not general) the teams of employment are vague and exploitary. The employer considers it sufficient if he gives the labourers a building site, ploughing land and grazing rights and the labourer in return, to give his labour plus that of the whole of his family as well as his oxen-

2. The size of ploughing land and grazing rights given in lieu of labour supplied are never basis of the relative value of cash wages, i. e. the standard of cash wages which are being paid in kind is unascertainable, consequently the labourer can never know wh t is represented in cash wages by the ploughing land and grazing rights given.

3. The hours of labour are ne. ver fixed and the labourer scarcely finds opportunity to attend to his own lands. In many instances the labourer's lands are ploughed late in the season The employer forgets that the land represents the labourer's wages and that he should therefore be afforded reasonable times to so work it as to give him the just equivalence of cash wages he otherwise should have received

4. Some employers give land and in addition pay a Bonus ranging from 2s. 6d, 5s. and 10s per month for a year Others who have adopted this system plough the land so allocated to the labourer with their oxen. What the value of such land and such ploughing is to the labourer in relation to cash wages is usually a secret known to the employer only and the labourer has to take what he gets. Moreover the payment of wages on a year's contract militates against the economic interests of the labourer and encourages him to look to other industries for the betterment of his economic lot.

5. Other employers do not pay wages at all and instead of ploughing the labourer's land with their own oxen they utilise the labourer's oxen without the least compensation therefore.

6. Because the labourer never finds time to attend to his land properly he generally finds himself in debt to the employer for the supply of food and therefore obliged to work for further period without pay. Some employers use this economic weapon with vengeance.

7. Housing conditions continue to inflict a sense of injustice on the labourer who has to build his own house in spite of the fact that he has not the slightest security of tenure. Any industry not prepared to give some sort of security of tenure to its labourers must provide housing accommodation

8. The policy in vogue which requires the labourer to contract the service of his children or dependants is the chief cause at the bottom of the disaffection of farm labour. It is a modified form of veiled slavery and serves to corrupt violently family ties among the labourers.

9. The non-existence of rural schools of the labourers' children has created a strong i ducement for many Native families to drift to the towns.

The farming industry must recognise that it has more progressive industries to compete with in the labour market and that it is to its obvious interest to raise itself to the level of the other industries if it must obtain the labour it requires. It must offer better wages and better conditions of labour. It can never lose but stands to gain by it. It must evolve a proper and equitable system of paying wages in kind which will attract labour, on the following basis :—

1. The labourer should have a fixed scale of wages based on a yearly contract.
2. He should be provided with a scale or rates of the values of services, both ordinary and optional, for which he would be required to be paid.
3. There should be a fixed rate of pay for his adult children.

WORKING ON THE MINES

HOW NATIVES KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

It is not just one thing in itself that has made working on the mines so popular with Natives. There are many reasons. For instance, one is that the Natives know exactly for how long, that is, for what period or length of time, they engage to work on the mines, in other words for how many months they will be away from their families. Another reason and it is one that has been very clearly shown in these articles, is that Natives can save up their earnings with which to buy cattle or to spend as they themselves think fit, when they leave the mine to go back home; and another reason is, how well they are looked after when they are working on the mines— the nourishing food they receive, and plenty of it, and at no cost to the Natives, because the mines provide all the food free, and at regular hours.

All these things help to keep the Natives healthy; and it is the healthy men who are the contented men. And there is a feeling that has been firmly established, not by mere words but by actions. and that is the feeling of trust in the Native Recruiting Corporation. The Natives know by experience that they can trust the Native Recruiting Corporation.

KEEPING IN TOUCH.

In addition to the reasons already given, there is another very important one, one that the Natives appreciate very much; and that is, thanks to the Intelligence service of the Native Recruiting Corporation, Natives who are employed on the mines are enabled during their period of mine service to keep in touch with their relatives and friends in the Territories.

A word of explanation about this will be welcome, we are sure. The channel of communication is from the officials to the Head Office of the Native Recruiting Corporation in Johannesburg, and then from that Head Office to the Corporation's Field Officials in the Native Territories These Officials enjoy the confidence of the Natives, who know from experience that they can trust them; the Natives have learned to appreciate their assistance and their advice, always willingly given. The Officials of the Native Recruiting Corporation understand the Natives.

Thus, by well thought-out plans Natives who go to work on the mines are enabled to keep in touch with their families at home—all through the Intelligence service of the Native Recruiting Corporation. The way of doing it may be summed up thus: [1] From mine Officials to the Native Recruiting Corporation's Head Office; and [2] from that Head Office to the Corporation's Field Officials.

Messages and money [that is earnings saved up] are sent by and through the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of the employees to their families at home when the Natives so wish; and these Natives have learned by experience [the great test in all these things] that they can keep in touch with their homes. This knowledge adds to happiness and content. I.L. 10.

Must African Missionaries Teach Race Discrimination?

IS THE government of the Union of South Africa getting ready to insist that racial discrimination must be taught in mission schools attended solely by native children? Sir John Harris, one of England's greatest living authorities on Africa, contends that it is. In a long article in the *Christian World* of London, Sir John analyzes the recently published report of the union's native affairs commission, and concludes that the policy recommended means that all schools are to be brought under such control that there shall be no more teaching of racial brotherhood. The report is said to be bitterly critical of the mission schools, and calls for a new policy of education to cover an area of "54,000 square miles of native territory in which are represented sixty-five churches and missionary societies and seven independent native churches." "What," Sir John asks, "is behind all this? Unfortunately the basis for action is a vital principle; it is writ so large over the whole report that none can mistake it. In the sections attacking missionary education are the pregnant words: 'It (the curriculum) has no relation to the native policy of the country.' That policy has been made crystal clear, namely, racial discrimination! . . . Here may be seen the fundamental cleavage between missionaries and government. Christian native policy, as hitherto taught by the missionaries and many others, implies the real and effectual brotherhood of man upon a broad nonracial basis. Native policy as interpreted in this report means a denial of any white human brotherhood with natives." If the Union of South Africa accepts the commission's recommendations, Sir John holds that the teaching of racial discrimination will become obligatory in all Africa south of the Zambesi. "Missionaries," he concludes, "will thus be required to abandon their practice of including in their message the doctrine enshrined in the words *ab uno sanguine*." Evidently the words of warning which Dr. Arthur E. Holt contributed to these pages last year ("Africa Tests Christianity," January 20, 1937, and "Unrest in the African Bible Belt," June 2, 1937) were well justified. What are the mission boards going to do about it?

Race Problem – 1938
Africa

African Herbalists Conference

Africans earnestly urged to preserve their arts and natural healings.

Mochochonono (the Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland 1-29-38

Conference passes a number of resolutions.

At the Second Annual Conference of the Orange Free State Herbalists' Association held in the Congregational Church, Bloemfontein, on the 20th of December, Mr Daniel Mafata urged the Africans to preserve their arts and natural healings. He testified that the natural herbal roots and medicines have given relief to thousands of people; and that these herbs are our natural healing media and it is not easy to discard them. The following resolutions were passed by the conference:—

1. That in view of the strong representations made to the Union Government through one of the members of the Representative Council Mr T. M. Mapikela, in a memorandum embodying several grievances and through Mr F. Shaw, M. P., this conference, hereby most respectfully, invokes the mercy of the Minister of Justice, the Right Honourable General J. C. Smuts to cause an investigation to be made into the question of indiscriminate arrests of some herbalists who are members of the association for alleged practising as medical doctors under the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Act of 1928 with a view to securing a measure of relief from the criminal process for the members of the Association, as the Conference feels that such arrests inflict unnecessary hardships involving a penalty. Conference humbly submits to the Minister that members of the association have a natural and inalienable right to make use of their inherited African herbs which have been and have proved efficacious in healing diverse diseases and infections amongst the African race.

2. This Conference further seeks and pleads for legal protection from the Union Government, in that the Government should, in the interim make some suitable arrangement for the issue of permits for members of the association for the unrestricted sale of the herbs and herbal medicines as a temporary expediency and in conformity with the statutory privileges enjoyed by the Natal, Zululand and Transvaal Native herbalists. Conference desires to publicly declare that herbs and roots sold by members of the association are of purely African origion and are wholesome.

3. This conference desire to braw the public attention to the fact that owing to lack of Government Protection, members of the association are in daily jeopardy of being arrested as per case of Rex versus A. Mahlangeni (Case No. 202/1937 Boshof) O. F. S. and S. Ntsoeu and charged under Act. N.13/1928 when they do not sell European medicines nor practise as medical doctors and that their case merits consideration from the Government.

4. That this conference is fully convinced that the time is oppourtune for members of this association to merit recognition by the Government as they are not in any way opposed to or prejudiced against the European doctors, neither do they create any obstacles in their way nor discourage the sick to go to them by dissemination of propaganda calculated to interfere with their profession.

5. That the conference strongly feels that we as African Herbalists who deal in herbs and roots have no record of having abused our knowledge and tried experience in the art of dispensing herbs and either by wilful, careless or indiscriminate destruction of life, and this fact alone stands to descredit the assumption that we are a menace or danger to the public life and health.

6. That this conference deplores the attitude adopted by the Department of Health against the petition submitted to and entertained by Parliament as reflected in a communication from the Secretary of Public Health in which he stated that in the [illegible] the Government, it [illegible] in the public interest [illegible] to be introduced to protect the O. F. S. native Herbalists. This conference hereby repeats its request as contained in a resolution of this conference passed on the 4th of January, 1937 namely, that the Government through the Minister of Health should be pleased to institute impartial enquiry into the general status and constitution of the association in relation to the petition presented to Parliament.

7. That copies of the above resolution be forwarded to the Press and to the Right Hon. J. C. Smuts; Minister of Justice the Minister of Health, the Hon F. Shaw M. P., Mr T. M. Mapikela M.R.C., and that copies of the petition and documents in support therefore be forwarded to Senator J. Rheinallt-Jones for his attention and assistance when Parliament re-open.

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Bomfuntein afrika
1-24-38

Natives Enjoy The Free Bioscopes.

(South African Native Opinion)
Ngom Kapikela

IN a pevious article, you will remember, we pointed out what an attraction is the bioscope to Natives working on the mines This is free; that is, they do not pay anything for admission and, what is more, they are made welcome to the entertainment. This free bioscope is given once weekly in each compound. It is in the open air and the performances take place when ofcourse the weather is suitable It is a great advantage to the Natives not to have to trudge miles to see the pictures, because the bioscope is on the spot near where they are working.

And the mines keep up to date with these bioscopes for the Natives. Not long ago all the pictures were called "silent," that is to say, they were thrown on the screen with a written description of each scene. This enterprise was at the time thought very wonderful.

But progress does not stand still. The talkie films go one better than the old silent pictures, and the mines have now introduced these "talkies" for the enjoyment of the Natives.

THOUGHT FOR THE NATIVES.

The change-over has been complete from silent pictures to talkie films. The Natives wonder how it has all been done.

Well, it is the result of organisation on the part of the officials of the Native Recruiting Corporation, and the mine managers and compound managers co-operate in every possible way. It is the duty of one official of the Native Recruiting Corporation to supervise the arrangements for the

"talkies" on the mines and to see that everything is in order. Natives are very observant, and they take it all in-how these "talkies," as they are called, are arranged so quietly and efficiently for them, and nothing to pay.

The Natives regard these free bioscope entertainments as another reason why they like working on the mines. When they go back to their homes they have very much to tell their families and friends about what they have seen and heard on the Rand, and one of the things they are able to relate is how the mines provide free "talkies' which keep them spell-bound.

WORKING ON THE MINES

NATIVES ENJOY THE FREE BIOSCOPES.

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I.L. 11.

Race Problem- 1938

Africa

Working On The Mines

Before publishing Mr. Esau Mazibuko's letter, we took the trouble to check all statements and criticisms carefully with the Recruiting Corporation, and have been advised as follows:—

1) The statement that the Natives know exactly how long they will be away on the Mines is perfectly correct, for contracts are not entered into in terms of months, but for a definite number of shifts worked, that is, for 180 shifts, for 270 shifts and 313 shifts, and as the Mines only count the number of working days, it is necessary that the African who seeks employment should add to the number of working days the number of Sundays and holidays. This system has been in practice for so long, the Mines feel that all Africans understand the arrangement and can work out exactly how long they will be away.

2) It may be news to Mr. Esau Mazibuko to know that between sixty and seventy per cent. of the Africans engaged by the gold mines are "voluntary", i.e., Africans who come forward voluntarily. The balance of the labour obtained is, of course, recruited and even these can come forward voluntarily should they wish to do so.

The Assisted Voluntary System is available to Africans in almost every centre in which the Native Recruiting Corporation operates. This system is much better than the old arrangement, because the African who wishes to work on the Mines is advanced his rail-fare and food for the journey, on the understanding that he will present himself for underground work within fourteen days at any Mine which is a member of the Native Recruiting Corporation. The loan made for rail-fare and food is free of interest. This is of assistance to Africans, for in the past, Traders have advanced money to Africans, but charged a very high rate of interest for this money.

3) The Native Recruiting Corporation also wish it to be known that every effort is made to give Africans full particulars regarding the conditions of employment and that any person in their service who was found guilty of giving wrong information would immediately be dismissed. Complaints are always enquired into, if they are made to the proper authorities.

Sir,—Under the above caption we have been very much pleased and relieved to read from a series of articles throwing some light on other aspects of the African workers' interests, welfare and treatment on the mines.

However, in your issue of January 22, under the above standing head, the following paragraph appears, at the opening: "It is not just one thing in itself that has made working on the mines so popular with Africans. There are many reasons. For instance, one is that the Africans know exactly for how long, that is, for what period or length of time, they engage to work on the mines, in other words for how many months they will be away from their families.

Holidays and Sundays are not counted in the mines, and as the African Labourers are recruited to a period of not less than 9 months, it follows that, instead of a labourer returning to his family on the expiration of his contract he has a shock of his life to see and find his time drifting to over the nine months when he is released.

In a month there are four Sundays. Four times nine, are thirty-six Sundays a month and six days. excluding holidays which within that recruitment period occur more than once thus aggregating to nearly eleven months!!

Mr. Editor, the mines cannot eat their cake and have it. The statement in the excerpt quoted needs rectification. In literal truth and deduction of the actual calculations as appear on labour cards, the Mines must not sign up an African for a mine months' contract when, in fact and in effect, Africans are in their custody and cage for more than the stipulated period.

I deprecate the words "exactly" and "for how many months" as appear in your series of January 22, 1938.

Nobody wishes to undervalue the recent series which are true to the square.

We are also anxious to know when will the Mines dispense with this civil slavery of the Recruiting System and set to motion voluntary employment ? It has outlived its importance or urgency if at all it ever lived to it. Let the Mines initiate this voluntary system of employment and, not only the farmers. but also other lines of establishments will join in the crocodile tears of the farmers.

The Recruiting Corporations who employ touts. are very unpopular as a result of criminal deceptions perpetrated by these touts on men who, in many cases, have been lured to the mines on assurances that all was a bed of roses there. There are educated Africans who tell stories how they went to the Mines. The touts had the brazen effrontery and the audacious pluck to inform these Africans that as they were able to write, numerous vacances were available underground for Mabhalans to check baby-trucks (izingolovane) and labourers to different shafts.

I have a personal friend who has abundant testimony that he was defrauded to the bowels of the earth to pick and shovel work, to load a limit of 35 ngolovans, failing which he would not "tikita" i.e. to get paid for that day. He has other harrowing tales to tell, and, that with obvious misgiving and melancholy.

WORKING ON THE MINES

MORE ABOUT THE FREE BIOSCOPES.

In last week's articles, as you will remember, we told you something about the free bioscopes, and so much interest was aroused by the news then given that we return to the subject.

These free bioscopes entertainments are given at the mine compounds, of which there are some 84 on the Witwatersrand, and it is worth while to note that word "free". It means exactly what it says. The Africans working on the mines have nothing whatever to pay to attend these bioscopes. "But", you may ask, "is not a deduction in some way or other made from their earnings?" The answer is "No, not a single penny."

These bioscope entertainments are given in the open air at the mine compounds. Of course, if it is raining, the performance is not given on that night but on another night when it is fine. You may wonder how the pictures can be shown in the open air. Well. first of all, a fairly high wall is selected, and on the upper part of this a white screen has been arranged, and in front of it there is plenty of space reserved for the Africans. There is room for them all, and they all can see and hear. Then in line with the wall, a little cabin in the background contains the wonderful mechanical apparatus by means of which the pictures are thrown on the screen clear and sharp.

Good organisation, as we have explained, is a feature of the mines. The Africans know and look forward to the night each week

when the pictures will be shown. They come very willingly, and ready to be entertained; and they are indeed contented audiences.

The bioscope entertainments last a good hour. The Native Recruiting Corporation takes ever so much trouble in getting pictures that will please the Africans working on tbe mines. How they love to see cowboys performing wonderful feats of horsemanship! How they love it all! And they say amongst themselves: "Muhle"! mponi zemigodi le. Kodwa phela uma lina, umsebenzi lowo kawenziwa ngalokhokuhlwa kepha uze ube ngokuny ukuhlwa mhla lisile. Ninga buza ukuthi kwenzeka kunjan'ukuba lemifanekiso ibe nokuboniswa abantu elubala phandle. Kantike, okokuqala ngqa, kuye kukhethwe udonga oluphakeme ngokulingene, kubese kuthi phezulu kulo kube seku miswe umpheme omhlophe, bese kuthi phambi kwawo kube khona isikhala esiningi esiqondelwe indl'emnyama. Kuba khona indawo eyanele bonke, banokuzwa babone bonke.

Kuthike ekulinganeni nalo udonga indlwana encane emsamo ibe nemishinile emangalisayo okwenziwa ngayo lemifanekiso kulowompheme eqhamile nesobala kangaka.

Ukuhlela kahle izinto, njengoba sesichazile, ngenye yezinto ezi bonakalayo kulemigodi. Indl'emnyama iyazi nayo isi hlala iku bhekile lokhokuhlwa masont'onke okuzo boniswa yona ngakho imi fanekiso. Beza ngokuthanda kakhulu, futhi bekulungele ukuthokoziswa; impela baba yizibukeli ezaneliswayo.

Izintokoziso lezi zeBioscope ziye ziqede lonke ihora liphela. AbakwaTebha bahlala benza imizamo eminingi ukuthola lemifanekiso eyakuthokozisa indl'emnyama esebenza emigodini. Pho bayaku thanda yini ukubona abalusi bezi akomo abagibelayo bephezu kwamahhashi! Bayaku thanda yini pho konke! Baye bakhulume bodwa bathi. "Kuhle!" I. L. 16

An UnChristian Attitude.

AS THE time for the elections for the Union Parliament is near preparations for the event are already being made by the various political parties. It is therefore clear as hitherto that some of the tactics adopted several years ago by the protagonists of the now famous Black Manifesto are again to bring to the life those plans for gaining their ends at the expense of the poor unrepresented Native Africans. It will be remembered how that camouflage so well succeeded that the S.A. Party was defeated aud those who used that plan gained the victory in flying colours. The country was told that the great enemies of the European rulers were the hordes of Native Africans who would one day sweep over the country and cause considerable trouble for the present rulers of the country! All this after the country is so well equipped with roads and railways not to mention telegraphs and wireless installations!

Already some people of that mentality have shown their hand in Parliament by stating that the Government has gone to the extreme of giving more land for Native occupation in excess of the proportion allowed by Parliament for this section of the population. Fortunately honourable members were not bamboozled as on that Black Manifesto occasion. It was proved that the statement was not based upon facts.

Native Africans are often puzzled when told that some people prominent in public affairs are members of Christian Churches when all along their attitude towards the African section of the population is that of intolerance and a strange unwillingness that a fair share of the good things of this land should be allocated to the erstwhile rulers and inhabitants of the country. The acreage of the land alotted to the Natives can only be adequate for their immediate needs and perhaps for only one generation or less. To say or think that the land now occupied by the Native Africans will be able to carry and support them economically, is to make a guess which is doubtful of fulfilment. Already the land occupied by the Europeans is far in excess of their numbers except as a provision for the future. This has not been done in the case of our people.

The attitude of these men is unChristian and reminds one of the Jews in Christ's age. They imagined that God had created two classes of people, the Jews and the Gentiles. Heaven was for the Jews and the others they consigned to the other place and this was one of the reasons why they opposed Christ and eventually caused His crucifixion. Their great opportunity was thus lost to them and other races spread Christian principles to their glory. The present generation of Europeans which thinks only of the white as the people for all the good things of this world are losing the high destiny marked out for them in being entrusted with the dominance over this land. Native Africans are also God's children **entrusted to the Europeans for fatherly keeping and not to be used** as mere tools for their enrichment.

South African Natives in Wales

It appears that more than a thousand Natives were sent to the Rhondda Valley in 1916 to replace Welsh miners who had gone to the front.

They were notified that, in the terms of an agreement entered into between the Union and the British Government, their stay in Britain would expire at the end of the war.

Two years after the war, in 1920, they were asked to report to the authorities at Cardiff where arrangements would be made for their return to South Africa. On the plea that after their liberty in Wales, where there were no pass laws and colour bar restrictions, and where most of them had married Welsh girls, life would be intolerable in South Africa, they refused to leave.

Miners' Support

At a meeting of all Africans at Newport, they called upon the Miners' Union, of which they were all members, to support them. Police arrested a number of Natives but, upon intervention of the Miners' Union, they were promptly released. The matter was then dropped since the British Government was concerned with other and more pressing matters.

In the intervening 18 years the Natives have scattered all over Wales, although they were originally quartered in groups of 200 in Nissen huts, where they worked and earned Union rates of pay varying between 25/- and 30/- a week. Some are still working in coal mines and others are drawing the dole as unemployed Welsh miners.

Large numbers, with their Welsh wives and half-caste children, are reported to have been absorbed in the motley population settled about Cardiff and Liverpool. The total population now numbers some 7,000 to 8,000 people. Most of the Natives came from the Ciskei.

Cold Reception

All suggestions in this direction met with a cold reception from the Union authorities, and it was hinted to the British Government that, in view of the fact that it had failed to keep its agreement whereby the Natives would have been repatriated at the conclusion of hostilities in Europe, the Union would refuse these former Union nationals entry unless their repatriation was voluntary.

Legally, Africopa was informed, it is impossible, even at the present, to prevent these Natives with their Welsh wives and coloured families returning to the Union if they do so voluntarily, but, in view of their previous resistance to the suggestion, there is little likelihood of there doing so. "Repatriation was quite unthinkable at that time, and is even more fantastic to-day since recently approved legislation affecting the Natives in the Union and touching upon matters such as franchise, urban segregation and mixed marriages," said a Government spokesman.

"That forceful repatriation could ever have been contemplated by the British authorities is symptomatic of ignorance of South African conditions in England which have been greeted with intense indignation.

Never Return

"They must never return to the Union however unfortunate eventual result might be from the point of view of miscegenation in the British Isles and loss of protectorates to the Union."

Mr. Martin Woodroff, Conservative Parliamentary candidate for the Caerphilly district, who spoke at a meetitg in Cardiff on this subject, in an interview with Africopa in London said: "Any suggestion that the South African Natives should return to their homeland would be of grave consequences to the Union.

Race Problem—1938

Africa

WORKING ON THE MINES

AFRICANS ENJOY THE FREE BIOSCOPES.

On the Witwatersrand there are about eighty-four compounds and once a week at each of these a free bioscope entertainment is given for the Africans.

These mine compounds extend from Springs to beyond Randfontein, and several are in the Heidelberg-Nigel area.

To give a free bioscope entertainment once a week at eighty-four mine compounds means a deal of thinking out, and much careful organising. The Mines have done all this and keep on doing it. They have appointed a Supervisor of these bioscopes, and it is his job to see that all the necessary details are carried out, and the Compound Managers cooperate with him.

One feature of this successful organisation is that one operator is in charge of four bioscopes (at four compounds respectively); and great care is taken in choosing suitable films.

AFRICANS LIKE ACTION PICTURES.

The Africans like action in the pictures. Dialogue, that is, mere conversation - simply bores them. The Mines have gone to the trouble of finding out what the Africans like best, and the Supervisor is always on the lookout for talkie films which at the same time provide plenty of action that is, films which show men full of life, doing things.

The bioscope entertainment take place in the open air, and the screen is fixed high up on a wall so that everybody can see. In one of the biggest mine compounds on the Witwatersrand, on one memorable occasion the audience numbered about 5,000 Africans.

A FAVOURITE FILM.

The Native Recruiting Corporation, thinking that the pictures about King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth being crowned at Westminster last year would greatly please the Africans on the Mines, decided to import, through agents, the films showing the impressive scenes at the Coronation; and the Africans at the Mines Compounds within the cinema circuit, as it is called, have been able to see and hear these wonderful "talkies". Thus the Africans have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears what was done and spoken at Westminster Abbey, on the 12th May, 1937, when King George and Queen Elizabeth were crowned. No one who knows Africans will be surprised to learn that they follow these living pictures of the Coronation with deep interest and even reverence; you can hear a pin drop, so deep is the hush.

So much has this Coronation film been appreciated by the eager audiences that several of the mine compounds have sent in special requests for it to be repeated.

Not all the films make so remarkable an appeal as this Coronation film, but they are all interesting - especially those with plenty of action in them - and the Africans come gladly to them. They know at each compound which night of the week the show will be given, and at dusk they gather in growing numbers near the spot. They have nothing to pay for seeing and listening, and they must declare amongst themselves - and want to tell their people at home - what a good time they have when working on the mines.

ALL AFRICAN CONVENTION

AND OTHER AFRICAN ORGANISATIONS.

Sir,—May I through the columns of your valuable paper remind all African organisations that the organisational machinery of the Convention is now about to be placed in motion. I have already called upon Provincial members of the Convention to call representative meetings in their respective Provinces for the apportionment of the Provinces into divisions and to recommend to me suitable persons for appointment as Divisional Organisers. Organisations are warned to register themselves with me immediately and pay their affiliation fees in order that they may benefit under this scheme and gain strength, failing which, they will be ignored and excluded entirely.

The system adopted two years ago of raising a million shillings by means of Subscription Lists has been abandoned in favour of this new organisational scheme. All those who have Collection Lists are earnestly requested to return them to Dr. J. S. Moroka, P. O. Thaba Nchu, O. F. S. or I shall be obliged to publish their names in the press.

I notice that there are people who worry about relationship between the A. A. C. and the African National Congress and seem to think that these organisations stand in opposition to one another. This is not so. There is absolutely no clash of interests between the two and the A.A.C. recognises the A. N. C. in the same way as other organisations affiliated to it. There are already some Provincial branches of the A. N. C. duly affiliated with the A.A.C. and are intitled to the fullest benefit under our organisational scheme which seeks to strengthen and to give the organisations life and vitality. It should be ever remembered that the A.A.C. is composed of affiliated bodies and that its strength rests on the strength of these bodies. What every African is asked to do is to enrol himself with our organisers when they are ready so that he may be placed with the organisation to which he should belong. If he has no organisation, then he will be placed according to his occupation. If the ocupation has no organisation it will be the duty of the Convention to found such occupational organisation to which he should belong. Our aim and object is to see that every African, whether male or female, belongs to some organisation affiliated to the A. A. C for mutual protection and development.

Appeal For Non-Europeans

Maiden Speech by Mrs. Ballinger

MRS. VIOLET BALLINGER, one of the three newly-elected representatives of the Union, was heard with the utmost attention and interest by a full House as she pleaded in her speech for some concession to the non-European workers on the Railways.

She reminded the House that during the Depression cuts in the salaries of non-European workers on the Railways had amounted to from 14 to 20 per cent., compared with cuts of from two to 10 per cent. in the emolument of European workers.

Not only had the wage rates of non-Europeans been reduced, but their working week had been recognised at 60 hours. This had precluded any possibility of the Railways non-European staff supplement their ordinary earnings to any extent by means of overtime.

"I know that the European workers sustained various other reductions besides those in wages, making their position extremely harsh," said Mrs. Ballinger, who added that she was heartily in sympathy with the efforts that were being made to raise the standard of living in South Africa for Europeans. Nevertheless, South Africa had little to gain if these people were to be assisted at the expense of the non Europeans.

The request that the non-Europeans should receive what they lost during the Depression had been met with the argument that the reduction in wage rates at that time was commensurate with the drop in the cost of living. No report or statement at that time had indicated that any of the cuts had been effected for any other reason than as economic measures.

The general rise in the cost of living which has been making itself felt to-day would have very little effect on the non-European population, especially in regard to such commodities as butter, bread and first grade meat, but there was one commodity, the cost of which had risen appreciably and which was indispensable

to the non-Europeans, and that was mealie meal.

Since 1934 there had been a considerable rise in the price of this commodity and it was the Government's policy that it should rise, so that the farmers would have a return for their labours. Mealie meal was the staple food of the Native population of the Union and the rise in the price had been carried over to the Native consumers.

This fact was reflected in the reports of various public health authorities, who commented on the increasing incidence of malnutrition among the Natives.

Education In Native Territories

Good Progress Reported

Mr. O. B. Bull, Director of Education in Basutoland, presided at a series of meetings of educationists from the High Commission Territories held in Pretoria last week. Mr. J. D. M. Dumbrell, Director of Education in Bechuanaland, Mr. E. M. D. Glynn, Superintendent of Education in Swaziland, and Mr. F. H. Pickett, Inspector of Education in Basutoland, attended the meetings.

It was reported at the conference that in Basutoland about 66 per cent of the African children of school age were enrolled in the schools. This percentage is the highest in South Africa. It was reported also that a Government High School for Natives was being built at Maseru.

Rapid Development

From reports made it was revealed that education was developing rapidly in the High Commission Territories and Natives were almost eager to secure its benefits.

Reference was made to the instructions laid down by the Overseas Colonial Education Advisory Committee whereby in common with other education departments under the control of the Dominions Office, African Education follows two well known lines.

"The first task of education is to raise the standard alike of character and efficiency of the bulk of the people," says these instructions, which go on to add that the true educational aim is the education not only of the young but of the whole community through the co-ordination of the activities of all agencies aiming at social improvement.

This involved the closest collaboration between the different agencies responsible for public health, agriculture and schools.

Needs of Swaziland

During the meetings, Mr. Glyn of Swaziland took the opportunity of discussing with his colleagues plans contemplated for the development of European education adapted to the distinctive needs of Swaziland. It is hoped there to plan European work along lines similar to those of the Administrator's farm schools in the Transvaal.

It was considered that the use of the film in educational work was more suited to Swaziland at the present time than to the other territories. For the time being the silent film is the best medium for work among Native peoples because of the multiplicity of the languages spoken by them.

It was felt that the time would come when the film would play a valuable part in African education.

COCOA HOLD-UP IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Sorensen Advocates Purchase Scheme By Government

COLONIAL SECRETARY AND THE COMMISSION

London, March 2.

IN the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ormsby-Gore replying to Mr. Sorensen, declined to request the Commission of Inquiry to consider the introduction of a Government cocoa purchase scheme in order to give security to the growers because the Commission had the fullest freedom to make any recommendations.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore added that he was aware of the serious effects of the hold-up on local demands for European manufactures, particularly Lancashire goods.

Although the Commission's Report could not be expected for some time, went on Mr. Ormsby-Gore, he was hopeful that its appointment would lead to some change in the situation.

The Colonial Secretary disagreed with the suggestion that cocoa bought at £19 sterling was sold for £200 here, maintaining that the world price was about £23 in London and New York.

—Reuter.

To Memory of Native Chief

MAGISTRATE MET BY COMMANDO.

A COMMANDO of about 300 Native horsemen met the chief magistrate of the Transkeian Territories, Mr. Fyfe King, and led him singing to the Seqhobong bridge which was opened in this district last Wednesday, when he officiated at the unveiling of a brass tablet fixed to the bridge consecrated to the memory of the late Chief Moiketsi Lebenya, head of the Bakuena tribe in this district.

The magistrate of Mount Fletcher, Mr. Warner, introduced the chief magistrate and stressed the fact that the Government was highly pleased to name the bridge, the Moiketsi, as a mark of his faithfulness to the Bokoena tribe.

Chief Khorong L. Lebenya, grandson of the late Chief Moiketsi and present chief of the local Bakuena tribe, welcomed the chief magistate and assured the Government of their continued loyalty.

He said that the present ceremony testified to the importance in which the late chief had been held in the eyes of the Government.

The chief magistrate also testified to the loyalty and devotion of the local Bakuena tribe to the Government and hoped the present chief would follow in the footsteps of his grandfather, Moiketsi.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

All African Convention.

ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED

[Sexigatlele

Fourteen Streams Community; Glen Adelaide Works Society; Iso Lomzi of Capetown; Transkei Voters' Assoc.; Winburg Vigilance Assoc.; National Council of Afr. Women, Winburg; Bloemfontein Traders' Assoc.; Kuilsstad Community; Transvaal African Congress; African National Business Assoc.; Pimville Native Advisory Board; Pimville Traders' Assoc. Communist Party of South Africa Mothers' Union of Kimberley Hopetown Electoral Committee Ciskeian Chiefs' Convention; Cape Native Voters' Convention; Transkeian Chiefs' Convention; South African Native Teachers' Federation; South African Native Farmers' Congress.

Working On The Mines.

Pleasing Features about the Employment.

WE have already told you about the pay for Native employees on the mines, how they like the system of Deferred Pay, because they can save up their earnings, and, when their time of service is up, go back home with a good sum of money. The amount paid in Deferred Pay in the Territories by the Native Recruiting Corporation totals about £630,000 in a year—and this is apart from the Remittances sent, at the wish of the Native mine employees themselves, to their families. Under the heading of Native Remittances, which are also sent only at the wish of Native employees, the total payment made for the year ended 30th June, 1936, amounted to £517,300, and for the year ended 30th June, 1937, to £573,986, representing 168,500 and 188,805 transactions respectively. See how the figures increased. This is because the Natives have confidence in the mines and in the Native Recruiting Corporation.

But however good the pay is, Natives who are going from long distances to work on the mines will also want to know that they will be well fed. The Hon. the Minister of Railways and of Defence (Mr. Pirow) recently paid a tribute to the treatment meted out to Natives on the mines; and only a week ago, we recorded the statement of an authority in the Government service, Dr. P. Allan, Assistant Health Officer, Union Department of Public Health. He said that the mines look after their employees well. These are satisfactory and heartening assurances. And the additional fact can be recorded that the scale of rations enjoyed by the Native mine employees actually exceeds the quantity laid down by the Government in the Native Labour Regulations Act of 1911 for Native employees. It may be mentioned that a ration of Kaffir beer is periodically given in the mines, and an unlimited supply of marewu is always available.

Studying the well-being of the Native Mine Employees.

At every mine compound police boys are appointed from each tribe. Requests or complaints are sympathetically received by these men, who convey the requests or complaints to the Compound Manager, by whom they receive careful consideration. On a number of mines there are churches for the Africans who wish to attend them, and in most compounds Ministers of Religion hold services on Sundays.

There are very many ways in which the mines study and attend to the well-being and the comfort of the African employees; for instance, shower baths on all mines are provided with hot and cold water. But there is not space for mention of all these things in this article. It may, however, be confidently stated that employment on the mine proves very attractive to Africans and in the next article we shall give some of the reasons why.

One word more. The festive season is now at hand and the mines are doing all they can to give their African employees a Merry and a Happy Christmas.

Union's Policy And The Protectorates.

HAD Mr. L. S. Amery not been a past occupant of the office of Dominion's Secretary in the British Government, his observations appearing in the London Times on the Protectorates question might have been safely overlooked. But Mr. Amery appeals to the critics of the Union's Native policy for more understanding in their attitude towards the Union of South Africa, basing his appeal on the assumption, (or fact, so far as he is aware) that the Union has definitely committed itself to the policy defined by the Native Affairs Commission, viz. "the paramountcy of Native interests in Native areas." The former Dominion's Secretary concludes by making the sweeping statement that there is no longer adequate reason for further indefinite postponement of the transfer.

Our position as representatives of the views of the Native races in South Africa on the Protectorates issue constrains us to point out the grave misrepresentation embodied in the so-called 'paramoutcy of Native interests in Native areas' which Mr Amery constitutes as his foundation for an early transfer.

Firstly, in tracing the decisions of the Native Affairs Commission, it will be found (in its 1936 report, page 13, that the principle is approved that "Natives were in Urban Areas to minister to the wants of the White population" and that this was in accord with the principle adopted in the Native Trust and Land Act which reads:

"24 (1) Save with the written permission of any person acting under the authority of the Trustee or in accordance with the Regulations, no person other than a Native shall reside or be, or carry on any profession, business, trade, or calling upon land in any scheduled Native area or released area of which the Trust or a Native is the registered owner or which is held by any religious denomination or society."

'In other words," stipulates he Native Affairs Commission, 'the paramountcy of Native nterests in Native areas was he corollary of the paramountcy of European interests in European areas."

Secondly, the N. A. Commission recommended that Parliament should pass the Native Laws Amendment Act which provides for the immediate removal of redundant Natives in urban or European areas. The Commission's definition of a redundant Native is this:—"By redundant Native is meant the Native male or female who is not required to minister to the wants of the White population, but does not include a Native who ministers to the legitimate needs of his fellows within the municipal area."

In theory the above position obtains, and it is on the strength of this policy that Mr. Amery urges critics of the Union Government's policy to end their propaganda against the transfer of the Protectorates. In his innocence he is sincere; but

his appeal, we uncompromisingly argue, should have weighed opinions on both sides. The ex-Dominion Secretary might have known that the report of the Native Affairs Commission for 1936 was the subject of severe condemnation by political and religious organisations representing Bantu opinion.

On behalf of the Native races we repudiate the statement of the N. A. Commission in Paragraph 27 that "everywhere the Commission heard the utmost Native satisfaction expressed with the policy now adopted." We submit that what actually happened is stated in that portion of the same Paragraph reading: "In this way the Commission, or some part of it, had met nearly all the chiefs and leading Natives in the Reserves of the Transvaal, Free State and the Cape and explained the meaning of the Act and the intentions of the Government."

To substantiate our repudiation we need only quote the unanimous rejection of the Government's policy registered by the regional Native conferences held in 1935 at Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, Umtata and King William's Town under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Native Affairs. The report of these conferences was never published for general information; no doubt for obvious reasons.

Again, strong representations were made by Natives to the Government before the passing of the Native Laws Amendment Act, and all these proved abortive. This Act, containing as it does, the clause authorising the expulsion of Natives from urban centres, is conveniently without its counterpart clause to comb out Europeans from Native reserves.

The proceedings of the first Native Representative Council which met in Pretoria last month provided evidence of the one-sidedness of the Government's policy in so-called European or Native areas. When the question of trading facilities came up, the expediency of protecting vested European interests in purely Native urban villages like New Brighton, Port Elizabeth loomed up prominently; and this seemed to knock the bottom out of the much-vaunted paramountcy of Native interests.

Another resolution passed by the Native Council was to the effect that in the personnel of the Native Affairs Commission, an aboriginal Native should be included. This request further demonstrates that the Commission as at present constituted cannot enjoy the confidence of the Native races.

It is indeed of utmost importance that before Mr. Amery should launch an attack on the critics of the Union's policy, he should acquaint himself with the practical outcome of these segregation theories; and much more with Bantu opinion thereon. Natives in the Protectorates will study the reaction of their compatriots in the Union to a given policy, rather than the opinions of Britain's past or present statesmen who, after all, have the obligation of honouring a pledge they jointly made with South African statesmen in passing the South Africa and Status Acts.

NIGERIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

The Nigerian Daily Times

Special Missioners' Tour

FARMERS' MILLION SHILLING FUND

4-5-38
3-5-38

NO SUBVERSIVE AIMS

The Nigerian Daily Times has made arrangements with the Nigerian Youth Movement to publish the reports of their Missioners who are touring Nigeria for the purpose of collecting evidence from farmers for submission to the Colonial Office Commission.

Reporting from Abeokuta yesterday, the Nigerian Youth Movement's Missioners state that prior to their departure from Lagos, they had an interview with Mr. D. T. Sasegbon, the well-known planter of Agege, from whom they collected valuable information which rendered unnecessary a halt at Agege on their way to Abeokuta.

At Abeokuta they were accorded an interview by the Alake, and held a meeting with a group of farmers and representatives of the Produce Traders' Union, presided over by Balogun Sowemimo.

Messrs. Akisanya's and Ikoli's speeches were well received by the audience and general approval was given to the proposal for the inauguration of a Million Shilling Fund, subscription being already given by Egba farmers.

Approval was also given to the proposed inauguration of a Central Farmers' Organisation with branches all over agricultural centres in the country.

They also discussed the Colonial Office Commission, arrangements for giving evidence before which are under consideration.

The Missioners also met the Chief Commissioner [Mr. Shute] with the Resident and the Alake and discussed the object of the

Nigerian Daily Times

Race Problem- 1938
Africa.

Working On The Mines

Inno Zabantundu
Native Opinion

NATIVES ENJOY GOOD HEALTH.

5-2-38

TO DAY more than 300,000 Natives are working on the gold mines of the Witwaters rand. Think what a great number this is. And all the time more and more Natives are engaging to work on the mines.

This proves how attractive are the conditions.

One of the many reasons why the Mines have such a good name as employers is that the Natives enjoy good health; in fact the improvement in their health and well-being after a period of mining employment is most noticeable. They actually put on weight.

WHAT THE WEIGHING MACHINE PROVES.

Let us give you a definite instance of this putting-on of weight. Many instances could be given, but we will quote just one.

A number of Natives from Nyasaland were weighed when they were engaged to work on the Mines. This weighing, we may explain, is the usual practice when all Natives are so engaged, and the individual weights are recorded carefully.

These Nyasaland Natives, after their term of engagement was up, and when they were about to return to their homes, were again weighed, and what do you think the figures showed?

As many as 92 per cent-that is, ninety two out of every hundred-had increased in weight. And it is not just a featherweight increase. These ninety-two Nativee had put on no less than 10 lbs. each in weight. Some had put on a little less, some a little more; the average increase in weight was 10 lbs. each. That happened in a year's time.

Working on the Mines thus raises the physical standard of the Natives. That means good health. You have only to see Natives when they are about to return to their homes after working on the Mines, and you find yourself saying: "They are healthy and they are happy."

WHY THE NATIVES HAVE GOOD HEALTH.

You have read in these weekly articles how the Mines expect good work from the Natives and how they (the Mines) in return pay good money and pay it regularly and make the conditions such that the Natives are healthy happy and contented. The fact that so very many Natives wish to return-and as a fact do return-to the Mines after a holiday at home proves this.

Good food, regular physic work, good earnings, careful hygienic and medical attention when necessary), and healthy recreation—these things make a combination of conditions strongly appealing to Natives to go to work on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand.

(IZ.—28.)

Trust Land Purchases.

Inno Zabantundu
Native Opinion

THE amont of land purchases by the Native Trust (under the Trust And Land Act No. 18 of 1936) has been disclosed in the report of the Land's Department for the year ended 31st March, 1937. It fell within the purview of this Department to acquire European-owned landed properties in released areas, after selection by the Native Affairs Commission acting on behalf of the Trust.

5-2-38

The properties involved are situated within released areas as defined in the Native Trust and Land Act, scheduled areas as defined in Act No. 27 of 1913, and also in the immediate vicinity of Native locations where congestion exists. The inspection and valuation of these properties are entrusted to members of the Central Land Board, who also conduct preliminary negotiations with the farm owners for suitable options. The inspection operations also include valuations of certain properties which are to be excised from released areas and the necessary properties to be included in such areas in substitution for the excisions. During the financial year 1,467 properties in extent 1,135,266 morgen were dealt with by the Department of Lands.

A Minority Democracy.

Inno Zabantundu
Native Opinion

IT is difficult to believe that the Union-wide commotion resulting from the general election of a fortnight ago only affected the population of two million souls, and that six million dusky inhabitants were as silent as Egyptian mummies. And yet South Africa is said to be country of democratic government! The situation is a gaping paradox.

5-2-38

The Bantu voters in the Cape Province have for the first time experienced a general election for the State Parliament (since the inauguration of the old Cape House of Assembly) when their political choice was not required. The erstwhile Cape Native vote has been locked up in the refrigerators of a Native Representative Council and a paltry European representation in Parliament; for how long we do not know. The time limit of such political seclusion certainly depends upon the period the ostracised are prepared to stay in their enforced exile. There is a consolation, however, that some Europeans are perturbed by a guilty conscience of a grave injustice perpetrated on an inarticulate majority of inhabitants.

Mrs R. F. A. Hoernle, president of the S.A. Association of University Women, reports the "Star," read a memorandum on "Franchise qualifications of non-white parliamentary voters" before a Johannesburg audience. In her well-reasoned address she observed:

"To the best of my knowledge, I cannot believe that there are inherent deficiencies in the African races which make them incapable of entering into this citizenship." Since Union there had been between 40 and 50 laws discriminating between the white and the non-white in the matter of privileges. In the Act of Union it was laid down for the first time that only Europeans could be members of Parliament. In the Cape the vote was accorded to non Europeans subject to certain educational and property qualifications: in Natal there was no right of vote, but a privilege of vote for non-Europeans, and in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal there was no franchise for non-Europeans."

"Taking into consideration these and other limitations which had been imposed on the non-white section of the South African people, Mrs. Hoernle put forward the resolutions that in every case women should be admitted to the franchise on the same terms as the men in the same section: that the existing franchise in the Cape Province should be extended to Natal, the Free State and the Transvaal; that compulsory education should be instituted in all provinces, and that when it had been in force for a period of 10 years the Coloured populaton should be admitted to franchise on the terms as men."

Preliminary measures, she she suggested, were also necessary in the case of the Bantu. Compulsory educa-

tion should be instituted, she thought, and they should prove their conformity with, and grasp of conditions of European culture before they were ultimately given full privileges. It would probably require a longer period of trial before they could be admitted to full franchise than in the case of Coloured and Indian peoples.

In the present political campaign, she said, they were hearing a great deal about democracy and its contrast with totalitarianism. One of the universal principles embodied in democracy was that of equal opportunity; it was on this that she intended to put forward her resolutions on non-European franchise.

Every individual, said Mrs. Hoernle, had a claim to full political rights and full citizenship, and it was not right to rest while these privileges were denied to certain sections of the community.

On behalf of the Methodist Church, Rev Herbert Carter of Nyasaland gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Amalgamation of the Rhodesias, and touched on the Native franchise. Mr. Carter said there was a growing feeling among the Natives that they should have some representation in the Colony's Parliament. Development of the Native Council system should be the basis for some system of direct representation. In Parliament as at present constituted, he would like to see about four representatives of the Natives. A bicameral system with representation of Natives in the second Chamber, would not meet the case. The Natives felt they should have a part in making the laws and not merely in the revision of the laws.

He based this view on observation of the disappearance of the fear complex which once prevailed in Southern Rhodesia, and the growing willingness of the Europeans to care for the Natives.

Race Problem-1938

Africa

Native Education At Thaba 'Nchu

Mochochonono
The Convert

Report Of Moroka Methodist Training Institution

3-12-38

Over 130 Scholars

The first report of the Moroka Methodist Training Institution was presented to the Committee and friends at a meeting held at St. Paul's Mission, Thaba 'Nchu this week. Rev. A. A. Wellington, Governor of the Healdtown Training Institution in the Cape Province, the Rev. W. B. Allcock of Bloemfontein, Mr Kuscke, Chief Inspector of Native Schools Rev. C. Crabtree, Governor of the Moroka Training Institution, Dr. J. S. Moroka, Chief W. Z. Fenyang, Rev. A. P. Pitso, Rev N. S. Motshumi and Mr E. Mojanaga were present.

Masemu, Basutoland.

The Institution began work in January of last year, the old Moroka High School buildings being used as temporary quarters under the control of the late Rev. J. Howgate Greenwood whose sudden death was a great blow to the institution. With all the draw-backs good work has been done. Eightyfive scholars scholars were taken on and out of 29 who tried 20 passed last year's teachers' examination.

Having the use of the partly completed building the staff starts this year with 100 boarders and about 130 scholars, with a prospect of more being taken on.

Staff consists of Mr Grutter Mr D. Dugmore, B. A., Mr W J. van der Merwe, B. A., Mr I Cronje, B. A., Mr J. Nhlapo, B A., Mr Shoeman (wood-work instructor), Mrs Grutter domestic science; to these will be added Rev. Ramseyer and Mr B. R Setlogelo. This institution when completed has a very promising future.

THE NATIVE PROTECTORATES

Closer Co-operation as Prelude to Transfer

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Dominions, replying to Mr. Ammon (Lab.—Camberwell North), in the House of Commons on Tuesday, stated that the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and himself took the opportunity of his visit to London in May and June last to discuss the situation in regard to the transfer to the Union Government of the High Commission Territories, and they had since continued their communications on the subject.

Jabadao
Wesley

As regards the principles involved, the Government in the United Kingdom entirely accepted the view expressed by General Hertzog in a speech in London in May, 1935, that section 151 of the South African Act, which dealt with the transfer of the Government of the High Commission Territories to the Union, had a meaning and intention. His Majesty's Government fully recognised the significance of the section and did not seek to minimise it. At the same time the position of the Government was also governed by the pledges which were given during the passage of the South Africa Bill through Parliament in 1909—namely, that transfer should not take place until the wishes of the natives of the territories had been most carefully considered, and that before such transfer the United Kingdom Parliament should be given the fullest opportunity of expressing its views.

4-1-38

Openings for Co-operation

Bearing these fundamental conditions in mind, General Hertzog and he had been jointly studying what was the best and most practical course to pursue. "We have specially had under consideration," Mr. MacDonald continued, "the progress made with the policy of co-operation adopted three years ago, the aim of which was set out in the aide-mémoire of 1935, was to demonstrate to the peoples of the Territories that the Union Government are working in concert with the local administrations with a real and generous desire to develop and improve conditions in the Territories. It seems to us that putting aside for the moment large financial schemes, there is room for closer co-operation on lines which have not yet been fully explored.

"We have therefore agreed to constitute a standing joint advisory conference consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs and two other officers of the Union Government, together with the resident Commissioners of the three High Commission Territories, whose function it would be to study openings for co-operation between the Union Government and the administrations in matters affecting the development of the Territories, and to consider any matters of joint concern to the Union and to the Territories such as prevention and control of animal diseases, marketing of produce, prevention of bubonic plague, &c. The establishment of this advisory conference would not, of course, affect the present responsibility of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the government of the Territories

Terms of Transfer

"It has also seemed to us desirable that the peoples of the territories should have before them a clear picture of the terms on which the transfer of the Government would take place, if decided upon. Such terms would naturally follow closely the provisions of the schedule to the South Africa Act of 1909, but it seems to us important that the Union Government should set them out in a more convenient and more complete form so that the peoples of the territories may appreciate the conditions under which the territories would be governed, the position in regard to the maintenance of the tribal institutions of the natives, the economic advantages which the Union Government anticipates would accrue to the peoples of the territories, and any other relevant matters. It has been accordingly arranged that memoranda should be prepared by the Union Government setting forth the terms which they would propose, and that these memoranda should be made available for the information of the native and European inhabitants of the territories. We feel that this step would be very helpful in clarifying the whole question."

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. MacDonald said that the Advisory Conference would be concerned with the details of the technical question outlined in his statement. The conference would be appointed at the earliest possible date, and naturally he would like, before decisions were taken on matters which came within the scope of the conference, to consider any comments that members might wish to make. He did not anticipate that the memoranda would be published at an early date, but he would take steps to make them available to members of the House

[The three protectorates, in each of which there is a High Commissioner, are Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.]

WORKING ON THE MINES

AFRICANS ENJOY GOOD HEALTH.

It makes a wonderful difference when we are talking about health if we talk about GOOD HEALTH. We were all reminded of the importance of this the other week when a great indaba in Johannesburg was held. It was called the South African Health Congress and the object of it was to help people to have good health and to keep on having it.

During this Health Congress one subject was the good health of the Africans who work on the mines, and this is also of interest to their families, who live in stands and in kraals. There are now nearly 300,000 Africans working on the mines of the Witwatersand, and they keep in very good health. Why? Because they are cared for. They have good food and plenty of it, they get regular sleep, and they have opportunities for recreation and amusement after they have done their shift. You will remember reading, for instance, how they enjoy the free bioscope entertainments given on the mines. And all the time they can be saving up their earnings.

Dr. J. H. G. von Blommestein, who is the chairman of the Transvaal Mine Medical Officers' Association, told his listeners at the Health Congress a good deal about the Africans working on the mines, and he paid a tribute to the mining industry for the care and attention they pay to their welfare; and one of the things he said was that no limit is imposed on the amount of food that Africans can have at the compounds. Every month these Africans are weighed. They generally put on weight; and if any one of them should have lost weight, then he receives medical attention.

Special attention is given to the cleanliness of the compound—not just for one day or one week, but all the year round; and no trouble is spared to have the food clean, wholesome and nourishing, and plenty of it for the Africans.

Listeners-in on the wireless sets were treated each night to a summary of the proceedings at this Health Congress, and the clear voice of the announcer was heard all over South Africa. Everybody who takes an interest in the Africans would be glad to hear how well they are cared for when they are working on the mines.

When the announcer had finished his little talk, he would say 'Good Night—and Good Health'; so we will finish this little article with "Good Day—and Good Health".

I. L. 17.

Africa, nenhloso yawo yabe ingukusiza abantu ukuba babe nemizimba emnandi nokuba bahlale njalo benabo.

Ngenkathi yalowomhlangano wobunandi bomzimba olunye uhlanvu okwa xoxwa ngalo kwaba ngubumnandi bemizimba yendl'emnyama esebenza laph'emigodini, futhi kunjalo njalo kubhekiwe yizinsapho zayo, ezihlala ezitendini nasemizini yabo emakhaya. Kucish'ukuba kube khona abendl'emnyama aba yizinkulungwane ezingamakhulu amathathu (300,000) abasebenza emigodini yaseGoli, behlala imnandi imizimba. Kwenziwa yini lokho? Ngokuba bapheth-we kahle. Badl' ukudl' okumnandi futhi okuningi, balala kahle babe namathuba okuphumula nokudlala uma sebezi qedile izikofu zabo. Kunjalo njalo sonk'isikhathi benze lwa iBioscope ngesihle laphaemigodini. Sonk'isikhathi banethuba lokulondoloza imali abay sebenzayo.

E, uMr J.H.G. von Blommestein, onguSihlalo weTransvaa Mine Medical Officers' Associa-

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ion, wa tshela ababemlalele kulowomhlangano wobunandi bemizimba, okuningi ngendl' emnyama esebenza kulemigodi, waba ncoma abaphethe umsebenzi wokumba igoli ngokunaka kwabo nokufak'iso enhlalweni kahle yabo; nenye yezinto azi shoyo kwaba nguku-thi kakukho mkhawulo wobunga-ko bokudla okudliwa yindl'emnyama kulez'izinkomponi. Zonke izinyanga laba bendl'emnyama Baya linganiswa isisindo sabo. baba nesinye isisindo; inxa ebain khona kubo oncishelwa yisisindo, uyiswa ayo hlolwa ngudotela.

Kuqashelisiswa kakhulu ukuhlanzeka kwezinkomponi, hhai okosuku lunye kuphela noma okwesonto, kepha wonke unyaka golokoqo; kakukho lutoke olungenziwayo ukwenza ukudla kugezeke kube mnandi kube nomongo, futhi kube kuningi kwenzelw' indl' emnyama.

Abalalela iWireless bake be nzelw' isisulu ubusuku ngobusuku bexoxelwa obe kwenziwa kulomhlangano woBunandi Bomzimba kwathi iphimbo eli chachile lo nncomi lezwakala kulo lonk' elase South Africa.

Wonk' umuntu oyi nakileyo ndl'emnyama uyakujabula ukuzwa ukuba inakekelwa kahle kangaka igenkathi isebenza emigodini le.

Lapho umncomi eseli qedile xoxwana lakhe wab'eye athi 'Salani kahle" (kusihlwa) nokuhi; "Nibe nobumnandi bemizinba;" njalo si zakuphetha leli xoxwana ngokuthi "Salani kahle emini) nokuthi "Nibe nempil'ennandi!"

I. L. 17.

Native Commissioners Quarterly Meetings.

The Native press frequently gives prominence to matters of complaint and criticism of the application of laws upon the Native Africans as well as the administration of their affairs which is observed as applied against them. This week we propose to give prominence to the good done by the introduction of quarterly meetings with the people under their charge by the Native Commissioners. These periodical gatherings are productive of nothing but good and the thanks of the various communities are manifes t and are always expressed. We hope we are voicing the general opinion of our people when we refer to these gatherings in appreciative terms. The Native Affairs Department seems determined to render tangible assistance to the populations under their charge and most of the officials now serving under the Department as Native Commissioners are painstaking in the discharge of their duty and are not, as formerly, when they were objects of terror.

Nowadays the Natives may go to a court with confidence knowing that he goes to stand before his friend who will tell him the truth. Testimony of this is apparent in many districts and we can name a few where Natives know the Native Commissioner as their friend and adviser. Offhand we may cite the Lower Tugela Division, Durban, Nongoma, Pietermaritzburg, Nkandla, and Maphumulo, where one hears nothing but praise for the way the Native Commissioners handle their affairs.

There may be others whom we do not know yet. May such officials increase so that the people under them may confidently follow the upward path of progress. Some Native Commissioners advise their people as to how to improve their conditions with respect to their stock gardens and houses.

Formerly this was discouraged and most Magistrates favoured the raw stagnant "kehlas" and advised them against sending their children to school and improving their gardens and homes as the difficult life of the white man altogether unattainable by the African! Had the present procedure been followed, say twenty years ago, we have no doubt but that our people's condition would now have been considerably improved.

We note in our contemporary the Zululand Times that the Stanger Native Commissioner advised the Natives in the Reserve to see that their dwellings are kept at all times in a sanitary condition so that there may be no ground for disease to attack their community. They were also warned to report any venereal cases in their midst for free treatment in hospital. The Commissioner also advised the farmers to see to it that their canefields are well looked after so that their quota may be fully discharged. We appreciate this of an official and we are no longer satisfied with advice from Commissioners who do not wish to see us growing while all around us is astir.

Race Problem — 1938.
Africa.

WORKING ON THE MINES

AFRICANS HAVE MANY WELL-WISHERS.

You have now picked up a good deal of information about Africans working on the Mines—how, for instance, they are all well paid for good work, and are well fed, and encouraged to enjoy sport, that is, healthy recreation, when they have done their shifts.

And when Africans are working on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand it should be remembered that there is unquestionably very much to interest them outside the property, if they are willing to be interested, as so many are. Their minds are quickened by their work; by obeying wise men who do their duty by and are loyal to the Mines, that is, to employers and employees; and by coming in touch with other Africans. 7-9-38

Two very good news papers are published every week in Johannesburg for Africans, and these contain interesting news and articles and illustrations. The reading matter is not only in English but also in African languages. In the columns of these African papers, clever patriotic Bantu writers are given the opportunity to voice their aspirations for the welfare of their people. Many white men read these papers with sympathy and understanding.

These two African newspapers, and also other African public ations, give imformation, news, about what is done on behalf of Africans by their well-wishers, and it was only the other day that the Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Parker, Bishop of Pretoria, was reported to have said (and his words show his lordship's care for Africans)

"I have long thought that, in view of the immense contribution which the Africans of this land make to its wealth, they have received far too little in return; in this connection the starved condition of African education springs to the mind. But great progress has been made, especially during the last two years."

The Bishop of Pretoria went on to say that the Native Affairs Department was doing a great work in the reclamation and development of the African Reserves; the grant for the Development Fund had been increased; and the Government was pledged to buy for African occupation more than 15, 000, 000 acres of land. Pretoria Municipality was going to spend £750, 000 on its Location; and Johannesburg, the Bishop added, must have spent well over £1,000,000 in African housing. And he referred to the gift of £50, 000 by one man, Lt-Col. J. Donaldson, D. S. O., of Johannesburg, to the Bantu Welfare Trust.

It is clearly of great importance that this right kind of help be extended to the Africans in their endeavours to progress, and in next week's article we shall return to the subject. J.J. 34

Youth Peace Conference.

"There definitely cannot be international peace without international peace", said Dr. Max Joffe, Chairman of the South African Youth Peace Council, at a conference of South African Non European Organisations, held at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg, on Saturday afternoon 25th June, 1938, convened by the Johannesburg Youth Peace Council to organise the Non-Europeans into a Peace movement. Dr. Joffe, who presided, pointed out the existence of the World Youth Congress Movement for Peace and Social Justice. The object of this movement was to get together all types of organisations, religious, social, political, trade union, peasant and sport—on a common basis of peace, with mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion. National committees, he said, already existed in over 40 countries, and the Conference was called with a view to establishing a National Committee in South Africa. A Johannesburg committee had already been in existence for over a year and was the official link with the World Youth Congress Movement, and a European South African Committee had already been established at a Conference of European Organisations two weeks earlier.

A lively discussion, in which practically all of the 40 delegates present participated, took place on the question whether there should be two sections, Europeans and Non-Europeans, or whether there should be one combined organisation, in South Africa. It was decided to approach the existing Johannesburg Youth Peace Council with a view to forming one organisation.

SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION TO NEW YORK.

Thunderous applause greeted the announcement that South Africa was sending a delegation of Europeans and Non-Europeans to the Second World Youth Congress which is being held in New York in August.

The Europeans already selected were Dr. Joffe and Miss Saura Leslie, Secretary of the South African Youth Peace Council. The Non-Europeans proposed at Saturday's Conference were Mr. W. Nkomo of Pretoria, Mr. P. Mosaka of Thaba Nchu, Mr. W. Tsotsi of Blythewood Institute, Mr. Sooboo Rajah of Durban, and Mr. Lefere of Boksburg. It is unlikely that more than two Non-European delegates will be able to attend the Congress, owing to the difficulty in raising the necessary funds, in which case Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mosaka will be sent. Any contribution to the Delegation Fund will be greatly appreciated.

PEACE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The Chairman described in detail the agenda of the Congress and laid particular stress on the sections dealing with Social Justice which included many matters of vital interest and importance to South Africa. Such questions as unemployment, hours of work, wages, education, race relations, housing, health, social problems of rural youth etc. will be dealt with.

An interesting and well represented Conference ended at midnight on a very enthusiastic note.

Justifying Unfair Differentiation.

We have frequently read in the Press of the policy of differentiation as practised in South Africa as the only sound policy that could be adopted to bring about a safe situation for the country as a whole. A recent pleader for this policy is Mr. Thom of the Cape, whose remarks are those of a man who is convinced of this policy as possessing no objectionable features. We do not wonder at this as he and those of a similar mind may have never in their lives been subject to a higher power exercised by those who have no blood relations to them. 7-9-38

We would be false to our convictions if we expressed the opinion that all the laws of the Government are designed to crush down the spirit of the Native Africans. Our conviction is that there are a good number of salutary laws at present imposed upon our people to which may be attributed their present increase in numbers. They have been saved from exterminating wars among themselves and many have been taught to leave their old life of indolence, and are working as never before for at least nine months in the year, instead of, as formerly, remaining at work only to achieve a certain purpose such as lobolaing a bride or buying certain necessary articles.

But we would be blind if we did not see that some of Mr. Thom's people have not the slightest desire to see the Native African developing as the other races in this country. A prosperous African with them is an unwel-

:ome sight and must be discouraged. Some Europeans will not take note of a Native African's name except when charged with the commission of some crime or as a servant. As a budding citizen, the African is as good as non-existent. If he comes before such people, he is given a name like "Jim" or "Boy" even if he is as old as his own father. For such to call an African a man is to admit equality with the Boss for the reason that no Native African is a man!

There is no need here to repeat the various pieces of legislation which were enacted, not for the good of the African nor the country, but to remind him that he is of no count in this land of South Africa. Now, the two thorny questions of the Urban Areas Act and the African's cattle may have in them certain acceptable elements but we have not the slightest doubt that in the hands of prejudiced officials they will be applied to provoke some Africans to lose control of themselves in their words and behaviour and thus fall foul of the law. If it may be denied that there are a good number of differentiating laws, how is it that in the locations the country is so backward and there are no facilities for traffic through them? Why is it that large populations are entrusted with chiefs who have no training in their duties and mostly illiterate? When will it be required of all who are to be chiefs that at least they must be able to write and read their language?

Africans are mystified why they, of all the urban dwellers or labourers should be singled out for differentiation and expulsion from towns to the "desert" of poverty, famine and disease!

"Natives"

There is a renewal of the controversy about the use of the term "natives" as a lump-description of the non-European races of the Colonies, on whose behalf on this occasion LORD OLIVIER takes up the cudgels, which he uses, as in most other matters, with a hefty hand. It is also an experienced hand, for it is that of a veteran administrator whose record of service includes the governorship of an old and famous Colony.

LORD OLIVIER has just taken part in a discussion with a member of the House of Commons, MR. DAVID ADAMS, who described the West Indian land-workers of African descent as "the natives." MR. ADAMS, a Northumbrian, and a Labour Member, is asked by LORD OLIVIER if he would refer to Northumberland miners who show discontent with existing economic conditions as "the natives." The ex-Governor adds the shrewd thrust that possibly one of the causes of the distrust of Crown Colony government, on the part of people such as those in the West Indies, is "that Members of Parliament know no better than to call them natives."

LORD OLIVIER might have gone much further. It would not be a great matter if an occasional Member of Parliament were the only person guilty of the lapse; nearly all the British newspapers, including some which unquestionably stand for treatment of Africans on merit, slip into the same practice. They are now joined by the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, who adds inctuousness to belittlement due, it is to be hoped, to nexperience and not to intent.

It is bad and unimperial, whether intentional or unntentional. One would suppose that a Labour politician, more than most, would appreciate the difference between the employer who refers to "the hands," and him—described once by MR. BALDWIN (as he then was) who knows by their names those who work for him. Much the same reasoning applies here. There is a practical reason for referring to the races of the Empire by their proper names. Lump them in a mass as official documents and speakers usually do, and one conjures up to the British public a vast host all of one sort, all at one stage. Refer to Yorubas, Akans, Fijians, Mendis, Joloffs, Ibos, Kikuyu, Masai, Swazies, or one of dozens of other separate peoples, and the British public realizes that here are individual communities, which common sense suggests cannot be all alike or have just the same problems. There is an awakening of the mind.

But not in all quarters is there the wish for such an awakening, either at the centre or in the outlying parts; not even recognition that whether one wishes it or not, it is inevitable.

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

African Luthern Church Conference

A reception in honour of the delegates attending the African Luthern Conference was held in the local church Batho Location on the 1st of January. Mr S. B. Motshabi presided. The conference was attended by delegates from the various parts of the Union and included Messrs A. R. Mashoko and J. Motlabele of Kimberley, Rev. J. Pucwe of Majakgoro, An evangelist from Edenburg, Messrs S. Tsiane, E. Meyer, J. Sebeela and P. Boikanyo. The Church has over 200 members and two Government aided schools. The local congregation has practically paid out the sum of £713 incurred in the building of the church as there is only a balance of £30.

Speeches on matters connected with the church were delivered by Rev. J. Pucwe of Majakgoro. Messrs A. R. Mashoko, Tshekeletsa, a delegate from Pretoria and several others.

During the proceeding three choirs, namely: The African Luthern Choir (Bloemfontein), Batho Choir (Bloemfontein) and The African Luthern Choir (Edenburg) conducted by Messrs A. Yster, J. Nonyane and Peter Boom respectively entertained the audience with music of a high standard. Special mention must be made of Mr P. Boom who at a great sacrific travelled from Edenburg to attend the reception and for his services to the conference.

The Native Labour Commission Investigation of Conditions at Kroonstad

On Friday a farm Native Labour Commission to enquire into the shortage of labour on farms sat a Kroonstad. The Committee is composed of Major Hebst (Chairman), Mr W. F. Engel, Secretary Major Cook, Messrs J.P. Jooste, J. H. Viljoen W. Elliot and Colonel J. S. Lendrum.

Evidence was taken from the Kroonstad Municipal Location Department as well as from others.

The Kroonstad Chamber of Commerce was represented by Mr O. Walpole, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Mr A. Fairweather and the view was expressed that in order to entice Native Labour to the farms, farm life must be made more attractive in itself.

The movement of Native Labour away from the farms towards the urban areas was due to:

(a) The attractions of commercial life.
(b) Better housing conditions in urban areas.
(c) Educational facilities.
(d) Better rates of pay in towns.
(e) Shorter working hours and therefore greater leisure.
(f) The case with a change of occupation can be made in towns.
(g) Medical attention available in urban areas.

Conditions Intolerable

The Kroonstad Municipal Location Department was represented by Mr Castignani and Mr J. van Zyl, the Location Superintendent. The views expressed by them were that the shortage was due to the belief existing among the Natives that conditions on the farms were intolerable and contained no future for the labourer and his family and the most effective stimulation to an influx of Native Labour would be to make farm life more attractive. It was shown by the statistics that there was no surplus labour in Kroonstad. In the district there was shortage.

Working On The Mines.

HOW NATIVES KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

IT is not just one thing in itself that has made working on the mines so popular with Natives. There are many reasons. For instance, one is that the Natives know exactly for how long, that is for what period or length of time, they engage to work on the mines; in other words for how many months they will be away from their families. Another reason, and it is one that has been very clearly shown in these articles, is that Natives can save up their earnings with which to buy cattle or to spend as they themselves think fit when they leave the mine to go back home; and another reason is how well they are looked after when they are working on the mines—the nourishing food they receive, and plenty of it, and at no cost to the Natives because the mines provide all the food free, and at regular hours.

All these things help to keep the Natives healthy; and it is the healthy men who are the contented men. And there is a feeling that has been firmly established, not by mere words but by actions, and that is the feeling of trust in the Native Recruiting Corporation. The Natives know by experience that they can trust the Native Recruiting Corporation.

KEEPING IN TOUCH.

In addition to the reasons already given, there is another very important one, one that the Natives appreciate very much; and that is, thanks to the Intelligence Service of the Native Recruiting Corporation, Natives who are employed on the mines are enabled during their period of mine service to keep in touch with their relatives and friends in the Territories.

A word of explanation about this will be welcome, we are sure. The channel of communication is from mine officials to the Head Office of the Native Recruiting Corporation in Johannesburg, and then from that Head Office to the Corporation's Field Officials in the Native Territories. These officials enjoy the confidence of the Natives, who know from experience that they can trust them; the Natives have learned to appreciate their assistance and their advice always willingly given. The officials of the Native Recruiting Corporation understand the Natives.

Thus, by well thought-out plans Natives who go to work on the mines are enabled to keep in touch with their families at home—all through the Intelligence Service of the Native Recruiting Corporation. The way of doing it may be summed up thus: (1) From mine Officials to the Native Recruiting Corporation's Head Office; and and (2) from that Head Office to the Corporations Field Officials.

Messages and money (that is earnings saved up) are sent by and through the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of the employees to their families at home when the Natives so wish; and these Natives have learned by experience (the great test in all these things) that they can keep in touch with their homes. This knowledge adds to happiness and content. (IZ.—10.)

Evidence On Tuberculosis Among Natives.

EAST LONDON WITNESSES.

ON Thursday 10th March the Government Committee of Inquiry into the prevalence of tuberculosis among native Africans took evidence of an interesting nature from East London witnesses.

Mr. D. G. Hartmann, Assistant Native Commissioner, said there were four Crown locations in this area. He did not think the people grew enough crops to see them through the year. If they had to depend entirely on what they grew, they would starve. He expected that was true of most Native locations today.

NATIVE WAGES.

The average wage in East London was 2s 6d. a day; on the farms the average was about 7s. the month. In addition to the 7s. 6d., a Native was allowed grazing for his few head of stock and was given a small piece of land to cultivate for himself. The man who actually worked got ration from the farmer of mealie meal or mealies. Some farmers supplied the Natives with skimmed milk. "We have a poor type of farmer generally speaking, and we have quite a number of them who live more or less out of the Native," said Mr. Hartmann.

"We have farmers who will not take Natives on their farms unless they own cattle. When the Native goes on to the farm he has to hand over his oxen for the farmer to plough with them and the cows for him to milk."

They were dealing with lepers under the statute law, and he suggested they could deal with tuberculosis among Natives on similar lines. The police, the headmen, everybody was always on the lookout for leprosy.

When a leper was discovered, his case was taken up immediately. He was removed to an institution, the contacts were examined and the early cases could be detected straightaway. If the head of a family was removed to an institution, his family received an allowance, the amount of which depended upon the size of it, and he suggested that that would be the most effective way to combat tuberculosis.

The milk supply in the crown locations was better than in the town locations.

Rev. J. Dlokweni, of the Methodist Church, said that information gathered from reliable sources was that in the East London municipal area, tuberculosis among the Natives could not be said to be increasing rapidly, but the fact remained that with the conditions under which the Native people lived in these thickly-populated locations, the ultimate result would be the spreading of the disease, and that at an alarming rate. The causes of the spread of the disease were too many people sleeping in one room and dusty streets in the location, resulting in the tuberculosis germs being easily sown among the people through expectoration. He suggested that some of the streets be tarred especially those with much traffic.

Headman J. Mestile of the Kwelegha location, said they found hat this sickness was spreading among the people, especially among he poor people, who did not get sufficient food.

When we look back we find that the Natives in the old days did not suffer from this illness so much because they had very nourishing foods, such as milk, honey and meat, with the results that their bodies were well looked after.

They were so fit in those days that the young girls and boys enjoyed running naked in the rain. These young people today cannot stand a slight drizzle. They catch cold and they are not as strong physically as they used to be.

Mr. R. J. Time, of Newlands Location (Nxaruni) said the majority of the people in his location were red Natives. The prevalence of tuberculosis had come to their notice recently.

The Natives had their own idea of how they became affected. To begin with they put it down to poverty. They had no money to get good doctors and good medicines. With the few shillings they had they bought patent medicines from the chemist. They also had no money to get themselves properly clothed. They bought second-hand clothing and they did not know from what illness the original owner was suffering.

Some Natives had been able to own up to 10 cows, but all those cows put together would not yield even a gallon of milk, because they were driven each week to the dipping tank, with the result that it was not worth while milking them at all. Those who owned cattle were just as badly off as those who owned none. The result was that they starved and were very susceptible to these diseases.

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

Plea for Humane Treatment of Africans, Housing for farm Labour.

The man who wants to be a successful farmer to-day must be able to master a far wider range of the subject than he who qualifies in any other profession. He must have a knowledge of the crops, their cultivation, the climatic conditions and a good knowledge of the care and use of labour when he has got it.

There is much to be said on both sides on the present shortage of labour. The shortage that the farmers are complaining of is due to the fact that an African labourer does not get his basic human needs, good food, decent clothing and the education of his children. We all regard farming as the backbone of the country and we are all careful not to break this backbone. Despite this the white population of South Africa should guide and raise the Africans to the rank of citizenship, so that a considerable development of the resources of the country would result in giving the Union greater stability and a sounder financial background.

The aim should be to attract and not to force unwitting Africans into an attractive labour by means of pass laws and restrictions, that prevent them from selling their labour, which is all they have in the dearest market.

Fifty years ago it was otherwise, clothes and education were considered luxuries and it was thought that a slab of mealie meal was a satisfactory diet, but the scourge of tuberculosis in the in the population has taught the authorities the error of their ways. After all an African was intelligent and under the direction of the European could become an effective labour factor. To all decent minded men the explitation of a subject race by another on grounds of race, creed or colour is expressively repulsive.

Below we reproduce reasons advanced by a contributor of the Farmer's Weekly of the 25th December:— "Being not only a farmer, but a threshing contractory, I come into contact with labour conditions on dozens of farms, [illegible] and I find that [illegible] shortage it is not [illegible] payment [illegible]

Natives do not [illegible] up hill and [illegible] till [illegible] when they are not allowed to say a word [illegible] They will [illegible] employer who [illegible]

decert sized pannikin or 2 lbs syrup tin. When you ask them why they trek so soon, they will invariably tell you that the bass's pint is to small, or they couldn't come right because the bass cursed them, There are many farm Natives who prefer staying on the farms, but bad conditions and bad treatment make them go to the towns. Once they are spoiled by town life, they won't come back again.

These Natives, who prefer farm life also do not like trekking every month. They like to stay with one employer for years, and they expect the baas to show an interest in their welfare and to care for them, just as he does for his stock. In many cases a Native's exsistence is only recognised when his services are needed.

I know of instances where the Natives have to sit up all night when it rains, because the house leaks so much that there is not a dry piace to lie down. And when they complain, they have to satisfy themselves with promises. I am guilty of this offence myself.

In these days of drughts and overstocking, gress and needs suitable for thatching purposes are practicably unobtainable, and we cannot afford to buy currogated iron and build the Natives a decent house. They have to be satisfied with an old tumbledown shelter, covered with anything on earth to keep the rain and the cold out, and they are expected to do the repairing themselves for which they are not allowed any other time but Sundays. There just simply never is time to much work.

And this is where I come to the aim of my letter viz., that the Government help the farmers to buy the necessary materials required to build houses say, for two or three Native families. Or better still, supply them on the lines of the 'bywoner' houses scheme or something similar. Better housing conditions for farm Natives will definitely tend towards keeping them on the farms.

This point should be discussed by [illegible] farmers' associations throughout the Union and our members of Parliament should be instructed to work towards this goal.

I do not plead the cause of the Natives I have no time for the slack, the lazy and the "skelm" But I do not curse him about or [illegible] simply give him his money and tell him to clear.

Treat the servants with respect and consideration, and you can expect the same from them. The time has come when we just simply have to recognise our Native servants as human beings and not animals created by old Nick to work for us. If we don't they clater to the town, and we will see how we get our work done".

WORKING ON THE MINES

HELPING NATIVES TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

When Natives leave their homes to go to work on the Mines they have a feeling that they will be well looked after: and they are well looked after. News of this spreads through a loud-speaker in the Mine Compounds. These loud speakers are constructed so that the man's voice reaches every listener, and the Natives can hear what is said. He tells them what to beware of; for instance when they are walking along a stope, they must keep their heads well below any overhanging rock. Prevention is better than cure, and therefore the mines go to the trouble of teaching Natives how to prevent accidents.

We have in previous articles explained about the system of pay, how the Natives are encouraged to save up their earnings; and we have also told you how they get good food regularly and plenty of it. They are also given opportunities for healthy recreation, and the free bioscope is an admirable entertainment. Remember it is free.

Those Natives who have experience of the work and conditions on the mines know their way about and are not likely to run into any avoidable accident. But accidents are possible, whether on the mines, in the streets or on the veld, and sensible men use good judgment in taking steps to prevent accidents happening at all.

Now, how do you think the mines help the Natives in the way of safety and simple wisdom? Well, a wise man talks to them The Natives listen most attentively to the words of the wise men at the loud-speaker. What he says is in their interests, as well as in the interests of the mines. For nobody wants accidents. The Government of the Union of South Africa has drawn up very strict laws for the prevention of accidents, and the mines have to be very particular to see that these laws are carried out. All this

makes for safety on the mines.

NON-EUROPEAN WELFARE.

ARTICLE 2.

BY REV. J. MURRAY du TOIT,
Secretary of the Christian Council of South Africa.

In our first article we discussed along very broad lines the question of co-operation. In this article we must face some of the difficulties which the Christian Council meets along the way.

It may surprise you when I say that the greatest hindrance to cooperation is convention. People have been accustomed to do things in certain ways, and it seems strange and wrong for them to adopt new ways. A farmer who has for years relied on his own water supply cannot see the sense of combining with half-a-dozen of his neighbours in a large community irrigation scheme. Churches or missionary societies that have been self-contained in the past find it strange to cooperate with other bodies.

Of course, there may be a feeling of superiority of independence, a feeling that "my" church is "the" church but when Christ replaces the feeling of superiority with one of devotion to Him the man who spoke of "my church" speaks of "my branch of the church." Perhaps it is a feeling of inferiority, hence of exclusiveness, that keeps a man from fellowship with his neighbours, or a church from cooperation with its sister churches.

But these difficulties are man-made. Speaking to members of one "church" one day Jesus reminded them that while their church was for them "the" branch of His church, there were other branches also. He said, "I have other sheep also which do not belong to this fold. I must bring them also and they will listen to my voice and they will become one flock under one shepherd."

There we have it - many FOLDS but one FLOCK. And Jesus did not see difficulties in differences. He accepted the fact of the differences. Let us accept it too. To-day when that prophecy spoken so long ago is being fulfilled, let us change the title of this article from "Difficulties" to "Differences", and do not let us allow differences between various folds to break the unity of the flock.

There are differences of race and language, of colour and tradition, of creed and viewpoint—I might mention many more. Need these prevent my co-operation? As an "Afrikaner" I differ in race and language from an "Englishman"; as a "European" I differ in colour and tradition from a "non-European"; as a "predikant" I differ in creed and viewpoint from a "padre".

Do these differences matter? Well, we think they do and therefore for us they do. That is why at present they constitute definite differences of fold—differences which we do not want removed. That is why we have so many different "folds". But there is something far, far larger—the unity of the flock.

I am not prepared to discuss whether the removal of any of our differences is either advantageous or even possible. That does not concern me. What does concern me is the fact that in 30 countries of the world different denominations have realized the unity of Christ's fold and have formed themselves into Christian Councils. And what concerns me more is that in South Africa 34 churches and missionary societies, have decided, in the interests and for the welfare of the non-European population of this country, to cooperate through the Christian Council of South Africa.

Senato Edgar Brookes, the trusted parliamentary representative of the non-Europeans, who has already introduced a bill which was supported by the Minister of Native Affairs, has written to me as follows: "All who have felt the shame and the danger of division in our Christian life will welcome the formation of the Christian Council of South Africa. It will justify itself if it helps us to understand one another and to approach one another more closely not on the basis of compromise but on the basis of a closer approach to Christ."

A third article will follow on the composition and method of action of the Council, and a fourth discussing one of the most important and interesting features of its work - the African delegation to the forthcoming World Conference in India.

Race Problem – 1938

Agrica

BABY SHOW AT ABEOKUTA

Work Of Infant Welfare Centre

MISS McCOTTER'S GRATITUDE

Nigerian Daily Times

To Helpers On The Spot And Abroad

Lagos, Nigeria

IF there is any evidence of progress and advancement in the work of the Infant Welfare, the Baby Show arranged recently by Miss J. McCotter, the indefatigable Nursing Sister in charge widely known among the Egbas as "Iya Ewe," (Mother of the young) was a convincing proof of the popularity of such an institution, writes our Abeokuta Correspondent.

1-14-38

The Baby Show took place in the Centenary Hall and was presided over by the Alake, the Resident and Mrs. Miller. The Hall was packed full of expectant mothers numbering over 500, and babies numbering over 600.

In the middle of the Hall was a Christmas Tree erected by that hard-working Electrical Engineer, Mr. J. P. Gibb and it was the centre of admiration. Garments, over 600 in number, were distributed to the babies by the European Ladies, particularly Mrs. Miller, wife of the Resident of the Province.

MISS MCCOTTER SPEAKS

Miss McCotter said: "It is a big undertaking to provide over 600 small garments consisting of frocks, bonnets, bootees, small boys' jumpers, woolly coats, head ties for the women, and without the help of friends it simply could not be done. I wish to express my gratitude to the following ladies and gentlemen who have given so generously:—

ENGLAND

Mr. George Victor Evans (late Administrative Officer, Nigeria	£5 0 0.
Lady Graeme Thompson	£1 0 0.
Lady Antrobus	2s. 6d
Mrs. Garvey	Garment

NIGERIA

His Honour The Chief Commissioner Northern Provinces	£2 2 0
Mr. R. M. Williams, U.A.C., Lagos	£5 0 0.

PERSONAL GIFTS

Mr. Sheldon Materials to the value of	£2 0 0.
The West African Drug Coy.	£2 0 0
Capt. Mackenzie, Resident. Ijebu Ode	£3 3 0.
Commdr. Pyke-Nott	10 0
Mr. Stokes	10s. 0d.
Mr. Rhodes	5s. 0d.

Mrs. Graham Paul kindly gave the Decorations for the Christmas Tree and Bonnets, Bootees, Woolly Coats, 9 Small Frocks.

Mrs. MacLaughlin 2 Garments.

Mrs. Miller and the Resident Silk Headties

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Ilorin, (late Abeokuta) 2 dozen small frocks, 1 dozen small bonnets, 1 large doll, 2 silk headties, etc.

Mrs. Mason One Woolley Toy

The Revd. Mother and Sisters at the Convent for making small bonnets and 80 frocks.

The ladies at Idi Aba for their help.

Special thanks to Mrs. Miller, Mrs MacLaughlin and Mrs. Trotman for distributing the gifts.

A brief account of the Egba Native Administration Infant Welfare Centre will now be given.

THE WELFARE CENTRE

It was organised in March, 1929, and opened in April, 1929, with an attendance of 7. The daily attendance is now nearly 500; in addition to this work at the Centre, district midwifery and nursery is done. A very important part is the Ante-Naval, the attendance is from 85 to over 100 daily.

Nigerian Daily Times

1-14-38

I again must express my thanks to those who have helped in the past. They are: Lagos, Nigeria

Mr. Ward-Price, Senior Resident, Oyo Mr. Macpherson, late Resident, Abeokuta Mr. and Mrs. A. E. F. Murray; Capt. and Mrs. E. J. G. Kelly, Mr. David MacGregor, late Treasurer, Nigeria, Sir Walter Burford Johnson; Dr. Wallace Nelson, and for the help now of Dr. Briercliffe, C.M.G., the D.M.S.; The Alake of Abeokuta, the Resident and Mrs. Miller.

I also beg to acknowledge the donation of £1 given by Mr. G. C. Whiteley towards providing food for the motherless infants. This enables me to hand over money over £12 to the Revd. Sister of the Sacred Heart Convent for the maintenance of the Orphans. In this connection Mrs. D. MacLaughlin has done most by her charming songs."

The Alake having paid tributes to Miss McCotter the gathering dispersed.

Working On The Mines.

Imisi Zabumtunde

Native Opinion

WHY EMPLOYEES ARE HAPPY THERE.

1-8-38

GOOD Pay for good work describes the employment of Natives on the gold mines. But there is a good deal to be said, and with truth, about what the mines do for the Native employees when they have worked their shifts; and last week we promised, as you will remember, to tell you some of the reasons why employment on the gold mines proves so attractive to Natives. The total number of Native labourers employed on the gold mines at the end of last June was 295,869.

Native employees on returning home take back very good reports about the way in which they are treated on the mines. This is convincing evidence, and it is strengthened by the fact that so very many Natives want to go back to work on the mines after they have had a holiday at home. They go back to the mines gladly, because they can save up money again and because they know—from personal experience—how well they are looked after there.

CONSIDERATION FOR EMPLOYEES.

The work habit is a pearl of great price, but the mines do not wish and would not allow their employees to work-work-work all the time. They know that labourers must have relaxation, must have opportunities for healthy recreation. The mines naturally expect—as they get—

good work for good pay, but they define the working hours for the Native employees, who thus know where they are. They know that when they come off shift their time is their own.

They have hot and cold shower baths, to keep them clean. Those who work underground are given the free use of a khaki serge tunic for wear. The Natives appreciate the tunics, because these are a protection against the ill effects of any sudden change of weather, and they wear the tunics between the Compound and the working places underground. It must be comfort to the families at home to know how their breadwinners are cared for.

One of the reasons why the Native employees on the mines enjoy such good health and look so well is because their food is varied, properly balanced, full of nourishment, and plenty of it. Then there are regular hours for work and for recreation; free bioscopes; encouragement to play games in off-duty hours; the opportunity to save up earnings to go home and buy cattle with when the period of employment is up: these are amongst the reasons why Natives like working on the mines. And it is important to remember that they can, when they wish to do so, remit payment of their earnings to their families at home.

We had more to say in this article but there is not room, and we shall return to the subject next week. Before we close, however, we would like to wish to each and all who, week by week, read these articles a Happy and Prosperous New Year, not forgetting the breadwinners who are working on the gold mines.

(IZ.—8.)

African National Congress.

Jubilee Conference.

(Contributed.)

AFTER an imposing procession through the Bantu Location, Bloemfontein on the 17th December last a dignified and solemn service was conducted in the Community Hall by the Senior Chaplain, Rev. J. A Calata. A sermon was delivered by the Arch-deacon of Bloemfontein who represented the Bishop of Bloemfontein. He based his sermon on the 1st. Corinthians Chapter 3, verse 20 to 23. All were impressed.

Senior Chaplain:—After quoting from the 2nd Chapter and 5th verse Revelation, Rev Calata gave a very powerful speech in the course of which he bade the Congress to march forward without fear or doubt. They belonged to a great national organisation, he said—an organisation founded on great principles. It was by building on that we had to day the A.A Convention which would not stand unless supported by the African National Congress. The A.A.C. could never have existed if Congress had not failed to lead at a time of a national crisis. Congress was in a state of insolvency. Congress should now strive to regain the confidence of the people. He deprecated the neglect of spiritual values nowadays, and deplored the existence of over 300 religious seets amongst 2 million Christians, whereas 4 million Natives still remained heathens.

AFTER DINNER SPEAKERS.

A.A. Convention representatives:—Messrs. E. T. Mofutsanyane and Siege Kekane conveyed the bone volantatis of the A.A.C. to the Congress. They made a good impression generally.

Congress was not responsible for secessions, because the policy of Congress was against schism and sectarianism. Lastly he laid great stress on the fact that Congress should elect a Christian leader—a leader who believed in a power from above. A leader who had Christ as his Leader "We want a Gandhi in South Africa!"

Honoured Guests:—The following were introduced by Rev Calata, one by one:—Mrs. V. M. Ballinger M.P., Senator J. D. Rheinalt Jones, Dr. Bunch (U.S.A.), Mrs. Binyon, one of the patrons of the Cape Congress, Mr. Kusche, Chief Inspector of Native Education, O.F.S. These distinguished visitors made short educative speeches. The conference adjourned for dinner, at the Y.M.C.A. Hall.

After-dinner Speakers:—At 2.30 p.m. the Conference resumed Speakers were:—Rev. Z. R Mahabane, Chief S. Kama, Messrs. Matseke (Transvaal), J. D. Ngojo, T. M. Mapikela, A. V. Coto, and Dr. Seme and Mrs. Peters (East London).

ABOUT COCOA AND PRICE

Egba Union's Resolution

AS PATRON ALAKE ADVISES

(*Daily Times Special Report*)

1-10-38

Abeokuta—Sunday.

THINGS have not been altogether quiet here since the important and rather distressing resolution about the decision to burn cocoa in Abeokuta rather than submit to the inadequate price being offered.

The Alake is, of course, outside the pale of the decision of the Union of Produce Traders here to resort to the extreme step of burning cocoa and Oba Alaiyeluwa sought for an opportunity, as Patron of the Abeokuta Branch of the Union, to discuss matters with the men and so remove any misapprehension.

A general meeting of the Abeokuta and Ijebu-Ode Branches was therefore held at the Afin on Friday evening at which the General Secretary of the Ijebu-Ode Branch was present.

The Oba Alaiyeluwa stated clearly what he thought was the real position of affairs. Without knowing of the possibility of the existing impasse he had since his return from Europe been telling his people that it was forlorn hope to expect the big price of the past anl that undoubtedly the depressed price of to-day was not incapable of improvement at some future date. He could not therefore counsel or identify himself with the decision to burn cocoa, an action which was certainly capable of bringing long suffering to the farmers or producers with no financial backing. Furthermore, it would appear that the decision to go to the extreme end of burning cocoa did not receive as wide a backing of the necessary elements before it was taken at the meeting at which the resolution embodying it was held. It was also pointed out that the President or Secretary of the local Union had not the matter laid before him before committing the Abeokuta Branch as a whole to the decision to burn cocoa.

The Alake has however advised the Branch to "go softly"; that he was convinced that conditions would be eased later and that Produce Traders generally should be patient and urge no precipitate action on the prevailing condition of price.

The Alake is understood to be using his good offices still to see what could be done in the unfortunate circumstance which has arisen. The matter needs a good deal of thinking out.

Race Problem – 1938
Africa

Trade Transactions Control Impossible.

Native Opinion

Representative Bodies Advise Exemption Of Transkei And Ciskei.

4-16-38
King William's Town, South Africa

ON the 7th April in King William's Town, Messrs. Raats and van der Westhuizen (representatives of the Mealie Industry Control Board), met a delegation from the East London and Kaffrarian Chambers of Commerce in the Chief Native Commissioner's Office. The question of the proposed marketing control scheme, as published in the Government Gazette Extraodinary No. 2498 of the 25th January, 1938, was fully discussed from all aspects. Representatives of the Bantu people in the persons of Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu (of the S.A. Native Farmers' Congress), R. F. Haya and A. M. Jabavu (Tamacha Local Council) very fully explained the hardships that would be encountered by Native growers (who were also consumers) and the European trader with whom a great deal of trade in minute detail was carried

OVER-PRODUCTION vs. CONSUMPTION.

The Maize Board emissaries very ably put the position of the large mealie producers in the Transvaal and Free State, and the difficulties of obtaining remunerative prices in the mealie market. In short, the serious drawback was the very restricted consumption of mealies and mealie products in South Africa which compelled the large-scale grower to seek overseas markets for disposal. Any appreciable improvement in local consumption would, it was stated, improve conditions for grower and consumer alike. Much valuable information was obtained by both sides, which helped to throw light on inherent obstacles.

ENGLAND AND ABYSSINIA.

Weekly News
4-16-38

"FOLLY ADDED TO INIQUITY."

The British Government's decision, to ask the League Assembly, at its next session in May, to release League States from their obligation not to recognize the Italian claim to sovereignty over Abyssinia, which has virtually rid itself of Italian control, comes as a shocking revelation to a large section of the world which had been nurtured in a belief in England's being the soul of honour and defender of human liberty. But the revelation will naturally have its most distressing effect on the minds of the millions of Africans who own allegiance to the British Throne. These loyal blacks whose manhood, twenty-four years ago, when England was involved in a purely European quarrel, freely shed their blood or gave their lives on the battle fields of Europe Africa and Asia chiefly because the Mother Country was in trouble and also because England had assured the world she was fighting for the liberty of small nations and to establish the principle of self-determination for all peoples —these British Africans are at a loss to reconcile the temperament of England of to-day with that of England of 1914. Still, in spite of this disappointing discovery, there is some comfort in the knowledge that the British Government does not necessarily speak and Britain's mind as was lately borne out when the Hoare–Laval Plan, for selling up Ethiopia to appease Italy, evoked a storm of protest all over England [illegible] of the shameful scheme. Recently too, Mr Eden's resignation [illegible] he would not stand for [illegible] called forth a [illegible] National Government [illegible] an appeal to the [illegible] conscience of its individual humans, [illegible] its Government to [illegible] betrayal of a friendly State without [illegible] of its disapproval, [illegible] like, too, it is impossible that the League of Nations will make itself so ridiculous as to set its seal of approval on the perpetrating of a crime which it has itself condemned. Shorn though it is of all its material strength—sanctions and collective security—by treachery within the camp, the League still has powerful resources left it, in its *honour*. It may be important to enforce its decisions, but the record of an unswearing allegiance to Truth and Justice will bear witness for all time that in an age when men had descended to the idolatory of Savagery, not all nations bowed the knee to Baal.

WORKING ON THE MINES

AFRICANS TAKE PRIDE IN LEARNING FIRST AID.

You will remember that in the last article we mentioned that the total number of Africans working on the Mines who had won the First Aid certificate last year (1937) was 14,915. That is a pretty big figure for one year. It is in fact the highest since the First Aid classes were instituted on the Mines in 1922, only sixteen years ago; and this reminds us to find out how many mine Africans have qualified for and have been awarded the First Aid certificate since 1922. Well, we learn that the total number of Africans on the Mines who have won this much-prized certificate from the year 1922 up to and including the year 1937 is now nearly one hundred thousand. That is quite any army, is not it? But it is not an army terrible with banners; it is one inspired by lovingkindness and practical sympathy.

4-16-38

Of this "army" of nearly 100,000 a large number (winners of the First Aid certificate) are in the African Territories, and the knowledge they have acquired they are able, when they return home, to pass on to their own families and neighbours.

If a brother was bitten by a wild beast, the African with a First Aid certificate would know what to do—and would be quick to do it—for the sufferer.

Often the headquarters of the African Recruiting Corporation in Johannesburg have received official reports from outlying quarters about African who have won the First Aid certificate having done excellent work for sufferers in accidents till the doctor arrived. Therefore this work of training Africans on the Mines in First Aid is of national importance, and we hope to be given free to tell you about this A little book entitled "First Aid Illustrated" (Ukusiza aba li-mele) has been published. It is printed in three languages and is given free to Africans who attend First Aid classes on the Mines, and we hope to tell you about this book in next week's article.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Trade Transactions Control Impossible.

Bantu Zabantsundu
Native Opinion

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ENGLAND AND ABYSSINIA.

Weekly News
4-16-38

"FOLLY ADDED TO INIQUITY."

The British Government's decision, to ask the League Assembly, at its next session in May, to release League States from their obligation not to recognize the Italian claim to sovereignty over Abyssinia, which has virtually rid itself of Italian control, comes as a shocking revelation to a large section of the world which had been nurtured in a belief in England's being the soul of honour and defender of human liberty. But the revelation will naturally have its most distressing effect on the minds of the millions of Africans who own allegiance to the British Throne. These loyal blacks whose manhood, twenty-four years ago, when England was involved in a purely European quarrel, freely shed their blood or gave their lives on the battle fields of Europe Africa and Asia chiefly because the Mother Country was in trouble and also because England had assured the world she was fighting for the liberty of small nations and to establish the principle of self-determination for all peoples —these British Africans are at a loss to reconcile the temperament of England of to-day with that of England of 1914. Still, in spite of this disappointing discovery, there is some comfort in the knowledge that the British Government does not necessarily speak out Britain's mind, as was clearly borne out when the Hoare—Laval Plan, for sliding up Ethiopia to appease Italy, evoked a storm of protest all over England and compelled the abandonment of the shameful scheme. Recently too, Mr. Eden's resignation from the Cabinet, because he would not stand up for Italian blackmail, called forth a stony public denunciation of National Government policy and a demand for an appeal to the country. That a public, so conscious of its traditional honour, will allow its Government to engage in so disgraceful a betrayal of a friendly state without expression of its disapproval, is not a likely happening. So, too, it is unthinkable that the League of Nations will make itself so ridiculous as to set its seal of approval on the perpetrating of a crime which it has itself condemned. Shorn though it is of all its material strength—sanctions and collective security—by treachery within the camp, the League still has powerful resources left to it in its *honour*. It may be important to enforce its decisions, but the record of an unswearing allegiance to Truth and Justice will bear witness for all time that in an age when men had descended to the idolatory of Savagery, not all nations bowed the knee to Baal.

WORKING ON THE MINES

AFRICANS TAKE PRIDE IN LEARNING FIRST AID.

Umteteli wa Bantu
Pierre Hourwich

You will remember that in the last article we mentioned that the total number of Africans working on the Mines who had won the First Aid certificate last year (1937) was 14,915. That is a pretty big figure for one year. It is in fact the highest since the First Aid classes were instituted on the Mines in 1922, only sixteen years ago; and this reminds us to find out how many mine Africans have qualified for and have been awarded the First Aid certificate since 1922.

Well, we learn that the total number of Africans on the Mines who have won this much-prized certificate from the year 1922 up to and including the year 1937 is now nearly one hundred thousand. That is quite any army, is not it? But it is not an army terrible with banners; it is one inspired by lovingkindness and practical sympathy.

4-16-38

Of this "army" of nearly 100,000 a large number (winners of the First Aid certificate) are in the African Territories, and the knowledge they have acquired they are able, when they return home, to pass on to their own families and neighbours. If a brother was bitten by a wild beast, the African with a First Aid certificate would know what to do—and would be quick to do it—for the sufferer.

Often the headquarters of the African Recruiting Corporation in Johannesburg have received official reports from outlying quarters about African who have won the First Aid certificate having done excellent work for sufferers in accidents till the doctor arrived. Therefore this work of training Africans on the Mines in First Aid is of national importance, and we hope to tell you about this given free to Africans who attend First Aid classess on the Mines, printed in three languages and is work in next week's article.

CHILD LABOUR IN KENYA

Contracts at Early Age

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—The "Official Gazette" of Kenya Colony of July 6, 1937, published the text of a bill to provide for the control of the employment of servants. Some of its provisions relate to the employment of juveniles, and amongst the objects and reasons of the bill given at the end of the "Gazette" it states that "experience has shown the necessity for" regulating such employment. In due course the bill passed through the Legislative Council, but not without opposition from one of the members representing native interests, and received the usual sanction through the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The clause which aroused, and which still arouses, misgivings is 28 (3) (b), which reads: "No juvenile who appears to be below the age of ten years shall be allowed to enter into a contract of service." One industry in which children are employed is tea-picking. It is stated that the small hands and fingers of children can perform this operation more neatly and with less damage to the crop than is the case with adults.

Behind the colourless phrase of the official document that "experience has shown the necessity" for regulating juvenile employment lie facts which locally caused some who had come into personal contact with them to talk of a "scandal." Not that the reward of the child's labour was inadequate according to the low standards which prevail in East Africa. A child could earn eight, ten, or twelve shillings in thirty working days, and it received in addition food and blankets.

In the Kavirondo Reserve, from which very many of the 2,000 odd children were recruited, only adults are allowed to indulge in drinking native beer. In their own homes the children are guarded against strong drink. One element in the "scandal" emerged when children thus recruited were observed to be rolling about drunk. There was not the care for the welfare of the child outside of working hours which was necessary if the child's character were not to be exposed unnecessarily to moral perils beyond its power to resist. Suffice it to say that these children were taken in hundreds far from their homes and the life of the kraals, and, generally, conditions grew up which, in the words of the official comment, furnished experience which showed the necessity of controlling them. Industrialisation of Africa is in some areas making a disastrous levy on the children.

Recently, when visiting one of the native Anglican Church schools at Kadimbworo, Samia Location, Central Kavirondo, I found what on my previous visit had been a well-attended school with its numbers greatly depleted. I inquired the reason for this, and was informed by the head teacher that a labour recruiter had been round and had recruited large numbers of the scholars. Some do not obtain parents' or guardians' consent. They run away, as many lads in bygone days in our land ran away to sea. Many of us have read of the evils which existed when child labour was exploited for profit in England. Some of us are greatly distressed that some of these evils are being reproduced in parts of the Empire overseas. Must African children go through the mill of tragic experience, as did many in England?

Some whose sympathy in the matter I have endeavoured to enlist have told me that they have been assured that African children develop much more rapidly than English children, so that it is not fair to compare a child of ten in England with one of that age in Africa. But the facts are that the Imperial as well as local African Governments have been engaged in investigations into the nutriment values of articles of African diet, and report after report from medical authorities has emphasised the urgent need to help the African to a more nourishing diet. This deficiency bears most hardly on the children and there are few African children of ten who are, I think, equal in stamina and physique to the average English child of that age.

Early in June the International Labour Office is to hold a conference at Geneva. In preparation for this it has issued a document called "Regulation of Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers." On page 115 there begins a section devoted to children and young persons. I have studied this section closely. On page 119 it says of Portuguese African colonies: "The Native Labour Code provides that contracts may not be entered into for the agricultural or industrial employment of children under the age of 14 years." In the French establishments in Oceania "children over the age of twelve years, *accompanying immigrant workers* (my italics), are required to accept contracts." For others "fourteen years is the minimum contracting age." In Spanish colonies "the 1906 regulations prohibit the employment in agriculture of persons under fifteen years of age." Many other examples could be quoted.

It would appear from this carefully compiled document that, alone amongst the colonial Powers, our Empire legalises the contracting of child labour at the tender age of ten. The exploitation of our Imperial lands seems to have involved us in the unseemly exploitation of their unfortunate children. It should be remembered in this connection that we have not abolished "penal sanctions" in connection with contract labour in East Africa. We tend not only to create child labourers but also child criminals.

One final word. On page 116 of the document referred to it is stated: "The minimum age for industry is twelve years in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Uganda." Since this was printed in 1937 this is no longer true so far as Kenya is concerned. May it be hoped that British delegates to the forthcoming conference will note this?—Yours, &c.,

W. E. OWEN, Archdeacon of Kavirondo, Kenya.

Tonbridge, May 5.

Race Problem – 1938

Africa.

Overstocking In Native Reserves

The boldest attempt to induce native Africans in the Reserves to limit livestock which is admittedly beyond the carrying capacity of the commonages is the draft proclamation first introduced at the Natives Representative Council, Pretoria, last December. The Chief Native Commissioner of the Ciskeian reserves was its author, and though the Council refused to pass it for reasons of it being a far reaching measure, nevertheless a recommendation was made that the matter be referred to the chiefs and tribes for direct consultation

A small beginning had been made in the Middledrift district by sheer grit of an enterprising headman, and the benefits that had accrued within the few months of this system's inauguration were imparted among the neighbouring locations in the King William's Town district The efforts of the Assistant Director of Native Agriculture and the Native Commissioner in the latter district came to early fruition, for at present 24 crown locations have definitely accepted the system of paddocking their commonages, limiting and improving livestock of all varieties. The local council, under whose jurisdiction the "King" rural locations fall has in terms of the draft proclamation, consented to the application of the system on the guarantees of adequate safeguards against (a) the depression of livestock market values, (b) the availability of suitable markets and other methods of disposal of culled stock (c) and a gradual elimination of scrub stock that will obviate any conditions of panic.

In the Ciskeian Native reserves therefore it may be stated that satisfactory progress has been achieved The probabilities are that the rest of locations that have hitherto not signified their acceptance will fall in line rather precipitantly, in order to participate in the benefits, especially of fenced commonages, before funds are depleted The Bantu peasants in the "King" district realise that a certain amount of sacrifice on their part is a *sine qua non* to the ultimate success of the scheme. They are aware that revolutionary changes of this kind are bound to entail some hardship and loss here and there; but with the confidence they have in the administrators of the Native Affairs Department, and in the verbal promises of guarded and sympathetic application of the law, they are game to carry on. It has not taken much to convince the most obdurate among the wealthy stock owners in the Reserves that the commonages are being converted into desert conditions at an appalling rate, and that unless some method of reclamation is initiated forthwith, they will be the sorrier for procrastinating nemesis.

Matters in the Transkeian Territories as regards remedial measures in this connection seem to be moving at a perilously slow pace. The Ciskei for the present, is able to blaze the trail for the benefit of taxpayers controlled by the famous Transkeian Bunga Conditions may not be on a par in all respects, but we are aware that for denudation the grand old reserves across the Kei have lamentably deteriorated since the days of Hintza and Mhlontlo. Livestock is roaming the flats as the wild beasts and fauna of yore, with the exception that they are emaciated specimens.

The matter of overstocking in Transkei was brought up for debate at the recent Bunga session. Councillors discussed the subject with a little more than usual animation, the general trend being a watchful guard against a system that is likely, to bring in its wake unheard-of economic setbacks in the Native's only form of currency. It was noteworthy that not a single councillor denied the parlous condition of the over-burdened commonages. The problem there, it seemed, was—what remedy could be adopted without loss to the stock-owners. The matter did not proceed beyond the Bunga Committee's observations which read as follows:—

"Consideration of methods to be adopted for the prevention of over-stocking in Native areas.

Over-stocking of the locations has been discussed by officials of the Administration, this Council, and the people for the Transkeian Territories for many years. Various committees have considered the position from all aspects, and proposals for remedial measures have been exceedingly difficult to formulate and carry out.

The Native Economic Commission of 1930/32 treated this problem as the most important and outstanding feature of the Native reserves, common to all of them in varying degrees.

The steady increase of cattle from 1918 to date coincides with the introduction of dipping. The effectiveness of dipping is thus strikingly shown, and instead of being a purely beneficial veterinary measure it has been the main cause of over-stocking

From all sides complaints are being made, especially in districts free from East Coast fever or where there has never heen East Cost fever, that the regulations governing the movement of cattle are needlessly drastic and are preventing the sale of cattle for export purposes and consequently accentuating the over-stocking of the country.

Your Committee does not support the promulgation of the Draft Proclamation at present as it considers that the time is not yet ripe for such a measure.

Working On The Mines.

Natives are Paid Extra on Winning First Aid Certificates.

5-14-38

You have been reading how useful is a knowledge of First Aid It does not mean that people are looking for accidents but does mean that, if an accident does happen, then the First Aid man know what to do till the doctor comes One of the first things they have been taught is to keep cool, that is, not lose their head, but on the other hand to do the sensible thing, that is, to do what they have been trained to do should the necessity arise. This knowledge gives them confidence, not only on the mines but in the streets, on the veld and in their homes in the kraals.

You will have understood from the past few articles how the Mines encourage the Natives to acquire this precious knowledge; and the Mines do something more than "talk" about it They do something practical, that is, they pay more to those Natives who are awarded the First Aid Certificates. The exact amount that Natives thus receive is twopence (2.) extra per shift, during the period of the validity of their First Aid Certificates.

Thus Natives not only acquire knowledge that may be useful to them all their lives, but also as long as they are working on the Mines with valid First Aid Certificates they receive a bonus of 2d. extra per shift.

INTERESTING COMPETITIONS.

Local and district competitions are arranged by the Mines for Native ambulance teams, and it has been found that Natives who as individuals have been taught the elementary principles of First Aid respond readily to training for ambulance team work.

The individual winners in the local competitions, as also all other competitors, receive cash prizes; and in the final competitions for Native under-ground teams the winning team each year is awarded a shield ("Barnato Trophy") given by the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited, and in the final competition for Native surface teams the winning team each year is awarded a shield presented by the Native Recruiting Corporation Limited.

In the district competitions silver medals and cash prizes are presented to the winners, bronze medals and cash prizes to the runners up and cash bonuses to all other competitors.

The medals and prizes are provided by The Prevention of Accidents Committee.

The prizes in the final competition are silver crosses and cash for the winners, as well as the privileges of holding the shield for one year; bronze crosses and cash for the runners up, and cash bonuses are provided by the South African Red Cross Society.

WATCHED BY THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS.

The various stages of the competitions are watched by many Europeans and by thousands of Natives. Some of these Natives travel long distances to follow the fortunes of the teams representing the Mines on which they are employed, and they take a lively interest in the work, not only of their own team, but also in that of their competitors.

The efficiency of Native teams has frequently received favourably comment from overseas visitors with experience of ambulance work in other countries.

INAUGURATION OF THE YOUTH LEAGUE MOVEMENT.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the name of the officers and committee members of the Youth League Movement, which we inaugurate to-day I say we are pleased to have the privilege of extending welcome to this gathering representing all shades of youth in the community. It make us happy to realise that you have all come forward to work in the interest for the amelioration of the conditions of your country in particular, and your race in general.

We are to-day as a people bitterly experiencing the adverse conditions which threaten our present and future existence, because of the lack of unity and co-operation. We are in a period of menacing threats, and anxiety, but these tragedies should bring out the best in us as God always makes up for what we lost in other ways.

Eloquent testimony is not needed to find out that every man, woman and child form an integral part in the life of the community. Our paternal Government have once again struck the note of the value of unity and co-operation; shouldn't we the womenfolk and youth of the land rise up then to the occasion?

Let us remember that every habit formed, is seed sown. Had Martin Luther not been spared when lightning struck a tree under which he was standing, the Reformation might not have taken place when it did. Had John Knox remained seated in his favourite chair when someone fired a shot through the window we might never have heard of him. Need we go back to the early history of England during the Norman Conquest, Eadwine and Morcas who stood for the manhood of the land. When the Almighty has a special work for us to do, He sees we are spared to do it, but in doing such work we must be true and living epistles, that others who depend upon us, will not be led astray. Children of the land in which we derive our birth and infant nurture, come forward; and in coming forward, let us not forget however that there is hardly a sky without a cloud. We must each give according to our capacity and to receive according to our needs. Will you try, try very hard to support the banner of your Youth League which will make us all very happy. "Live and let live" should be the pivot upon which life revolves.

Let our motto be, "An honest man's the noblest work of God, play the game in our every day life."

Please keep this for the generations following.

Freetown, 12th May, 1938.

NIGERIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

Nigerian Daily Times

Another Electioneering Meeting

6-7-38

It is notified that another Electioneering Mass Meeting under the auspices of the Nigerian Youth Movement takes place to-day at 4.30 p.m. at Oshodi Street (Araromi Market) "C" Ward.

The principal speakers besides the President will be Mr. S. Akisanya, the Movement's candidate for the Ward, and Mr. O. Alakija, one of the nominators.

It is expected that some important statements will be made at this meeting to which all voters and members of the general public are invited.

LABOUR DIFFICULTY IN JAMAICA

Daily Times

5-27-38

Situation Still Serious

Lagos, Nigeria

Labourers Going On Strike

Kingston Jamaica, May 26.

Order has been restored, but the situation is still serious. Strikes and disorders are occuring in the estates. Wharf Labourers in the banana ports of Morant and Bowden are striking for increase in their pay, but negotiations with the employers have been arranged.

Race Problem — 1938
Africa.

HEALTH UNIT PROPAGANDA IN OSHOGBO

Nigerian Daily Times

Lecture On School Sanitation And Public Health

6-8-38

Mobile Cinema On Recreation Grounds

Lagos, Nigeria

Oshogbo.

Since the arrival here last week, Mr. W. Sellers, Health propaganda officer and his assistant, Mr. B. A. Bex-Adelaja have been busy demonstrating to the public (by means of lectures and health films on the Mobile cinema) the necessity of keeping their homes, towns, and schools in hygienic condition. In connection with their mission, a series of lectures and cinema displays were arranged during the week.

At the invitation of Mr. Sellers, the Ataoja and chiefs gathered the other day at All Saints' School Hall for the lecture arranged there on Health that day. The District Officer, Mr Coleman was also present.

Lecturer Introduced

Before the lecture began, Mr. Coleman introduced Mr. Sellers to the Ataoja and chiefs and explained to them the object of his visit to Oshogbo town. He left immediately after his speech.

The lecturer now started to preach the health gospel to his hearers. To the Ataoja and chiefs he explained the danger of keeping dirt in towns or homes, and strongly advised them to co-operate with the health authorities improving the health and sanitation of the town. He expressed the hope that they would also implant in the minds of their people the need for keeping their homes free from dirt which if encouraged, would necessarily impair good health. He concluded by expression of thanks to the Ataoja and chiefs for sparing time to attend that morning's lecture, expressing the hope that by their co-operation with the health staff, Oshogbo would rank among other important towns in Nigeria where sanitary conditions had considerably improved.

Lecture For Teachers

After his lecture the teachers —about 50 in number, entered the Main Hall for a lecture which lasted for about 3 hours. During the course of the lecture, Mr. Sellers dealt with diseases caused by discharges from the nose, throat and mouth viz: Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and cerebro spinal Fever, and those caused by insect bites such as Yellow Fever etc. Mr. Adelaja next explained how the Barlen Incinerator should be constructed and how to use it—this kind of incinerator was recommended for use in all schools.

Water Preservation

The lecturer further demonstrated to the teachers the process of procuring good drinkable waters and the way for its preservation from germs, adding that that process is far better than the old system of filtering with sand.

Nigerian Daily Times

The type of building to meet modern requirements, construction of salgar, making of fly traps etc. were other subjects on which the lecturer addressed his audience.

6-8-38

Questions were asked and satisfactorily answered. Before concluding his lecture, Mr Sellers showed some certificates which would be given to any deserving school which had satisfied the required standard approved by the Health Authorities. It was very difficult to obtain, he proceeded, but he cherished the hope that a large number of schools in Oshogbo would strive to obtain the rare distinction to adorn their schools.

Lagos Nigeria

Arrangements were later made for the Senior Boys from each school who in turn spent an hour for lecture given by Mr. Adelaja assisted by their teachers.

Health Films Shown

Two nights were devoted to display of health films on the recreation grounds (Sabo). The Ataoja of Oshogbo and his chiefs attended on both occasions.

On the first night the Ataoja gave an interesting talk on health and sanitation at the microphone, appealing to all and sundry to co-operate with him and his chiefs and the Health staff in making Oshogbo town one of the best towns where sanitation is highly improved.

Many interesting films pertaining to health and sanitation were screened and the audience appeared to have had a most instructive as well as interesting show.

The health propaganda Officer with his assistant proposes to spend about a week here during which time they will visit some neighbouring districts for the usual demonstration.

Working On The Mines

Native Opinion

Health And Well-Being of Natives.

7-2-38

FROM the moment that the Natives are engaged to work on the Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand they come under the care of a great organisation, one that has plenty of money behind it. But there must be other things besides money to build up a good name for employers; for instance, integrity (which for one thing means the the keeping of a pledged word) good pay for good work, regular payment too, and general consideration tor the employees.

The Mines have won their good

name amongst the thousands and thousands of Natives because they pay well for good work, feed the Natives with the right food (and plenty of it), and see to it that they can enjoy their playtime and have comfortable quarters to sleep in.

All these things that are done for the Natives have not just "happened," are not the result of mere "chance," but are the happy outcome of the most careful observation, of the taking of much trouble, and sustained consideration by wise men on behalf of the Natives.

At the W.N.L.A. Compound in Johannesburg, where the Natives arrive before they go to work on the Mines, the utmost possible precautions are taken to ensure their comfort and well-being. On their arrival at the W.N.L.A. quarters they are met by responsible officials and are carefully looked after and fed before being sent out to the Mine at which they are going to work. The Mines fully realise their responsibilities to the Natives and do the right thing by them. All the time that the Natives are working on the Mines they are amongst their own kith and kin. So they are not lonely.

In next week's article we hope to tell you something about the real interest that other people besides the Mines take in the Natives—and it is a fair inference that much of this practical sympathy with and helpful interest in Natives is due in some measure to the very good example set by the Mines in their employment of Natives.

(IZ.—33.)

Localising Agricultural Development

THE inauguration of a system of local agricultural development in the Ciskeian crown locations is being actively pursued by the Assistant Director of Native Agriculture. Mr. E. W. Sampson the organiser, must be complimented for evolving a method that assures the sustained improvement of the general standard in production from the humble surroundings of each location. This no doubt should stimulate endeavour by all members of the community—a feature which it was impossible to achieve in the broad-scale competitions of centralised shows.

The object and organisation of the location shows are detailed in another page of this impression. It may be added here that the general management should be carefully studied by all Bantu farmers. It consists of:—

FOOD: This should be provided for all by the show in the form of simple Native food such as samp and beans and coffee, cooked on the spot. Local traders, chiefs and others will probably make contributions of food, provided arrangements are made for it to be cooked on the spot. Up to £1 of the funds officially provided could be used for the purchase of staple foodstuffs, failing sufficient voluntary contributions.

After the meal a short agricultural lecture or address should be given and thereafter the afternoon occupied with such events as ploughing and wagon driving competitions, horse races, sports and dances.

COMMITTEE: A small organising committee is appointed with the Native Commissioner or Agricultural Officer as chairman and including the local chief or headman and at least one woman, together with two or three other Natives of the right stamp. Local school masters and ministers of religion will usually prove useful. All committee members and office bearers should be provided with distinctive rosettes on the day of the show.

PRIZES: As there will be no formal prize list, about 20 small useful articles such as ox whips, spades, buckets, basins, etc. should be purchased for the best prizes for each show and double that number of packets of coffee, sugar and sweets etc. for small prizes. The quantity of these goods to be given for each prize will have to be roughly estimated from the number of exhibits and competitions in view of the day of the show. No doubt local people of standing will be willing to donate prizes. Prizes in cash should be avoided as far as possible.

EXHIBITS: Everyone attending the show should be encouraged to bring at least one exhibit and it should be explained to the people that a large collection of their stock, produce and handiwork of all kinds is desired, from which the best entries will be selected with full explanations. Particular encouragement should be given to the exhibition of ordinary Native animals, produce and handiwork, and it should be clearly stated that there will be separate classes for such entries, where necessary. *No entry fees* should be charged. A special prize should be offered to the person exhibiting or competing in the largest number of classes and "meal tickets" (signed chits) may be issued to all exhibitors during the judging of livestock, produce and handicrafts. These exhibitors to be served to food first and the remainder of the food to be issued to the rest of the people present. These two measures, should stimulate the bringing of entries.

Race Problem – 1938
Africa

FORCED MARRIAGES IN AFRICA

Guardian 7-29-38

From a Correspondent

All who take seriously Britain's responsibility for the good government of her African colonies will welcome the report on forced marriages in the African dependencies which has just been issued in the form of a White Paper. It arises from letters addressed to the "Manchester Guardian" in 1936 by Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo. They gave details, based on his own intimate knowledge of the African scene, of cases in which native girls had been forced by their elders, anxious to secure a good "bride price," into marriage with men repulsive to them. In one case which he quoted and which attracted the attention of the House of Commons an eighteen-year-old girl named Kekwe was so distraught by the attempt to drag her forcibly to a marriage she loathed that she stabbed fatally the man sent to capture her, and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. As the result of a question in Parliament by Miss Rathbone about this case the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, addressed to the governors of most of the East and West African dependencies a letter in which he sought full information on the matter. He asked whether cases of real coercion are considered to be at all frequent; whether, when they occur, women are free to bring them to the notice of the district officer and in fact do so; what action is taken when complaints of the kind are received; and whether the present practice is sufficient to prevent serious abuses.

The replies are enlightening. Though they vary considerably in accordance with the tribal custom under consideration, they agree in maintaining that real coercion is diminishing and in the case of some tribes has ceased. Northern Rhodesia reports that girls are seldom married against their will, and "in the event of force being employed "the girl would not hesitate nowadays "to appeal to the native authority or, "if need be, the district officer." Sierra Leone states that "no instances "of real coercion are known in the "country." In Uganda "occasional cases occur," but "women are free "and are not loath to bring com- "plaints to district officers or to their "tribal authorities," which take "a serious view" of such cases. In the Gold Coast "forced marriages are contrary to native custom," and in the few cases where complaints have been laid "ventilation of the matter in the "District Commissioner's Court "backed by the force of public "opinion," has secured a remedy. In Nyasaland "the status of native "women is high and compulsion or "coercion in the marriage of girls is "generally resented and would not "be countenanced by any native "court." Tanganyika Territory, where the case of Kekwe occurred, states that a certain amount of moral coercion is exercised to make girls marry men chosen for them by their parents, but a case of physical coercion "would be reported by the "younger generation, which is "largely Christian, to the mis- "sionaries, who would see that the "nearest administrative officer was "informed." Many of the reports suggest that whatever may be thought of the traditional custom of "lobola" or bride price it has the advantage that it offers a strong inducement to the elders to arrange a marriage of which the bride approves, for if she runs away from her husband it is probable that they will have to return the dowry. Some of the governors point out that the making of a show of resistance to the bridegroom is a part of the accepted ceremony of marriage and hint that where the bride enacts her part with unusual vigour those unfamiliar with native custom may well misinterpret the situation. The picture as a whole suggests that coercion to marriage is declining in face of advancing education. More than one report indeed speaks of the anxiety felt by the elders because "the girls are becoming too indepen- "dent and are tending to flout the "influence that parents may rightly "exercise over them."

This is well enough as far as it goes, but it would be idle to suggest that any unfamiliarity with African conditions can explain away the very disquieting cases of which Archdeacon Owen gave details. A passage in the report of the Governor of Kenya has to be read along with the more reassuring replies to put the matter in a truer perspective:

> It is universally the case that complaints of attempted coercion are rarely brought to the notice of district officers, and since forced marriages do occur among some tribes this fact can only be ascribed to parental restraint and the force of public opinion which favours non-interference and accept the subjection of women as a natura and proper condition.

It is not to be expected that immemorial African tradition can be altered in a decade or in a generation, and only in the slow process of education does the ultimate remedy lie. But at least African women should everywhere know that if they resist compulsion to a loathsome marriage the law will protect them, and husbands, by a few exemplary sentences, should be made to understand that the days when an unwilling bride could be forced into acquiescence by a flogging are past in British Africa.

Working On The Mines.

Native Opinion
7-9-38

Natives have many Well-Wishers

YOU have now picked up a good deal of information about Natives working on the Mines—how, for instance, they are all well paid for good work, and are well fed, and encouraged to enjoy sports, that is, healthy recreation, when they have done their shifts.

And when Natives are working on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand it should be remembered that there is unquestionably very much to *interest* them outside the property, if they are willing to be interested, as so many are. Their minds are quickened by their work; by obeying wise men who do their duty by and are loyal to the Mines, that is, to employers and employees; and coming in touch with other Natives.

Two very good newspapers are published every week in Johannesburg for Natives, and these contain interesting news and articles and illustrations. The reading matter is not only in English but also in Native languages. In the columns of these Native papers, clever patriotic Bantu writers are given the opportunity to voice their aspirations for the welfare of their people, Many White men read these papers with sympathy and understanding.

These two Native newspapers, and also other Native publications, give information—news—about what is done on behalf of Natives by their well-wishers, and it was only the other day that the Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Parker, Bishop of Pretoria, was reported to have said (and his words show his lordship's care for Natives): 'I have long thought that, in view of the immense contribution which the Natives of this land make to its wealth, they have received far too little in return; in this connection the starved condition of Native education springs to the mind. *But great progress has been made, especially during the last two years*"

The Bishop of Pretoria went on to say that the Native Affairs Department was doing a great work in the reclamation and development of the Native Reser-

Race Relation News.

Manchester Guardian

7-29-38

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Race Problem – 1938
Africa

FORCED MARRIAGES IN AFRICA

Guardian 7-29-38

From a Correspondent

All who take seriously Britain's responsibility for the good government of her African colonies will welcome the report on forced marriages in the African dependencies which has just been issued in the form of a White Paper. It arises from letters addressed to the "Manchester Guardian" in 1936 by Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo. They gave details, based on his own intimate knowledge of the African scene, of cases in which native girls had been forced by their elders, anxious to secure a good "bride price," into marriage with men repulsive to them. In one case which he quoted and which attracted the attention of the House of Commons an eighteen-year-old girl named Kekwe was so distraught by the attempt to drag her forcibly to a marriage she loathed that she stabbed fatally the man sent to capture her, and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. As the result of a question in Parliament by Miss Rathbone about this case the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, addressed to the governors of most of the East and West African dependencies a letter in which he sought full information on the matter. He asked whether cases of real coercion are considered to be at all frequent; whether, when they occur, women are free to bring them to the notice of the district officer and in fact do so; what action is taken when complaints of the kind are received; and whether the present practice is sufficient to prevent serious abuses.

The replies are enlightening. Though they vary considerably in accordance with the tribal custom under consideration, they agree in maintaining that real coercion is diminishing and in the case of some tribes has ceased. Northern Rhodesia reports that girls are seldom married against their will, and "in the event of force being employed "the girl would not hesitate nowadays "to appeal to the native authority or, "if need be, the district officer." Sierra Leone states that "no instances "of real coercion are known in the "country." In Uganda "occasional cases occur," but "women are free "and are not loath to bring com- "plaints to district officers or to their "tribal authorities," which take "a serious view" of such cases. In the Gold Coast "forced marriages are contrary to native custom," and in the few cases where complaints have been laid "ventilation of the matter in the "District Commissioner's Court "backed by the force of public "opinion," has secured a remedy. In Nyasaland "the status of native "women is high and compulsion or "coercion in the marriage of girls is "generally resented and would not "be countenanced by any native "court." Tanganyika Territory, where the case of Kekwe occurred, states that a certain amount of moral coercion is exercised to make girls marry men chosen for them by their parents, but a case of physical coercion "would be reported by the "younger generation, which is "largely Christian, to the mis- "sionaries, who would see that the "nearest administrative officer was "informed." Many of the reports suggest that whatever may be thought of the traditional custom of "lobola" or bride price it has the advantage that it offers a strong inducement to the elders to arrange a marriage of which the bride approves, for if she runs away from her husband it is probable that they will have to return the dowry. Some of the governors point out that the making of a show of resistance to the bridegroom is a part of the accepted ceremony of marriage and hint that where the bride enacts her part with unusual vigour those unfamiliar with native custom may well misinterpret the situation. The picture as a whole suggests that coercion to marriage is declining in face of advancing education. More than one report indeed speaks of the anxiety felt by the elders because "the girls are becoming too indepen- "dent and are tending to flout the "influence that parents may rightly "exercise over them."

7-29-38

This is well enough as far as it goes, but it would be idle to suggest that any unfamiliarity with African conditions can explain away the very disquieting cases of which Archdeacon Owen gave details. A passage in the report of the Governor of Kenya has to be read along with the more reassuring replies to put the matter in a truer perspective:

> It is universally the case that complaints of attempted coercion are rarely brought to the notice of district officers, and since forced marriages do occur among some tribes this fact can only be ascribed to parental restraint and the force of public opinion which favours non-interference and accepts the subjection of women as a natural and proper condition.

It is not to be expected that immemorial African tradition can be altered in a decade or in a generation, and only in the slow process of education does the ultimate remedy lie. But at least African women should everywhere know that if they resist compulsion to a loathsome marriage the law will protect them, and husbands, by a few exemplary sentences, should be made to understand that the days when an unwilling bride could be forced into acquiescence by a flogging are past in British Africa.

Working On The Mines.

Native Affairs Dept.

Natives have many Well-Wishers

7-9-38

You have now picked up a good deal of information about Natives working on the Mines—how, for instance, they are all well paid for good work, and are well fed, and encouraged to enjoy sports, that is, healthy recreation, when they have done their shifts.

And when Natives are working on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand it should be remembered that there is unquestionably very much to *interest* them outside the property, if they are willing to be interested, as so many are. Their minds are quickened by their work; by obeying wise men who do their duty by and are loyal to the Mines, that is, to employers and employees; and coming in touch with other Natives.

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Pool Resources

For Next Struggle.

BY a strange coincidence it has fallen to the lot of two European women to advise the continued struggle for Bantu extended political rights. Since the passing of the Native Acts trilogy in 1936 and 1937, European representatives of Bantu political interests in the Legislature have endeavoured to give of their best in the service of their wards; but the aspect of urging Africans to continue the crusade for extended rights, and not to be satisfied with the present state of affairs, has received no encouragement. It may be a wise policy to settle down, for the time being, and make the best use of what privileges have been offered, for prospective gain in the future. There is danger however, of the African race losing touch with its national objectives in the political sphere if docile acquiescence was shown to existing legislation. The banner of equal political rights advocated in the famous Cecil Rhodes dictum, must be hoisted conspicuously in the forefront as a perpetual reminder to members of the black race that this was the goal to be striven for.

It was Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle who stated before an audience of university women in Johannesburg recently that one of the universal principles embodied in democracy was that of equal opportunity. She emphasised the truth that every individual had a claim to full political rights and full citizenship, and that it was not right to rest while these privileges were denied to certain sections of the community.

Addressing the delegates to the Cape African Teachers Conference at East London last week, Mrs. V. M. Ballinger, M.P. expatiated on three points of paramount importance to Bantu development in general. The first of these dealt with dissatisfaction with the situation created by the passing of the Native Acts. Mrs. Ballinger firmly pointed out that they were not going to be satisfied with, for instance, the franchise as it stood at present; nor were they ever going to be satisfied with the land situation as it now existed. Then, they were going to come back sooner or later to the trouble over extended civil or political rights.

But they had to decide what the direction was that was going to bring them to that goal, because their old direction had failed. That road was closed for the time being. They had to find some other road that would take them forward to the same goal.

The second resource at the disposal of the African race was pointed out by the parliamentary representative for the Eastern Circle as that of land usage.

It was a fact that the Native people had not nearly enough land to give them any sort of economic security, but that must not blind them to the fact that the Native people had some land and that they ought to be making the fullest use of it at the present time. Those who had land could, by improved agriculture, do a great deal more with it than they did, but also, she believed, they could do a great deal more with it by co-operative methods and pooling their resources. And, she believed, they could do a good deal more if they went in for some sort of co-operative marketing that would help them to defeat the effects of the overhead cost of individual marketing.

It was absolutely imperative, if the Native people were to advance at all in the present circumstances, that those who had land in the reserves should pull more weight in the community. They were the only section of the African people who had any resources at all, and they must use those resources in order to relieve the pressure on the towns. One of the problems of a town was the continual influx of people who came to earn their poll tax or to earn money to subsidise their farming. It was the influx that kept down the bargaining power of the people in the towns. And the people in the towns had nothing to fall back.

Thirdly, Mrs. Ballinger drew attention to the use of a much-neglected resource, namely, that of industrial organisation to improve wages.

That was a resource which she felt must be used. It could be used only by organisation. Industrial and commercial people must organise themselves so that they would be able to present their case and make their legitimate demands through legitimate channels. The possibility existed at the present time, but it could only be utilised if constructive effort was behind it. If the people organised in the towns, they would be able to do the things they had been told were absolutely essential if the townspeople were going to advance. They would be to some extent able to stabilise the town working market.

Another word of admonition was tendered by the parliamentary representative on the Native's purchasing power. She strongly advised Africans to organise this weapon so that purchasing power would remain with the Bantu people themselves. It was time, she said, the Native people began to do their own trading, to perform their own services, to do for themselves a great many of the things that so far had been done by other people. Her idea in that direction was that that should be done by co-operative effort. It was absolutely essential the people should use their own purchasing power to improve their town economic position.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

PROF. HOERNLE FAVOURS Single Race Consciousness, But Forgets Bantu Are Disregarded As Race Entity In Union.

AT the Race Relations Conference which met at Durban last Tuesday, Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, the president made an important statement on the Incorporation of the Protectorates. He favoured transfer for the reason that development would be more vigorous under Union administration than under British, and it would be better for Native peoples of Africa south of the Zambesi to be under a single administration.

A single administration he said would allow of the development of communal interests and a single race consciousness impossible under divided control.

The fact that Prof. Hoernle omitted to remember that native Africans were to all intents and purposes not calculated as a factor in determining a single race consciousness in South Africa seems to knock the bottom out of his arguments in favour of transfer.

UNION'S Questionable REPUTATION.

Prof Edgar Brookes employed a sound metaphor when he stated that "Great Britain is an anxious parent: the Protectorates are her marriageable daughters, and the Union is the pressing suitor whose behaviour in the past has brought him a questionable reputation."

There were signs, he observed, that the Union had turned over a new leaf and in many ways it would make a good match—altogether it was very difficult to decide.

BANTU ABHOR DISCRIM NATIONS.

Bantu members of the Conference who spoke were far from unanimous in supporting incorporation. The predominant opinion was that they could not advise their fellows in the Protectorates to come under an administration which upheld certain discriminations, particularly the pass laws and the poll tax, against the Natives under its control.

Among the speakers were Senator J. D. Rheinallt Jones, Messrs. D. G. Shepstone and D. D. T. Jabavu.

A Remarkable Request.

WE have it on the authority of "Umthunywa," our Transkei contemporary, that the representatives of Native political interests in the Senate and House of Assembly for the Transkei Circle have requested their constituents to consider the question of allowing them to join the United Party. These two gentlemen have clearly undertaken to abide by the decision of their electors in the matter.

Why on earth such a suggestion should have found room at all in the minds of the representatives is extremely queer. The preamble to the Representation of Natives Act. No. 12 of 1936 lays down that the object of the legislation is for the exclusive and more effective representation of Natives in Parliament. We are not at the moment discussing the justice of the measure; but merely stating the position as reflected by the Act. Our representatives are of European descent, and are therefore elected expressly to state the case of Bantu rights and privileges. They are there to bargain collectively as a group in open parliament with any other members representing European constituencies as they are able to convince in discussions and to insist on principles of justice and fair play to their Native electors.

The aspect of rendering certain services in party caucus meetings, particularly caucuses of the Government United Party, is, as a rule, undertaken to win personal or special favours for the members themselves. The "jobs for pals" policy is born of such services as are rendered in caucus, many of which are at the heavy expense of the member's own constituents.

It is for these reasons that we regard the request of the Transkeian representatives in the Legislature as fantastic. Their constituents, we maintain, should never have been put to the temptation of choosing a path that is apt to reduce the already meagre Native parliamentary representation to a mockery. The whole affair would affect not only the Transkei but the strength of Bantu representation throughout the Union. The representatives of the Transkei can be credited with sufficient legal knowledge and experience to realise the repercussions of a Transkeian decision that allowed them to join the United Party. It would be tantamount to a disservice on their part to disintegrate the parliamentary forces of the group that represents native African interests merely because they succeeded in proselytising that section of Native electors.

In this connection we welcome the timely advice given by "Umlindi Wenyanga" to the electors of the Transkei.

In its editorial comment our contemporary observes inter alia, as follows:—

"As an organ representing the views of the public we consider it our duty to warn people in the Transkei of a delicate situation with which they are confronted. In the first place this question concerns the whole of South Africa; it is not one to be decided by a single constituency. It affects the entire representation of the Bantu in Parliament. Apart from this we realise inherent dangers in the policy of our representatives becoming members of any political party.

"Messrs Welsh and Hemming unequivocally stated that the party they would join in order to obtain benefits is the Government's party. That is precisely where the first danger lies. Any party in power is destined to vacate office some time as a result of losing popularity. If our representatives had allied themselves with such party, they would automatically lose popularity as well with those who assumed the reins of Government. The Bantu and their interests would thus be left in the cold, for their representatives would command no influence. For this and other reasons we advise that our representatives remain purely champions of Bantu rights under all conditions. Their identification with a

party would spell no representation of Native rights; and further it would be an admission that separate representation has been an absolute failure."

Working On The Mines.

How Other People Help The Natives.

NATIVES on the Mines of the Witwatersrand can, if they wish, find a good deal to interest them outside their work and their play.

Other people have a thought for the welfare of Natives generally. For instance, the Johannesburg City Council must have spent more than £1,000,000 on Native housing, that is for Natives who are not employed on the Mines.

Lt-Col. J. Donaldson, D.S.O. of Johannesburg, recently gave £50,000 to the Bantu Welfare Trust. In one particular way this Trust has proved useful to Natives. Working in conjunction with the Institute of Race Relations it has established a Legal Aid Bureau for giving free legal advice and assistance in the Courts of Law to indigent people of all races, and this Bureau has already proved extremely useful to a large number of Natives.

In various ways the White man helps the Natives. In Johannesburg there is, for instance, a Joint Council of Europeans and Africans. This Council sits once a month, and is doing useful work. Thus, if what is regarded as an injustice is suffered by a Native or Natives, and it is officially reported, it is thoroughly gone into. Remember, Africans are on the Council. If necessary a deputation from the Council will wait upon some other official organisation in order to obtain further help in getting a grievance removed. This Joint Council of Europeans and Africans is an example of sensible co-operation. Mr. Lynn Saffery is the Hon. Secretary of the Johannesburg unit. Before being elevated to the Bench, the Hon. Mr. Justice Schreiner was a hard working member (and Chairman for two years) of the Joint Council; and Mr. W. H. Ramsbottom, K.C., a leading barrister, is at present a member. There are more than 40 Joint Councils in South Africa doing similar work.

Another instance may be cited as showing thought for Natives. In the event of an alleged breach of agreement between employer and Native employee the latter is entitled to go to the Public Prosecutor and lay his case before him free of charge, and the Public Prosecutor will take such steps as he deems necessary on the Native's behalf.

Good Example By The Mines.

You will remember that in a recent article we said that it was a fair inference that much of the practical sympathy with, and helpful interest in, Natives is due in some measure to the very good example set by the Mines in their employment and treatment of Natives. And it is noteworthy that the Rotary Club in Johannesburg has a special committee whose duty it is to take an interest in the welfare of Natives in Johannesburg. The Native Recruiting Corporation has two representatives on this Committee.

The Natives working on the Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand are in the busiest part of the Transvaal, and where the population is greatest. They see people who have come from different parts of South Africa and from countries across the sea; and, with work and play, the days pass quickly for these healthy, duty-doing Natives.

And it must be good tidings to them and their families and relations and friends to know that in the great world outside the Mines, there are sympathetic and understanding White men who are working for the BANTU Race in the hope of getting them good housing and better conditions generally, with an especial regard for educational facilities for Bantu children. One organisation that concentrates on all these points is the Institute of Race Relations. This is a permanent body with a permanent staff, and it is controlled at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The Adviser of the Institute of Race Relations is Senator Rheinallt Jones, who has already done so much in the best interests of the Natives and is trusted by them.

Policy in Italian Africa

GENERAL TERUZZI, Under-Secretary for Italian Africa, who recently returned to Italy after an extended tour of the chief townships in Italian East Africa, has issued a statement concerning his visit to the Rome newspaper *Azione Coloniale*.

The Minister says it is necessary for the Italians to become ever more conscious of their superiority over their coloured subjects, emphasising "superiority but not supremacy."

"This policy towards the Natives," he says, "clearly chooses the right path between the two extremes represented by the Anglo-Saxon policy of the colour line and the unrestricted policy of assimilation practised by France. Italy has imposed herself by force upon the Ethiopian population, but she will succeed in gaining their gratitude and love by a civilising action which aims at strengthening the economy of the Natives as well as improving their sanitary conditions.

"Having impressed the Natives by our military strength, we intend to win their affection by a display of humanity, wisdom, and civil supremacy. They are the foundation of Italy's Imperial policy towards the coloured peoples."

Race Problem – 1938.

Africa

Justice Krause And Union Laws.

THE note of warning sounded by Mr. Justice Krause in a valedictory speech preceding his retirement from the bench at Bloemfontein last week should be welcome advice to members of the Union Legislature. This authority in jurisprudence has advocated reform in the laws controlling the Bantu people in and out of season. A number of his judgments, particularly in regard to native taxation, stock thefts, and pass laws contain important recommendations to the Government, which unfortunately have been touched on the fringe wherever reform was attempted.

As affecting the Bantu races, three important observations were made by the retiring judge. His opinion was firstly that 'the people of South Africa were not free from the danger of being governed by statutory regulations, 50 per cent of which he could safely predict would, on inquiry, be found to be ultra vires and illegal.' On the pass laws he opined that the prison populations in the Union mainly consisted of Natives as a result of this anachronism, the taxation law, stock theft and liquor laws. For the eternal outcry of White farmers for stringent laws to suppress stock theft, the learned judge was obliging by way of advice to these complainants. "My advice to farm labour employers is to pay their Natives at least a living wage, provide them with decent and suitable quarters, and, most important, give them a ration of meat to satisfy their craving in this respect."

Dealing with statutory regulations which this authority regards as a danger to the people of this country, native Africans in the Union are at present mainly controlled by a parallel system of 'government by proclamation.' This was introduced under the Native Administration Act, 38 of 1927, wherein the Governor General is vested with unlimited powers as supreme chief of Natives to remove tribes and individuals from land occupied under any form of tenure—notwithstanding anything contained in any other law—that may have guaranteed fixity of domicile. In the Cape province particularly, where the vested land rights were identical with those of Europeans, the present-day position is that a black man's allotment is subject to changes effected through proclamations issued not by Parliament, but by the Governor-General. It is understood that all such proclamations issued are reviewed by a Select Committee of Parliament that deals with land matters, and subsequently obtain confirmation.

If a test of validity of such proclamations is genuinely sought, could a Select Committee of Parliament rightly substitute the courts of justice which are free from political influence or departmental officialism? From the time the Native Administration Act came into operation, we cannot recall a single proclamation vetoed by the Select Committee on grounds of depriving Natives of their vested rights. Organisations of Bantu people took strong exception to this system being introduced, but to no avail. From the administrator's viewpoint, it is a convenient method of overcoming tangles in his work, and the fact that there is nothing at stake to him either way he welcomes the innovation. But what of the impecunious Native who stands to lose his rights with no tribunal to which he can appeal? That 50 per cent of proclamations dealing with Native land titles, deeds of grant, and the control of such possessions may be ultra vires and illegal is most probable.

For the control of Natives' movements we agree with the learned gentleman that all that is necessary under the highfalutin segregation policy obtaining at present is an identity certificate to replace the daily, monthly or yearly pass. The absurdity to which prinpricks are practised under the pass or curfew law by police officers was demonstrated in "King" last week, when a policeman insisted on arresting a large batch of Natives (men and women) who had emerged from a Methodist revival meeting. The timely arrival of a visiting Bantu minister on the scene saved the church-goers from a night in the cell. But again he stood the risk of being charged with obstructing the police in the execution of their duties. Morology forsooth!

We fully identify ourselves with Mr. Justice Krause's homily to farmers in the treatment of their Native servants. We know of a progressive European farmer—a Senator, who trusts his farm servants implicitly because, in his own words, "he treats them like human beings."

PREHISTORIC MAN IN EAST AFRICA.

Remarkable Discoveries by Dr. Leakey.

NAIROBI, May 22.

Opal-mining on an extensive scale may have brought traders from the Mediterranean to East Africa in prehistoric times. This is the tentative deduction made by Dr. and Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey from their latest archæological discoveries in a cave in the Njoro Forest Reserve.

Dr. and Mrs. Leakey have made many excavations in a small cave used by Stone Age man as a mausoleum. The practice was to bring dead bodies to the site, dig a shallow hole in the floor of the shelter, and place the bodies in it. Then, after a large fire had been lit over the spot, the bodies were burnt to cinders. As each successive body was brought to the cave in the course of years, those who dug the holes had to dig into the charred remains of previous incinerations. In the very small area now excavated the remains of at least sixty bodies have been found.

Jade and Opal Beads.

A very large number of cultural objects was found, including 500 stone and 1,000 bone beads. The stone beads are especially interesting, because they include beads of what appear to be jade and opal, as well as rock crystal and green quartz. Attractive jade pendants were also found. Many of the beads exhibit the most skilful workmanship, suggesting that they were brought in by traders from Egypt or Mesopotamia, but reports are being awaited about them from specialists in England. There were also found charred fragments of basket and ropework, and an exquisitely carved wooden vessel.

Dr. and Mrs. Leakey believe that the site was connected with opal mining on an extensive scale, which would account for the trade in beads, but much work remains to be done before a definite statement can be made about them. The date of the site is tentatively put at about 4,000 B.C.—"The Times."

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Working On The Mines

More About "First Aid Illustrated."

"UKUSIZA Aba Limile" (First Aid Illustrated), the book about which we have already told you something, is full of pictures, almost all of them of Africans. Many lessons are to be learned from these pictures.

For instance the reader is shown how to tie what is known as a reef knot. Four pictures illustrate this knot and the book says that if it is well tied it does not come loose and should be used in all First Aid work. Then there is a picture of the First Aid box, as it is called, and its contents are very useful when wanted.

The book gives all its instructions in simple language (four languages, three of them African) and the many pictures are additionally helpful.

Details of the First Aid organisation on the Witwatersrand gold mines are given, and all African labourers are encouraged to join the First Aid Classes held on each Mine by an Ambulance Officer. They are afterwards tested by a medical man. Both the teaching and the examination are entirely practical, and each successful candidate receives a certificate, recording that he has passed the necessary examination. This certificate, during its validity (3 years), entitles him to an additional payment over and above his wages, of 2d. per shift. He also receives a badge. The Africans are very proud of these signs of their efficiency, as they deserve to be.

The book, it should be added gives homely sensible hints about good health and safety. It is a book worth having, and it costs nothing to the Africans who receive it, that is, those Natives working on the Mines, who are members of First Aid Classes.

In next week's article we hope to tell you about the competitions on the Mines in First Aid. The Africans take very great interest in these competitions, and in the final stages each year they come in their thousands to watch their brothers who have been picked to take part.

Essentials Of Our Education.

Possible Developments

Sir,

Many people still fail to define Education as it ought to be to us.

I do not think that those who are working for the regeneration of the African people have much to hope from ideas,--simply because they have been expressed as bright ideas. They may be brilliant ones, but an idea is merely an idea—an act of intelligence, incapable of producing or doing anything. Ideas of all kinds have been expressed to us for the last fifty years, but nothing of material importance has resulted therefrom.

An idea has to be accompanied by a motive element, with real love, and this will never fail to convert an idea into a vital action.

But very few people have love and motive behind what they say, though they speak in wondrous tongues and of angels. An idea with motive does not long remain in are purely contemplative condition. That we wanted to serve God, and believed in Him, will never get us to Heaven.

We do not need to be educated along exactly the same lines as Europeans in all respects. As Africans, that would be spoiling us; and as we do not like to be Europeanised, we are bound to differ on some lines. Although needs will come and go, there are needs peculiar to the African's own environment. I say that needs will come and go, because, a need can never be everlasting. There is no such a thing. When our people fail to do something, they always say that a thing cannot be helped. A need creates its own organ, and that being so, the organ always meets the need.

We have reached a stage, as the necessity has arisen, at which there must be a thorough reform of our educational system. The education we have is just like "Faith without works." and why is that, sir?

The knowledge imparted in our schools is useless; and the organization of those schools, instead of serving an ideal purpose, has become one of the instruments of servitude in the hands of the ruling classes. Our teachers are merely conscious or unconscious organs of their will. They have inspired themselves solely with the principles of discipline and authority, and people must only learn to believe and to obey -the results of ready-made ideas being imposed on them.

This kind of education has had no influence on the progress of the Africans at all, as I have said before. What do our leaders and teachers contribute to the required reforms? Unsound petitions, protest meetings, and long lectures on theories, have produced nothing but contempt in our gloomy past.

As we see today, individuals, societies, and nations, are passing from words to deeds, constantly destroying and renewing their surroundings and renewing themselves, boldly meeting all difficulties and dangers threatening their existence.

We can do the same.

B. M. SIVETYE.

Blood Transfusions

Importance of Publicity among Africans

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—It is most interesting to learn from Mr. Sheringham's letter that a number of African policemen in Zanzibar have given their blood for transfusion to patients in the local hospital, for that, of course, marks a great advance.

Has the fact, I wonder, been notified to all the other Governments in East and Central Africa and made publicly known by them in all *bomas*? In that way African clerical and technical assistants, members of the K.A.R., the police, and the general African public would, in the shortest possible period, get to know of this encouraging development, as a result of which many a life may be saved.

The African is conservative in his views and practices, but where, through contact with the white man, his old ideas disappear and a new readiness declares itself to co-operate with his European mentor, the breach with established custom may be made radical, and the widest publicity in Native circles is the best means of achieving that end.

Hitherto the African generally has been repelled by the very idea of the mingling of his blood with that of a stranger, as witness the importance of blood-brotherhood.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1. CURTIS CRAINE.

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

Regent Chief Tshekedi Attends Council Meeting.

The Comet (Mochochonono)

3-12-38

Important Matters Placed Before Bechuanaland Advisory Board.

Mafeking, Bechuanaland

Mr. C. N. Arden Clarke. Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate opened the nineteenth session of the Native Advsory Council of the Protectorate at Mafeking on Monday in a large marquee erected in the grounds of Imperial Reserve.

The opening was attended by District Commissioners, Assistant District Commissioners and heads of Departments, all in the uniform of the Colonial Service, who awaited the Resident Commissioner at the Reserve.

In his opening address, Mr. Arden Clarke welcomed the delegates and paid tributes to the services of Chief Seboko, of the Bamalete, Richard Lekoko, of the Barolong, and Semane, widow of the late Chief Khama, the mother of Chief Tshekedi, whose deaths had been announced since the last meeting.

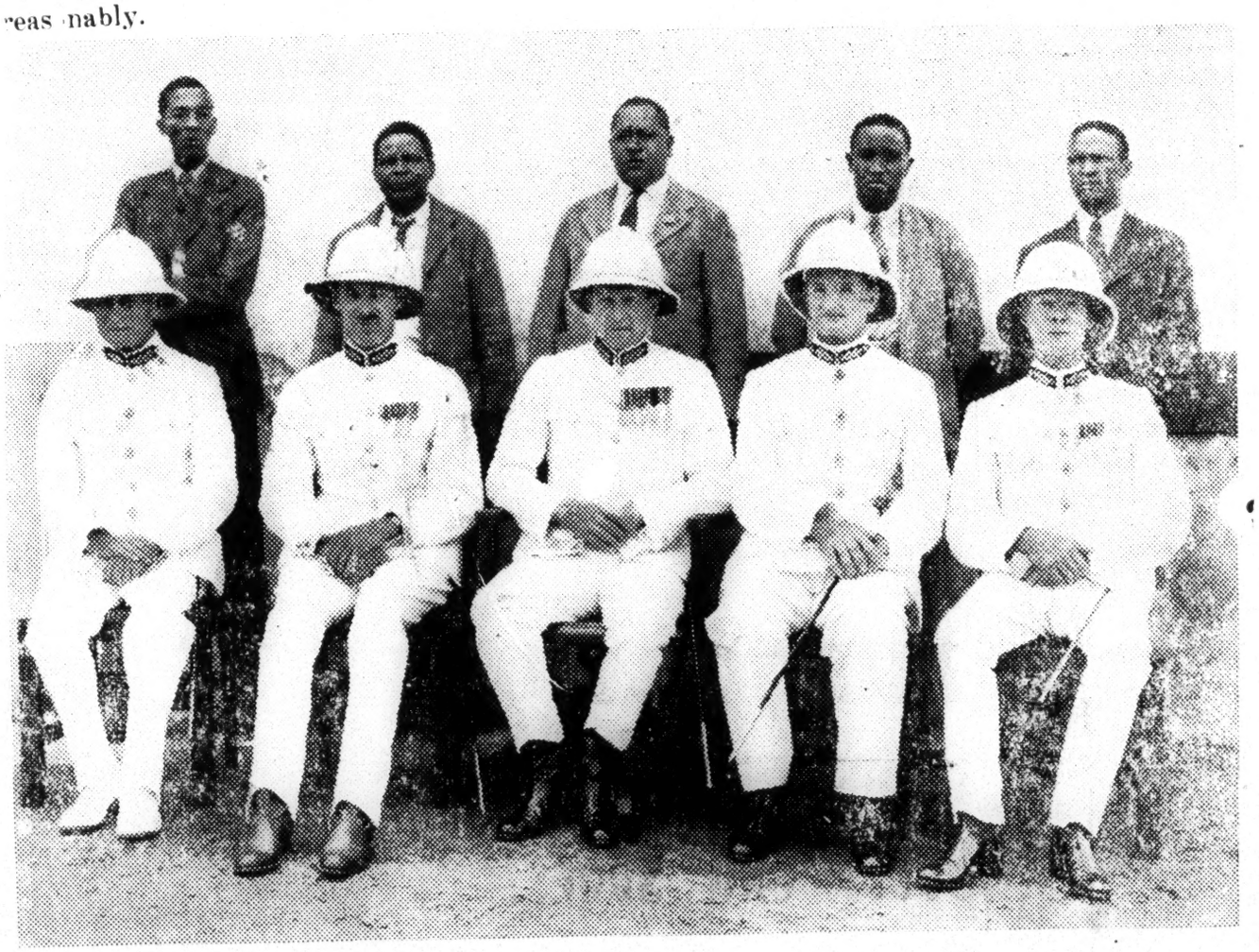
The Council stood in silence in their memory.

This was the first session at which Chief Tshekedi and representatives of the Bamangwato tribe were present, said the Resident Commissioner. By their attendance the Council became representative of the whole Territory and its value greatly enhanced. He also welcomed to the Council Acting Chief Ketshwerebothata, of the Bamalete tribe.

Mr. Arden said the object of the Council was to afford an opportunity for free and full discussion with the Resident Commissioner on any questions affecting the Natives especially questions relating to the Administration of Native funds. Many important changes in the sphere of Native Administration were taking place.

The British Government had provided large sums of money for the development of the resources of the Protectorate, and this development brought with it many problems which vitaly concern the Native people. Communication had been greatly improved through wireless and the construction of new motor roads and bridges, and it was hoped soon to have an air service.

Mr Arden Clarke said the future destiny of the protectorate had been a burning public question in the newspapers of England and the Union. In such circumstances, the value of the Council was obvious. Questions of policy and the problems affecting the whole Protectorate could be considered and debated reasonably.



Mr. C. N. Arden Clarke, Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, opened the 19th session of the Native Advisory Council at Mafeking with an address to Government Officials and Chiefs. The photograph shows, sitting from left to right, Captain Potts. District Commissioner. Mr, Forsyth Thompson, Assistant Resident Commissioner. Mr. Arden Clarke Captain Nettleton, District Commissioner and Mr. Ellenberger, District Commissioner. Standing, Chief Moremi (Batawana), Chief Matlala (Batlokwa), Chief Ketshwerebothata Bamalete). Chief Tshekedi (Bamangwato). and Chief Bathoeng (Bangwaketse

Who Is A Leader In Basutoland Today

Mochochonono

The Comet

2-26-38

The Editor Mochochonono,

We recently read many articles in your valuable paper in connection with a leader in Basutoland. and some of your correspondents told us about Mr. Senei Modibedi, as the probable successor of the late Simon Phamotse. However many refuted this statement on the ground that the gentleman in question does not stay in Basutoland and is not acquainted with conditions obtaining in the Territory.

Nevertheless these men do not point out who in their opinion could be leader, and many of those who objected to the leadership of Mr. Modibedi were teachers, and these groups of teachers want to make us believe that Mr. Phamotse was the only best person whom Basutoland has ever produced to lead the Basotho and that after his death no one could be followed by the Basotho as a leader, even if he was fit to lead (What a shame?)

General Hertzog is to - day on his feet asking the British Government to hand over the Protecto-

rates to the Union. He tells the public that by doing so he complies with Section 151 of the Act of Union.

It was our duty today to ask our leader or leaders as to what steps should be taken when matters are as they are with us I am sure we are at the cross-roads and have no one to ask, no one to show us the right path.

Gentlemen I maintain that Mr Modibedi is our future leader, no doubt he is efficient to lead socially, economically industrially commercially, educationally, politically, and religiously.

I do not think that it is wisdom to object to such a capable, competent and educated young man to lead us, for the simple reason that he does not suit some of our teachers' mentality in the country.

Moreover the majority of this opposition is composed of irresponsible fellows who are not representing their own views but views of their pastors, could we tolarate such a thing ?

Furthermore my people should realise that Chiefs are not leaders they cannot lead. What they can do is only to fight over boundary lines between themselves and nothing more, the result is nothing else but bloodshed. Do you think these are the people upon whom we can depend for leadership ?

Working On The Mines

Helping Natives To Take Care Of Themselves.

3-19-38

WHEN Natives leave their homes to go to work on the Mines they have a feeling that they will be well looked after: and they *are* well looked after. News of this spreads.

We have in previous articles explained about the system of pay, how the Natives are encouraged to save up their earnings; and we have also told you how they get good food regularly and plenty of it. They are also given opportunities for healthy recreation, and the free bioscope is an admirable entertainment. Remember it is free.

Those Natives who have experience of the work and conditions on the mines know their way about and are not likely to run into any avoidable accident. But accidents are possible, whether on the mines, in the streets, or on the veld, and sensible men use good judgment in taking steps to prevent accidents happening at all.

Now how do you think the mines help the Natives in the way of safety and simple wisdom? Well, a wise man talks to them through a loud-speaker in the Mine Compounds. These loud-speakers are constructed so that the man's voice reaches every listener, and the Natives can hear what is said. He tells them what to beware of; for instance when they are walking along a stope, they must keep their heads well below any overhanging rock. Prevention is better than cure, and therefore the mines go to the trouble of teaching Natives how to prevent accidents.

The experienced Natives, as we have said, know about these things, and the inexperienced have to learn; and that is why the Mines in various ways encourage them to take care of themselves from the start and instruct them what to look out and what to avoid, in other words how to keep safe and in good health.

The Natives listen most attentively to the words of the wise man at the loud-speaker. What he says is in their interests as well as in the interests of the mines. For nobody wants accidents. The Government of the Union of South Africa has drawn up very strict laws for the prevention of accidents, and the mines have to be very particular to see that these laws are carried out. All this makes for safety on the mines.

AFRICANS WIN FIGHT AGAINST COCOA POOL

Hail Cancellation of 'Agreement'

12-11-38

LAGOS, W. Africa, Dec. 8 — (ANP) — Nigerian and Gold Coast planters last week rejoiced at the published report of the West African Cocoa Commission which recommended cancellation of the Buying Agreement and dissolution of the long-fought Cocoa Pool.

Planters who for some time have complained of financial losses suffered through arbitrary fixing of cocoa prices, described the Buying Agreement as a "Pool" designed to achieve a "monopoly in the cocoa trade and to exploit the African producer." It has long been known here that the administration of Sir Arnold Hodson, governor of the Gold Coast, has suffered as result of the Cocoa hold-up, during which time farmers refused to plant the commodity and burned thousands of bushels of cocoa, rather than lose money by selling at Pool-dictated, lower prices.

Among the popular chieftains whose leadership inspired African planters against the Pool was Nana Sir Ofori Atta, the Omanhene of Akyem Abuakwa. Groups pushing the fight against the Agreement were the Nigerian Produce Traders' Union, the Nigerian Youth Movement and the African press, all of whom united to protect the rights of African farmers and the middlemen of Nigeria.

WHITE TEACHERS IN NATIVE SCHOOLS

Their Emoluments

11-14-38

The current Cape Education Gazette contains the following in regard to European teachers in Native schools :—

"With further reference to the article on the above-mentioned subject which appeared in the EDUCATION GAZETTE of 7th October, 1937, it has now been decided that as from 1st July, 1937, the following scales of salaries shall apply to principal teachers of Native Training Schools :—

	Men.	Women.
A ...	£750--15--£900	£500--10--£600
B ...	£675--15--£825	£450--10--£550
C ...	£600--15--£750	£400--10--£500
D ...	£525--15--£675	£350--10--£450

The scales under A, B and C are the same as those for the principal teachers of European High Schools is the same as for principals of European Secondary schools of Grade A.

The principal teacher of a Native Training school shall not be entitled to recieve salary under scale (A), (B) or (C) unless the full Native Primary Higher Course in addition to the Native Primary Lower Course is being taken with a minimum of 20 students.

Native Training Schools which can be classed under A, B or C will be classified according to the average enrolment for the preceding calendar year as follows :—

A. 200 students and over.
B. 100 students and over.
C. less than 100 students.

Training schools offering the N.P.L. course only or with less than 20 students in the N.P.H. course will be classified under D.

A principal teacher's position upon these scales shall be determined as though the school concerned had been classified as above as from 1st July, 1937."

Race Problem — 1938
Africa.

O.F.S. Provincial African National Congress.

Important Resolutions Passed.

THE Provincial conference of the Orange Free State African National Congress to k place in Bloemfontein during April this year in the Bantu Social Institute. Mr. T. M. Mapikela M.R.C. presided. The visitors from the other centres of t e Union included Chief Geo. S. Kama, Governor of the Upper House of the National Congress and Rev. H. Calata, General Secretary and Senior Chaplain. There were als delegates from Zastron, Philipolis, Reddersburg, Harrismith, Dealsville and from other district in the Province.

The President (Mr. Mapikela) and Chief Kama spoke feelingly about the re-organization of the Congress and urged that the Africans should co-operate to make the Congress a success. In addition short addresses were delivered by Mrs. J. Kaba, C. Doyle Modiakgotla, P. Phahlane, Padda, Mophoso, J. L Lobers, J. Mpinda, J. B. Sesing and Mesdames M. Moleleki and K. Mampe. The following bodies and Organizations were represented. I.C.U. Mrs. E. Benjamin; Orange Free State Herbalists' Association Mr. D. Mafata; Central Committee, Bloemfontein: Messrs J. Melk and C. D. Moliakgotla Moshoeshoe Association: Mr. S Moahlodi, Paballo Burial Society: Mr L. Itholeng; and a representative gathering of residents.

A telegram was received from the President General, Rev Z. R. Mahabane, wishing the Conference divine guidance and success and letters from Wesselton, Koffiefontein, Frankfort, Memel and Tweedling.

The presence of Chief Kama and Rev. Calata had a pronounced effect on the deliberations of the

unfortunate inconvenience to which our M.R.Cs are placed, in that they have no free tickets to travel to their respective constituencies for having no free travelling facilities like the representative of the White Community of the Province to attend to as compared with M.Ps who have but small constituencies, and in fact they could not do justice to the Provinces even if they travelled the whole year round. This conference, therefore, respectively appeals to the Minister of Native Affairs to give Members of the Representative Council free five years tickets to serve their people.

5. That the Central Committee of the Native Advisory Board in Bloemfontein resolves that the Free State African Congress which is in session in Bloemfontein be requested to instruct the Branches to co-operate with the Advisory Boards in their respective town to prevent hardships which may be experienced by some Africans as the result of the Administration of the Native Laws Amendment Act. of 1937.

6. That this conference approves of the establishment of a newspaper for the African National Congress.

The election of Office Bearers resulted as follows:—President: Mr. T. M. Mapikela M.R.C. Secretary: Rev. B. C. Lichaba, Treasurer: Mr. J. J. Chatfield, Vice-President: Mr. J. Nkoane, Assistant Secretary,: Mr. E Seloma, Chief Organizer: Mr. O H. Phahlane, Women's Organizer Mrs E. Mabusela.

amendments to the Representatives Council, the study of local conditions obtained at Reddersburg more particularly with regard to facilities for water and sanitation for the location residents.

This conferenee further asks the Representatives to approach the Municipal Council of Reddersburg and Philipolis on the question of employment of Africans, and re-grazing and as well as other rights of other small towns That this conference appeals to the Government to provide land as scheduled in the statement of the Land Policy under the Land and Trust Act of 1936 before the application of the provisions of the Native Laws Amendment Act. 1937.

4. That this session of the Orange Free State African Congress assembled in Bloemfontein, the 19th April, 1938, deplores the

Working On The Mines

NATIVES ARE SURE OF THEIR JOBS.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating" runs the old proverb, and Natives who go to work on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand have put it to the test.

What is their verdict?

Their verdict is clear—they are very well pleased to be working on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand.

Why?

Because right from the moment of their engagement the mines treat the Natives well.

This good treatment is not just for a few days only. It begins at the moment of engagement, it is continued along the journey to the Witwatersrand, it is the same when they (the Natives) are at work on the mines and also when they are at play, and it is kept up till they are back safely at their homes.

Attractive Terms Of Engagement.

The mines realise that not only in their (the Natives') interests but also in the interests of the mines, the Natives must be pleased and content with the conditions of their work. The pay is good. There is no question about that. But there have to be other things besides good pay, satisfactory in itself though that is. The mines have carefully thought out these other things, and Natives reap the benefit.

For instance, the contract that the Natives sign when they engage to work on the mines is a legal one. It is a binding one, pledging not only the Natives but also the mines. The Government, that is, the law of the Land, would of course see to it that the mines for their part would keep their pledged word. But there is no need for the law to intervene so far as the mines are concerned: they have made a contract and they keep it as honourable men.

The Natives know that their job is sure. That is a great thing. Sometimes, in other walks of life, men are uncertain about their jobs, and it makes them anxious, but the Natives working on the mines need have no such fear. Experience- the best of all teachers-has proved this up to the hilt.

Then again the Natives can be absolutely certain about being paid their earnings *and being paid them regularly.* The officials of the Native Recruiting Corporation explain most carefully to the Natives the system of payment (you will remember that in a previous article we have given you details about this.)

There is no space in this article to tell you all that the mines do for the Natives, but we would remind you that the food is excellent and there is plenty of it, and there are free quarters (accommodation) and that the mines give every encouragement to the Native to enjoy sport, that is, healthy recreation.

And, in addition, a free bioscope, costing the Natives nothing, is given once a week on the mines. The Natives do not "have to go" to the pictures The mines "bring" the pictures to the Natives. And how the Natives do enjoy these free shows!

Working On The Mines.

APPRECIATION OF NATIVES' SERVICES.

IN last week's articles, as you will remember, we mentioned that the number of Natives working on the Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand is more than 300,000 and that as this number is, it is still increasing. Most of these Natives are from the Union, but in certain other parts of Africa recruiting of Native labour is allowed and encouraged. The good name of the Mines has travelled far.

The Mines are popular with the Natives who work on them. The secret, so far as the Natives are concerned, is that they are paid well *and* treated well: and for their part they in return work willingly. Their hours of work (shifts) are fixed; they are sure of their earnings, of good food and of their bed at night. When their work is done they have their healthy sports and with no interference.

What always encourages good workers is a word of deserved praise, and the other day in Johannesburg the Chairman of an important gold mining company went out of his way at its annual meeting of shareholders to pay a tribute to the Natives for the manner in which they do their work.

"All our Natives," he said, have worked well, and they have not once caused us the slightest inconvenience or trouble," and he went on to say that the leaders of the mining industry "fully recognise and appreciate the value and importance of the Native labourers employed in the mining industry of the Transvaal."

And here is another sentence from this excellent speech: "for our part we see to it that the Natives are suitably housed and well cared for, and we claim that the new compound, completed during the year, is a model one in every respect"

The Chairman's words did not go unheeded, for a shareholder from Pietermaritzburg immediately endorsed the tribute paid to the work of the Natives on the Mines.

Africans And Responsibility.

The news just to hand that an experiment is to be tried in Johannesburg by appointing twelve Native African traffic inspectors comes upon us like a cup of water given to a traveller in a wilderness. We have often wondered why in this land of his birth the African is always relegated to a third grade position while the European, the Coloured and the Indian is always given preference where privilege and adequate emoluments are in the offering of the authorities and Union citizens. The only aspect in the life of this country when the Native African is given equality is in the fines imposed upon him which equal those of the white man, Coloured or Indian. It seems never to occur to those who administer the law that a fine of £5 imposed upon a Native African is equal, on the average, to a £20 fine on a European. This is perpetrated upon the African every day in the Union Courts.

This aspect of South African life has been responsible for the habituation of gaol life to the Native Africans so that they have no longer the dread which other races feel against entering the gaol as a convict.

The experiment tried in Johannesburg is, we are sure, calculated to raise the status and self-respect of the Native African, to feel at home in this land of his fathers. We know there are hundreds of well-educated Native Africans in Johannesburg and other reef towns who could creditably discharge the duties of traffic inspectors; but hitherto this privilege has been denied them for no other reason than that they are Native Africans and it is not the policy of the Union to give to this section of the population any position of gain or profit which connotes ease and self-respect. The Union's privileged classes would rather spend thousands to bolster up their supremacy rather than give the African a chance to raise his position socially and industrially. Here there is no question of the dreaded social equality, yet the door is peremptorily closed against the African to enter and tread on those paths which would result in his elevation in the life of this country.

Let us hope the line of policy adopted by the Johannesburg city will be taken note of by other urban authorities so that where there are considerable numbers of Africans some of the better ones among them may be given positions of trust.

Mixed Marriages.

GENERAL HERTZOG will open the Free State Congress of the United Party in Bloemfontein on the 2nd November. The report of the Head Committee deals with the Government's Defence Policy and the Voortrekker Monument. With reference to mixed marriages, the committee states:—During the recent election campaign opposition propagandists and their press vied with each other in vehemence on the subject of mixed marriages. They did all in their power to convey the utterly impossible impression that the United Party is not concerned about the purity of the race as between White and Black. It should be borne in mind in this connection that Clause 6 (c) of the Programme of Principles reads as follows:—'The recognition of the Natives as a permanent portion of the population of South Africa under the Christian trusteeship of the European race is acceptad as the fundamental principle of the Native policy together with the definite avoidance of race intermixture and the promotion of the spirit of goodwill and mutual confidence between the two races as being in the best interests of South Africa. The question of mixed marriages, moreover, is at present the subject of enquiry of a commission apointed by the Government to take evidence and report thereon."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
December 20, 1933

PRINCE NYABONGO HERE TO DISCUSS AFRICAN LIFE

Prince Nyabongo, a former chieftain of the Negro tribes of Uganda, Africa, and at present head of the social science department of Fisk university, will lead a discussion meeting for the People's college in Judge L. D. Miller's courtroom tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

Prince Nyabongo, who was educated in England and received a doctor's degree at Oxford, will speak on the subject, "Aspects of African Life, Colonial Policy and World Peace."

The African chieftain is the author of a Book of the Month selection, "The Story of an African Chief." He is the brother of the present king of the Ugandas.

The People's college is a Negro forum organization sponsored by the Federal Forum.

Natives & Blood Transfusion

European Saved by African's Blood

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your issue of June 16 under "Notes by the Way" remark was made on the unwillingness of the African, as met with in Rhodesia, to offer himself as a volunteer for purposes of blood transfusion.

This, no doubt, may be true of the raw Native, swayed by the mass opinion of his fellow villagers and unable to dissociate such a procedure as blood transfusion from proceedings savouring of witchcraft in its worst forms.

But even now, and in Rhodesia, there is a certain percentage of Africans, trained and educated sufficiently to have advanced beyond such a stage, and it should not be very many years before the African will realise as fully as the Europeans the benefits of transfusion—just as within the last 20 years or so he has come to realise the immense benefits to be obtained in European hospitals and dispensaries.

His chief exponent and exemplar must eventually, of course, be the trained African medical orderly, who, by example and work, will drive out superstition.

Blackwater fever is one of the best examples of a disease in which the great life-saving value of blood transfusion, in certain cases, has been shown.

In the Government dispensary under my charge just over a year ago, having without any difficulty induced the members of the African medical staff to submit to blood tests, I had them blood-grouped.

Not long afterwards a European was admitted to hospital with a severe attack of blackwater. Blood transfusion was urgently required, and I was able in this desperate case (with his relatives' consent) to transfuse the patient twice and with much benefit from one of my Native orderlies whose blood was proved to be of the same group.

This leads me to believe that the day is not so far distant when the Africans' ideas about blood transfusion will be revolutionised, and I cite this case as showing the great possibilities which may arise, and the sources yet untapped of this form of therapy.

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh. R. R. MURRAY.

Our New Head.

After the recent elections a new Government had to be formed by the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, and the efforts put forth by him have not commanded general approval but rather widespread disapproval. Owing to the rejection of Mr. A. P. J. Fourie by the voters of his former seat, he could not be in the Government being thus debarred from Parliament. But as Native Africans we are not particularly concerned with matters outside our own Department. The names of the new Cabinet have been published and we discover that the new Minister for Native Affairs is one, Mr. H. A. Fagan, a name scarcely known in these parts of the Union.

We had hoped that with the enforced resignation of Mijnheer P. G. W. Grobler through health reasons, someone who has at least some acquaintance with the people whose destinies he is called upon to direct and who is thoroughly conversant with the Department would be appointed. When we bade farewell to Mijnheer Grobler we expressed gratitude for what he was able to do under the circumstances in which he found himself. He did not do all we expected from him as Minister but he had to please those who sent him to Parliament.

We are therefore considerably perturbed when a new Minister, who has the reputation of being a degree more removed from Mr. Grobler in espousing the tenets of the Backvelders who have no time for Native African development and who only want all the good things in this country for the Europeans, is appointed. At the present juncture the Minister for Native Affairs should be an expert as well as a philanthropist in order to guide this important Department of the Government with broadmindedness and circumspection. This Department has been left too long as the Cinderella of the Union Departments. It deals largely with the greatest number of South African inhabitants who should be assisted to raise up their level to the state occupied by the others of South Africa's race groups. The Africans can no longer bear to be the drawers of water and cutters of wood to the rest of this country's inhabitants. They want, and that in the earliest time possible, to take their proper place in the body politic.

In our opinion, while we were somewhat suspicious of the intentions of Mr. Heaton Nicholls, we would have reconciled ourselves to his lead if he would modify some of his objectionable ideas about our development. His resignation as a member of the Native Affairs Commission seems to give point to our general fears that the new Head of the Department will so conduct the Department that he could not probably carry out some of the plans and ideas he had outlined for the Commission's activities This thus creates another problem for the Prime Minister to appoint another member of the Native Affairs Commission. It will operate harshly upon us if Mr. Heaton Nicholls's successor were selected from those who know us not and who are enemies to our cause.

Working On The Mines

GOOD HEALTH.

Records and statistics show how good health prevails amongst Natives working on the Mines.

THIS fact is a tremendous pull for attracting Natives from vast scattered areas in Africa to go to work on the Mines.

You have learned from these articles that the Natives put on weight: and we have given you some of the reasons, such as good food, regular hours for work *and* play, and sleeping accommodation always available. The natives did not have to put down any money for these things. Therefore they have no worry whatever about them, and that is one very good reason in itself why then enjoy such good health when working on the Mines. Besides, they are saving up all the time from their actual earnings.

What a picture of health and strength is to be seen on the playing fields or the gold mines of the Witwatersrand when two Native teams meet each other in a football match. The spectators are most enthusiastic natives who follow keenly every point of the game and have their pet names for favourite players; and how they (the spectators) shout their joy when their side scores a goal in a close, exciting match.

At these matches prominent Europeans, mine officials, are often present also; they come because they believe in encouraging healthy sport. And the players appreciate their presence.

Just now the Natives on the Mines are playing football because it is winter, but in the summer cricket calls. Tennis has this advantage that those Natives who wish to do so can (and do) play it almost all the year round.

These fine healthy games on the Mines give opportunities for individual skill, and the Natives also learn the value of team work.

Good-natured well-behaved Natives can be seen every week-end playing for their own clubs on the Mines. And the Native newspapers on the Witwatersrand take pride and pleasure in recording the results of the most important matches.

Good health! The Natives working on the Mines enjoy its blessing. They are interested in their work as in their play.

The Native Affairs Department.

AMONG the reasons given by Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls for resigning the Chairmanship and membership of the Native Affairs Comission one was that he objected to the present policy of the Government which was to allocate the Department of Native Affairs to an inferior status instead of an important one, which it deserves. He had no good hope that the hard work which he and those who sympathise with him have been endeavouring to apply in order to place this Department on a more stable and respectable pedestal would be continued or appreciated.

We have not always found ourselves in agreement with Mr. Nicholls in his views about our immediate needs, but we heartily agree with him when he claims for the Department of Native Affairs a higher status and recognition by the Administration as one of the foremost of the country's concerns. It has the largest number of human beings whose well-being it is called upon to consider and to provide for their future. It should not merely be the hunting-ground of such as are unacceptable among their people, to find a niche here where to be comfortable at the expense of those in their charge. We claim for this our Department of State the cleverest of brains and the greatest of hearts for the very reason that those whom it embraces have a future to be provided for. While the majority of them have no educational and economical efficiency, yet their ascendency is in the future, therefore those whose duty it is to guide these inarticulate and unenfranchised masses must be men of foresight and a sense of duty to their wards which is out of the common.

While we wish for those who will make it their duty to benevolently administer our affairs we do not ask that they be Eli's who will allow us in our blunders and indolence to loiter in sleep while we should be alert and be about. We want to be governed with firmness yoked up with parental tolerance. We want to be led as by a good shepherd to salubrious grazing grounds and not always to be driven to stony hills where there is no pasture nor water.

We are eager to see the time when the word "Native" will not connote inferiority which it has in South Africa. We hate to hear of Native wages, cases, foodstuffs, and clothing, all of which other racial groups have no time for. We cannot rise with this name tied on our necks to our undoing. In courts of law where Native cases are tried anyone coming from any European country especially Britain, could not sleep after attending acourt where Native cases are tried. He would witness scores of cases disposed of in one hour, most of them ending in gaol for the accused.

We are eager to see our education resulting in competence for our boys and girls in the battle of life. Our boys who have passed standard six in school are economically behind Indian boys who have hardly passed standard three. Our education has no connection with the life our boys and girls are going to live.

This is a running sore amongst us and we plead for those in whose charge we are, to enhance by their policy and administration, the time when this proverbial poverty of our people will be a story of the past.

We finally claim that more of our educated boys should find employment in the Department which is exclusively theirs.

[Written by N. Luthuli of 286 Grey Street to express the opinion of the Ilanga.]

WORKING ON THE MINES

RECORDS AND STATISTICS SHOW GOOD HEALTH PREVAILS AMONGST AFRICANS WORKING ON THE MINES.

This fact is a tremendous pull for attracting Africans from vast scattered areas in Africa to go to work on the mines.

You have learned from these articles that the African put on weight; and we have given you some more reasons such as good food, regular hours for work and play, and sleeping accommodation always available. The Africans do not have to put down any money for these things. Therefore they have no worry whatever about them, and that is one very good reason in itself why they enjoy such good health when working on the mines. Besides, they are saving up all the time from their actual earnings.

What a picture of health and strength is to be seen on the playing fields of the gold mines of the Witwatersrand when two African teams meet each other in a football match! The spectators are most enthusiastic Africans who follow keenly every point of the game and have their pet names for favourite players; and how they (the spectators) shout their joy when their side scores a goal in a close, exciting match.

At these matches prominent Europeans, mine officials, are often present also; they come because they believe in encouraging healthy sport. And the players appreciate their presence.

Just now the Africans on the mines are playing football because it is winter, but in the summer cricket calls. Tennis has this advantage that those Africans who wish to do so can [and do] play it almost all the year round!

These fine healthy games on the mines give opportunities for individual skill, and the African also learn the value of team work.

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Good health! The Africans working on the mines enjoy its blessing. They are interested in their work and in their play.

Yini ongeyibone lapha kutholana amathimu amabili abansundu abasebenza emigodini, abaphilile, futhi abanamandla, enkundleni yebhola! Izibukeli ngabansundu abalithanda kabi ibhola abahle babongele nabadlalayo, nomdlalo bewulandela kukho konke ukuhamba kwawo. Bahle bamemeze kangakanani uma abangakubo befake igoli ekuncintiswaneni okushisayo!

Kulemidlalo kuyaye kube khona abelungu abakhulu kanye neziphathi zeZinkomponi. Beza ngoba befisa ukukhuthaza imidlalo ephilile. Nabadlalayo bayathanda ukuba babekhona.

Manje nje abantu basezinkomponi bayalidlala ibhola ngoba kusebusika, ehlobo badlala iKilikiti. Thenisi lihle ngoba abalithandayo balidlala unyaka wonke.

Lemidlalo emihle ephilile ezinkomponi inika amathuba okuzuza ubungcweti futhi abansundu bafunda nokusebenzelana.

Abansundu abanemiqondo emihle nabaziphethe kahle bangabonwa masonto onke bedlalela abangakubo. Namaphephandaba abantu eGoli akukhuthalele ukuloba ngemidlalo emikhulu ezinkomponi.

Impilo enhle! Abansundu abasebenza ezinkomponi yiyona nto abanayo. Bawukhuthalele umsebenzi wabo kanye futhi nokudlala

I.L. 31.

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Africa

Letters to the Editor

AN AFRICAN ON THE WORD "NATIVE"

Sir,—I have read with mixed interest the letter of "Overseas" in the August 13 issue of your esteemed paper, and I am afraid I do not agree with his view of the use of the word "natives" as a substitute for "Africans" when writing for or addressing the public.

Although I am ready to concede to him the point that at times (very, very rare indeed), the use of the term has to be resorted to, even then its relation to the whole context in a discussion will so justify such use that that opprobrious meaning which has of late been imported into the original meaning of the word will have disappeared.

"Overseas" should realize that what we Africans take the word "Natives" to mean, when thus employed is what the Yoruba people term "Alarigbede," meaning "the ignorant people," "the savages," "the uncivilized people," "the barbarians," and the like.

In the case of its use by any Imperial Government, it means to us "the subject people." This use by the Imperial Government is permissible though we do not like it, and the subject people themselves are anxiously looking forward to the day when the Imperial Government will find it advisable to abolish use of the term.

Therefore, unless "Overseas" will be ready to pocket his use of the term "Natives" if he ever visits us in Africa House, I am afraid, he will be inviting to himself the fate of an unwelcome guest.

Yours etc.,

London, August 17. "H.M. ALARIGBEDE."

AFRICAN GIRLS BECOMING TOO INDEPENDENT.

LITTLE EVIDENCE OF MARRIAGE COERCION.

Problems arising from forced marriages of girls in tropical Africa are dealt with in correspondence between the former Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore, now Lord Harleck, and Officer administering African dependencies, which is published in a White Paper.

The Secretary of State, in a letter sent to relevant administrations, asked whether cases of coercion were frequent, whether were free to bring such cases to the notice of District Officers, and what action was taken.

The Deputy Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Charles Dundas, replied to this inquiry: "I am quite satisfied that the present practice is sufficient to prevent serious abuses.

"In fact," he continued, "some anxiety is felt because girls are becoming too independent and are tending to flout the influence which parents may rightly exercise over them."

In the event of force being employed, it was pointed out, the girl would not hesitate appeal to the Native Authority or, if necessary, to the District Officer.

COERCION IN GAMBIA.

The Governor of Gambia, Sir Wilfred Southorn, wrote that it could not be denied that cases of coercion did occur in Gambia, but owing to the fact that instances were not always brought to the light, it was difficult to estimate the extent of the practice.

"A girl may be betrothed when quite young to a man much older than herself, and when of marriageable age feel nothing but dislike for her intended husband," he stated.

But because all the forces of a patriarchal society, the village elders, the men of the village and her family were against her, he added, she usually withdrew her refusal.

It was the native marriage customs that were usually at fault, he stated. Were legislation introduced the woman might have to suffer ostracism.

Other replies show that cases of real coercion are infrequent in Sierra Leone, Uganda, the Gold Coast and Kenya.

The Governor of Nyassaland, Sir Harrold Kittermaster, pointed out that the native girl in his territory is as independent and as little subjective to discipline as the young Englishwoman of to-day.

"Cases of response to parental presure," he said, "are probably less frequent in Nyasaland than they are in England.

Native Civil Servants.

THE question of the poor salaries paid to Native civil servants employed by the Basutoland Government as compared with the European staff and also an entire absence of privileges for the former as compared with the latter has been the subject of discussion by young Basuto in the columns of this paper and in the European press.

Some disquieting facts have been brought to light in these letters which call for a re-adjustment of the present situation in order to make it more rational.

Although it would be a desirable thing, nobody, however, would, at the present moment, press for natives to be placed on the same level of pay with the Europeans and yet nobody will deny that the difference is astounding great, and even unjust, when it has to be considered that those who bear the burden of taxation are the very people who are discriminated.

Times have changed and with them the people, likewise the old order should be superseded by the new. It is not the first time the voice of the Basuto is heard against this anomaly. Possibly in the past it was thohght, by those in authority, that it was a lone voice crying in the wilderness of illiteracy, but as we have already stated above, to-day things have changed and the Basuto have advanced educationally and socially and they have become conscious as a people with rights which must not be allowed to slip out of their hands without being claimed. If they were underpaid in the past it was perhaps becaus their standard of education was sadly low as compared with the European staff of those days but to day that standard has greatly advanced and in certain cases higher than even some of the European staff, and yet for their colour they must continually be underpaid. It is hightime that Basutoland should cease to be a preserve for Europeans but a reserve for the Basuto,

Sir Alan Pim's report recommended that posts at present held by Europeans should be filled by Native employees should they show a capacity for the post. This means that first preference should be given to Basuto yet in actual practice the tendency is to substitute Europeans for Natives not because natives are incapable but merely because the post is considered a good one for Europeans.

Economic Position Of Natives.

Mrs. V. M. L. BALLINGER [representing the Cape Eastern Native Circle] said that she had a sense of insecurity in that the assurances of both Mr. Stuttaford and Mr. Hofmeyr indicated that the Government's principles at the present time were nothing more than principles which had not been put into force during the last five years.

The Native wage rate had gone down instead of improving, and during the past year or two, had been struggling to return to the level of before the depression.

In spite of what Mr. Stuttaford

had said she believed that all legislation in the Union was designed to destroy the family life of the Native people. Through poverty every year 60,000 Natives went to gaol because they were not able to pay their taxes, and 17,000 Native children approximately were also sent to gaol partly because of the poverty of their parents.

Mrs. Ballinger welcomed the nutritional survey undertaken by the Government, but "how long will it take the members of this House in the ordinary circumstances to discover the extent of malnutrition among the Native people when it has taken them so long to discover it among the Europeans?"

One of the reasons why she did not approve of residential segregation was the fact that it prevented the European from seeing the extent of the ravages of malnutrition among the Native population. "I hope that the Government will realise that the cure, like the disease, has nothing to do with colour."

It was wrong for the Government to wait for the results of the survey before undertaking any measures. Something should have been done to change the economic policy of the Government and to remove high tariffs which served to support certain classes of White labour. This would react to the benefit of Europeans and non-Europeans alike.

Abolition of Native Poll Tax.

PLEA BY MR. MOLTENO.

Mr. D. B. Molteno (Native rep., Cape Western District) moved: "That the House expresses itself in favour of legislation to abolish the poll tax during the present session, owing to the widespread and chronic poverty prevailing among the Native people."

Mr. Molteno pointed out that the tax was money applied irrespective of property qualifications and that this resulted in a number of Natives who were unable to pay the tax being annually convicted in court, fined or imprisoned. Last year more than 7,100 Natives were prosecuted for failing to pay the tax and since 1933 the number had never been less than 6,000.

Viewed from the social and economic life of the South African community as a whole, taxation on Natives was also inadvisable, for it forced the Natives from the reserves into the towns in the hope of earning better wages.

Mr. Madeley: The poll tax was expressly introduced for that purpose.

Employers, both businessmen and farmers, were opposed to the tax and indeed the entire European population would appear to be against it. Two years ago a petition signed by 25,000 European voters was presented to the House requesting it to abolish the tax.

The official justification for the existence of the tax was that its proceeds paid for Native education and social services, but whereas it was estimated before the Union went off gold that the Natives were contributing annually about £3,000.000, expenditure for the current year in the Native Trust Account amounted to about only £1,500,000.

Mr. Molteno declared that in the existing cirmstances it was desirable that the Government should take steps to discover as nearly as possible the amount contributed to the State by Natives, either directly through taxes like the poll tax or hut tax or indirectly through customs and excise and other duties on goods which they bought.

On the motion of Mrs. V.B. Ballinger (Native rep., Cape Eastern) the debate was adjourned until August 19.

WORKING ON THE MINES

IMPROVEMENT IN TRANSPORT.

You will remember that in a previous article we referred to the improvement that has been made in transport, a matter of importance to Africans who want to get to the Mines quickly.

Fifty or so years ago Africans used to walk to Kimberley to get employment on the Diamond Fields, and for many years they made their way back as best they could, generally on foot, direct to the Transvaal gold and coal mines. The journey was sometimes risky because of drought, possible fever, and absence of communications, and in the rainy season there were the floods to consider [there were not so many bridges as there are to-day.]

But how different it is to-day! The organisation of the Mines is such that an African from almost any portion of the areas covered can present himself at an African Recruiting Corporation station within a day of his leaving home.

When the Africans present themselves at an N.R.C. Station, in order to engage to work on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand, they meet officials who explain the terms of the engagement and do so in the Africans' own language. So there is no misunderstanding.

The Africans need not fear to ask questions. The officials welcome these questions and take trouble to answer them fully and clearly.

That is one of the many reasons why Africans have confidence in the African Recruiting Corporation.

When the Africans have signed the agreement things are made as easy as possible for them. They are conveyed by motor bus to the train to Johannesburg and they enjoy the journey. They do not have to worry about food, because the African Recruiting Corporation supplies food for them throughout the journey. And it must be remembered that in all the expenses that the Mines pay in advance for the Africans the latter are not charged a penny interest.

When the Africans arrive on the Witwatersrand and are passed as medically fit to work on the Mines for the stipulated period [the Africans understand all about this] they give their minds to their job and are happy in knowing that they can save up money.

The First Bantu Reading Room In The Free State

THE first Bantu reading room in the Free State has been opened at the Bantu Social Institute in the Bloemfontein location. It is part of a scheme for library services for non-Europeans in the Free State that was inaugurated in 1933 when the Carnegie Corporation gave the sum of 2,500 dollars for that purpose.

The Bloemfontein Public Library undertook to administer the scheme, a small percentage of the initial grant was used for expenses when starting the scheme, but now the money that is left can be spent on the purchase of books only. The Public Library, therefore has to run the whole service on an annual grant of £60 which is made for that purpose by the Free State Education Department. There are over 400 books in the reading room at present.

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Minister Hofmeyr Discountenances Indian Leadership Of Non-Whites.

S.A. Indians Maintain That Unity Of Non-European Elements Only Means Of Positive Action For Rights.

SPEAKING at a Johannesburg banquet given in honour of Syed Sir Raza Ali (Agent-General for India), Hon. Mr. Hofmeyr remarked that there were tendencies nowadays to build up a non-European front in South Africa, and for the Indian to take a lead in this enterprise.

"I do not know," said Mr. Hofmeyr, "how far this project has gone but I hope you will have nothing to do with such an enterprise. There is a danger that you will be used by not entirely disinterested outside influences. Build up on a common basis of co-operation with Europeans. Follow the way of patience and faith."

Sir Raza in reply dealt with the enfranchisement of Indians in South Africa, for which he made a strong plea.

Referring to Mr. Hofmeyr's remarks about a non-European front, Sir Raza said: "If the treatment of Indians in this country continues to be what it has been during 50 years, I am afraid that advice, coming even from so distinguished a person as my friend Mr. Hofmeyr, will fall on deaf ears."

He personally was against placing the Indians in line with the Bantu.

Speaking at Port Elizabeth on the 31st Jan. Sir Raza Ali expressed his disapproval of Indians joining a united non-European front, althougth, he said, they had every reason to do so as they were "suppressed, oppressed and repressed."

Africans Forge Ahead.

Pioneer In Accountancy.

A FEW weeks back a notable achievement was credited to the African race when Mr. Nyamende qualified as the first Bantu Sanitary Inspector. Now we hail with gratification an educational triumph in Commerce—the first of its nature among our people.

Mr. P. A. Ntsihlele, head of the Dept. of Commerce at Ohlange Institute, Natal, and bookkeeper of that College for the past 12 years has passed the final examination of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of London, which he wrote in December 1937. He is believed to be the first African to qualify as an Accountant.

He received his early training in commercial studies at the South African Native College, Fort Hare, and was for a number of years employed there as College bookkeeper. He is a Fellow of the Incorporated Bookkeepers' Association of South Africa and a Fellow of the Faculty of Teachers in Commerce [England.]

Working On The Mines.

The City Of Johannesburg.

IN former articles we have told you a good deal about the conditions on the mines, so far as the Native employees are concerned; and now you would like to know something about Johannesburg itself.

It is a great city, 51 years young. Like Peter Pan, the hero in a play written by the late Sir James Barrie, it never quite grows up, though it has been growing ever since 1885, that is, even before the foundation of the township. In 1885 the population was about 50, but in 1887, the year after the goldfields had been proclaimed, it was 3,000. In 1931—only about seven years ago—it was 377,203; and to-day it is more than 500,000, that is more than half-a-million people of many races, colours and creeds.

Yes, Johannesburg is an interesting city; it must be with such a cosmopolitan population. You would think that, amongst so many people, new comers would be lonely. But newcomers generally find somebody or other who has come from their parts of the world, and if they are not lucky in this respect they begin to make acquaintanceships which grow into friendships, though of course the newcomers must use judgment and commonsense, two qualities invaluable to every mother's son on this earth.

Now, what is it that has made and makes Johannesburg flourish? Gold, of course! You do not hear Johannesburg people brag about their city. Perhaps it is because they are very busy persons, all the time they are getting on with their work or their play. But the fact remains that Johannesburg is the seat of the greatest gold-mining industry in the world. It is also the chief centre of African enterprise in industry and agriculture, and it is the largest city in the Union of South Africa. It is the leading centre of manufacturing industries in the Union, the biggest buyer of South African produce and commodities, and the Union's greatest distributor and marketer. It has both a cathedral and a university; and it is the headquarters of the Union's railways.

These few details will give you some idea why Johannesburg is one of the most prosperous cities in the world; and in the next article we hope to tell you more about it.

African National Congress.

Resolutions on the policy of action in connection with the Native Laws Amendment Act 1937, adopted by the National Executive of the African National Congress at Bloemfontein on the 5th January, 1938:—

[1] The Executive of the A. N. C. would like to see closer co-operation between Municipal Councils and Location Advisory Boards in the administration of the regulations of this Act, to insure that no warrants of ejectment from urban areas shall be served on any African until (a) sufficient opportunity for self-defence had been afforded the individual concerned, (b) a suitable place has been provided for such individuals.

[2] That in view of possible hardships on some Africans that may be due to the Administration of the Native Laws Amendment Act, the Executive of the African National Congress urges Provincial Congresses to appeal to the Institute of Race Relations, Joint Councils, and other Europeans interested in the welfare of the Africans, as well as to all branches of the Congress, and all other Africans' organisations to do all they can to provide a free Attorney to defend all Africans who might be unjustly ejected from urban areas.

(3) The Executive further calls upon Provincial, District, and Local branches of the African National Congress, so to organise themselves that a diligent watch shall be held, so that reports and lists of all those treated as redundant Natives shall be forwarded without delay to the A.N.C. Secretary, for Lands and Locations:

Mr. A.W.G. Champion,
60, Cross Street,
Durban,

JAMES A. CALATA
General Secretary & Senior Chaplain
African National Congress
C/o. The Semaphore,
P. O. Mortimer C. P.

Burnt Cocoa

Grown each year on the Gold Coast of Western Africa are enough beans for half the world's supply of cocoa—270,000 tons. The cocoa farms are run by native tribesmen, black as a tinker's pot and quick to catch on about the law of supply and demand. In 1930 it occurred to them to do something about prices. Cocoa was so low on world markets that working on the farm didn't seem worth their while. In a few months much West African cocoa land was jungle again, and the price of cocoa went up. In 1936 there was slightly less rain than usual in the rainy season—what, for Equatorial Africa, amounted to a drought. Cocoa went up again. The natives, reflecting on the simplicity of economics, easily perceived that the less cocoa went to market, the higher went its price. For one wild day last year the spot price on the New York Cocoa Exchange was 13¢ a pound.

But the same thing happened to cocoa that happened to all commodities. Last September the last of the 1936–37 crop was selling for 6½¢. Then rumors began to arrive with the rats on the ships from the Gold Coast. The natives were going to hold up the new crop, which was due to hit the market on the first of October. A few months later the rumors sharpened: the natives were burning their cocoa.

Accurate Gold Coast figures have always been as hard to find as Dr. Livingstone. How much cocoa was being burned, no one knew, not even Mr. Winfried Musa Tete-Ansa, managing director of the Gold Coast and Ashanti Farmers Union, who last week was in Manhattan and available for questioning. Guesses ran from 500 tons to 5,000. Mr. Tete-Ansa himself has advised his farmers to burn "at least 40,000 tons." Last week the price was down to 6¢ a pound. Whether or not great quantities had been burned since October, only 44,000 tons of Gold Coast cocoa reached the market. In the same five months last year the figure was 176,000. What witch-doctors, the natives wondered, were keeping the price from going up?

Mr. Tete-Ansa, a Gold Coast prince who is considerably blacker (*see cut*) than his country's cocoa, is inclined to blame it on the British. "One day in 1916 I had a vision," he says. "I decided to give up being a prince and become a businessman." He handed over his social duties to a younger cousin, and devoted his time to the flea he had in his ear about the British. Last year he set up in England a Gold Coast and Ashanti trading company for direct trade with the Gold Coast, went to Manhattan to set up another trading company, and when he is done he will set up a third in Holland. Meanwhile, supervision of the cocoa burning is left to an organization with the name of the Gold Coast and Nigeria Hold-Up Committee.



B. Nerenberg from F. P. G.

GOLD COAST'S TETE-ANSA

His figures are as hard to find as Dr. Livingstone.

To Africa



DR. THOMAS E. JONES

The Board of Trustees of Fisk university has announced that a five-months' leave of absence has been granted President and Mrs. Thomas E. Jones for an extended trip to South Africa. They will sail from New York May 11 going directly to England, where they will attend the London Yearly delegation of English Friends, sailing [illegible] for Africa. Their itinerary includes Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, and schools and communities in Basutoland, Dutch Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Kenya Colony.

At the Friends World Conference which met at Swarthmore College last September, the Interracial Commission recommended that a group of American and English Friends visit Africa in the near future in the interest of better race relations particularly in the rapidly changing African society.

President and Mrs. Jones were chosen as delegates to represent the American Friends Service Committee, the European Friends Service Council, the International Industrial Relations Institute represented in America by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, and the International Committee of African Affairs directed by Dr. Max Yergan.

The objectives of the commission are two-fold: The members will survey the conditions and actual race situation existing in South Africa today. They will also observe the extent to which new cotton growing areas with their low wage scale constitute a serious competition to the Southern cotton situation which may in turn react unfavorably on tenancy and wage levels in the American South.

President Jones' wide experience in both educational and interracial fields can well prove helpful in South Africa in wisely shaping future racial policies.

Cocoa Crisis and the Press

It is to be hoped that when the Colonial Office Commission now on its way to the Gold Coast gets to work on the most pressing economic problem of the day in that great country, newspaper comment there will be directed more to the economic aspect than has been the case so far. The economic effect of the trouble is the most important immediate matter. As to this, the fact that the Commissioners are to conclude their inquiries in London in July suggests that even if their proposal be adopted by both sides and applied at once, it will be impossible to prevent the existing losses to producers, dealers and the Colonial Treasury from becoming very serious unless the two parties, without waiting for the Commission, agree to a temporary arrangement without prejudice as regards the principles to operate in future years.

But, looking beyond the immediate trouble and loss, we submit that the economic side is the one to which the Gold Coast people and Press should give their chief attention, because the other factors which have emerged, political and social, will fall into their proper places in due time. These factors have perhaps received more notice than they deserved. Here is an instance of the kind we mean. A financial journal in London, when the trouble was reaching a critical stage, published a foolish article predicting that the producers would soon be brought to boot because all experience showed that Africans could never achieve and maintain unity. This sapient deliverance was speedily reproduced in the Gold Coast Press, and a little later came the news that the Nigerian cocoa producers were making joint cause with those of the Gold Coast. The newspapers of the last-named Colony not only reproduced the remark, naturally enough, but represented it as a challenge by British public opinion to the solidarity of the Africans. The Gold Coast newspapers concerned, which so described the article, must know as well as we do that to saddle the British public with responsibility for such a "challenge" is about as fair as to quote, as the voice of the British public, the *Police News* (if that estimable print still fills its ancient honoured niche, as it is to be hoped it does).

The fact is that the British public and the British Press, no doubt because the international situation has been and is so tense, are still almost entirely unaware of the fact that there has arisen at the Gold Coast a very far-reaching issue. It has taken politicians and business men by surprise. The plain fact is, to our mind, that the Gold Coast Africans have proved, in their estimation of what is due to the producer, not in money alone but in fullness of consultation, and also in their sense of unity, far ahead of what people in this country save a very few had believed possible. One of the few, the *Food Industries Weekly*, while sympathizing with the cocoa users on the fact that speculative prices fell at about the time of the formation of the buying agreement, reflects that the Gold Coast farmers' viewpoint is much that of the British farmer. It asks if earlier cooperation between producers and merchants was not possible, and regards Nigerian and Gold Coast mutual action as the unique, unprecedented feature, which demands that the Commission should proceed on what are novel lines."

That is the most important point. A new situation demands new minds and a new and no doubt bold outlook. It is satisfactory to see that the Secretary of State has put forward their own plan fully and frankly; and emphasized the fact that the Commission is entirely to produce for the Commissioners and the dealers ought to be able independent, and has "the fullest freedom" to make whatever suggestions it wishes. The Gold Coast producers now know that the Commission is not a whit bound by any preceding utterance. The producers should therefore for the future a system fair to all the interests

Race Problem - 1938.
Africa.

A GREAT LOSS

ARCHDEACON CROWTHER NO MORE

Nigerian Weekly Times
1-7-38

A Link With Pioneering Days

OF EVANGELISATION IN THE NIGER

A Unique Missionary Career

IN THE death at a venerable old age (93) in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on Wednesday, of Archdeacon Dandeson Coates Crowther, O.B.E., D.D., of the Niger Delta Anglican Mission, the news of which sad event was cabled to Lagos on the same evening, the Church Missionary Society has lost its oldest servant in active service; the Delta Church of Nigeria its venerable Archdeacon who for more than 40 years occupied that office, the Anglican Church in West Africa one of her veteran leaders and British West Africa one of its most distinguished sons.

Nigerian Weekly Times
1-7-38

Lagos, Nigeria

A son of the first Anglican African Bishop in West Africa, Dandeson Crowther naturally entered the ministry and was one of the earliest helpers and right hand man in the field when his late revered father, Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther, that pioneer missionary was Bishop of the Niger, serving for over 60 years in the Delta Mission, of which he has been Archdeacon for almost all the time. He and his father's missionary life together exceeded a century (115 years) and though already pressed by age when passing on his way to Sierra Leone on furlough which now proved his last it was still expected to see once again in Nigeria the patriachal figure of the venerable Dandeson Coates Crowther, O.B.E., Archdeacon of the Niger Delta.

Death has cheated his beloved Delta Pastorate of his death and burial, and honoured Sierra Leone, which gave him birth, with his last resting place.

Nigerian Weekly Times
1-7-38

Dandeson Coates Crowther was born in Sierra Leone on September 24, 1844, the sixth child and third son of Bishop Samuel Adjai Crowther, first African clergyman of the Anglican Church in British West Africa, first Bishop in Nigeria and first African Bishop in British West Africa; and Mrs. Crowther, formerly Susan Thompson, a fellow rescued slave of the Bishop's captured by H.M.S. Bann, Captain Charles Phillips on October 31, 1822 and landed the same year in Freetown as the future Bishop by whose side she also learnt her first lessons.

Lagos Nigeria

In December of the same year Dandeson left Sierra Leone with the family, the Rev. S. A. Crowther being then sent as a missionary with a party to the Yoruba country to preach the Gospel to his own people and the party, landed at Badagry in the following December. The family later proceeded to Abeokuta.

Dandeson was on June 6, 1859 one of the six foundation pupils of the C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos when established by the Rev. Thomas Babington Macaulay (afterwards his brother-in-law), his fellow pupils being Mark Willoughby Nathaniel Thomas Babington Shepherd, Emanuel A. Wright Anna Euba and Dairo Macaulay.

He later proceeded to Ishington College, London, where later on June 19, 1870 he was ordained by his own father to whom he became a right hand man, taking charge of the Bonny Mission in 1871 and becoming soon after the first Archdeacon of the Niger Delta. He has thus served for over 65 years. He first built St. Stephen's Church and, later in 1873 built St. Clement's, a smaller edifice for English traders and English speaking Africans.

He had previously shared the many perils and difficulties of his father's missionary life on the Niger, having been with him in September 1867, seized by Chief Aboko of Idah who imprisoned them and claimed a ransom of £1,000. Both father and son had to make a dash for liberty and were saved by Mr Fell, the British Consul at Lokoja who came to negotiate with the chief but had to leave on the Bishop refusing the condition. The good Consul, however, died of wounds from poisoned arrows rained on the prisoners as they made for the Consul's boat.

Archdeacon Crowther was honoured with the Doctorate of Divinity by Lambeth and the O B E by His late Majesty.

He married twice, first, Sarah Aurelia Joseph of Freetown who predeceased him and secondly, on December 4, 1925, Mrs Caroline Campbell a widow, also of Sierra Leone and cousin to the late Mr S J Sawyerr of Lagos, both being childless.

The first Mrs Crowther did great work with her husband among the Niger Delta girls and at one time kept a girls' school there.

By the Archdeacon's death several families in Lagos and Sierra-Leone—the rowthers, Macaulays. Lawsons, Nichol-St Johns, etc, have lost their oldest member and the Christian Church in West Africa a link with the pioneer days,

To the widow and all members of the bereaved family deep sympathy will go ont from far and wide.

SEGREGATION OF COLOURED PEOPLE.

Mixed Marriages Condemned.

An attempt to induce the Government to introduce legislation for the prohibition of all mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans in South Africa and to segregate coloured people is to be made by the Nationalist Party.

At the Union Congress of the party it was resolved to arrange for a petition for this purpose to be signed by people throughout the Union.

The petition states that the adult European population of the Union regards the domination of the European race, in the spirit of guardianship, as of vital importance to the future of South Africa, and therefore asks that legislation be passed without delay:—

(1) To prohibit all mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans.

(2) To make punishable as an offence all miscegenation between Europeans and non-Europeans.

(3) To put a stop to Europeans and non-Europeans living together in the same residential areas; and

(4) To carry out economic as well as political segregation between Europeans and non-Europeans.

Only Europeans over 21 will be permitted to sign the petition.—Reuter.

Nigerian Weekly Times
12-24-38

London England

WORKING ON THE MINES

WHY EMPLOYEES ARE HAPPY THERE.

Good pay for good work describes the employment of Natives on the gold mines. But there is a good deal to be said, and with truth, about what the mines do for the Native employees when they have worked their shifts; and last week we promised, as you will remember, to tell you some of the reasons why employment on the gold mines proves so attractive to Natives. The total number of Native labourers employed on the gold mines at the end of last June was 295,869.

Native employees on returning home take back very good reports about the way they are treated on the mines. This is convincing evidence, and it is strengthened by the fact that so very many Natives want to go back to work on the mines after they have had a holiday at home. They go back to the mines gladly, because they can save up money again and because they know — from personal experience — how well they are looked after there.

CONSIDERATION FOR EMPLOYEES.

The work habit is a pearl of great price, but the mines do not wish and would not allow their employees to work - work - work all the time. They know that labourers must have relaxation, must have opportunities for healthy recreation.

The mines naturally expect—as they get—good work for good pay, but they define the working hours for Native employees, who thus know where they are. They know that when they come off shift their time is their own.

They have hot and cold shower baths to keep them clean, Those who work underground are given the free use of a khaki serge tunic for wear. The Natives appreciate the tunics, because these are a protection against the ill effects of any sudden change of weather, and they wear the tunics between the Compound and the working places underground. It must be a comfort to the families at home to know how their breadwinners are cared for.

One of the reasons why the Native employees on the mines enjoy such good health and look so well is because their food is varied, properly balanced, full of nourishment, and plenty of it. Then there are regular hours for work and for recreation; free bioscopes, encouragement to play games in off-duty hours; the opportunity to save up earnings to go home and buy cattle with when the period of employment is up— these are amongst the reasons why Natives like working on the mines. And it is important to remember that they can, when they wish to do so, remit payment out of their earnings to their families at home.

We had more to say in this article but there is not room, and we shall return to the subject next week. Before we close, however, we would like to wish to each and all who, week by week, read these articles a Happy and Prosperous New Year, not forgetting the breadwinners who are working on the gold mines.

I. L. 8.

SOCIETY FOR BANTU AFRICAN JOURNALISTS.

[By S. H. D. Lee Mnyandu.]

The times we live in are those of economic oppression, and every human being, be he white or black, must strive with his utmost ability in every sphere of human activity to make this country develop.

Among us there are talented Native Africans who have written books, and who are contributing a great deal in giving the world useful information by writing for the African Native papers.

We, Bantu peoples of this country are ignorant of one another and we do not know who are the best Bantu writers in this country,

So, in proposing this motion for a society of Native African Journalists to be formed, the Bantu African writers would understand one another, and discuss matters appertaining to their welfare and uplift.

Also we must consider the fact that there are among women us, who are greatly interested in writing and who would be glad to be associated with other male writers in the Society.

By uniting the Bantu journalists, a great deal of help and encouragement would result to Bantu writers.

They would easily get assistance froma authorities. At present we do not know each other and cannot get any assistance on educational knowledge to strengthen journalistic careerin among Bantus. So I make an appeal to the interested Bantu Africans to give us their opinions regarding the proposition, as to what must be done to consolidate literary work among Africans.

Race Problem – 1938
Africa.

Views Of Sir John Harris.

Sir John Harris fails to understand how it is that the Union Government should add to its burdens an enormous responsibility as the incorporrtion of the Protectorates.

I CANNOT understand how it is that the Union government should want to add to its burdens by desiring to acquire such an enormous responsibility as the incorporation of the Protectorates, said Sir John Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery, and Aborginies Protection Society in London, in an interview on the 7th of July. It seems to me that the Union authorities have not gone into the fact, that incorporation will be such a great additional burden. As it is, their own Native Problem is big enough. We in England are not opposed to the transfer, if it is the thing that everyone wants. Sir, John Harris met representatives of the executive Committee of the African Convention, The African National Congress, and the Executive Committee of the Native Advisory Board Congress. Mr P. R. Molteno M.P. for the Cape Western Circle was also present. The purpose of the meeting was to enable the Natives to lay their point of view before Sir. John. Both on the Trarsfer of the Protectorates and upon Natives conditions generally. He had previously secured the view of both sides is the same, added Sir John The Natives in the Union are just as much opposed to the transfer as are the Natives in the Protectorates. A great deal of water will have to flow under the bridge before the ideal state can be reached. When all the parties will be satisfied with the transfer.

Secondary Education For Africans.

THERE seems to be an insatiable thirst for secondary education in the present generation of the Bantu race, and this is a happy sign of cultural progress for a backward people. The percentage of Bantu parents who could afford to pay the high cost for this type of education at our missionary institutions has been a small one. Thanks for the good fortune of sympathetic European friends in private capacities and among the membership of public bodies, the prospects of advancement in this direction are encouraging. The importance of a liberal outlook in providing the needs of Native Secondary Education was fittingly stressed by Mr. J. Mkize B.A. (London), vice-president of the Cape African Teachers' Association in his address at the East London conference of this body.

"Well may we eargerly look forward," observed Mr. Mkize, "to the contemplated legislation which, if passed, will have the effect of putting the Cape in line with other provinces, namely, that of finding full salaries for all teachers employed in secondary schools instead of the two-thirds which it at present pays, the remaining third being a very heavy burden on the parent.

"Once this anomaly is removed, one can quite confidently look forward to the future. When we remember that the Africans have to put up their schools at their own expense, and in addition pay such a high tuition fee for their children in the secondary schools, we can't help feeling that this long overdue relief will be celebrated by the establishing of more secondary schools, particularly in the rural areas.

"If the Government does not see its way clear towards bearing the whole cost of putting up schools, it can at least make a grant towards the cost of school buildings. This burden has been borne so long by the parents without State help—at least as far as the Cape is concerned—that it is time something was done."

The European public is definitely not allowing matters to drift by looking to the Education Department for all initiative. The City Council or East London has been approached by the executive committee of the East London School Board for a grant of land on which to build a secondary school for the Bantu. In the meantime the Council has granted the use of the additional room in the East Bank Location Hall as from 18th instant for secondary education classes, with preferably a Bantu qualified principal.

White public opinion in Grahamstown, Queenstown and King William's Town has been aroused to a keen sense of interest in considering this educational aspect of the Native community.

The nature of obstacles to be encountered is such that only self-sacrifice on the part of helpers will achieve the object. The case of the King Williamstown School Board and the principal of the local Technical Institute deserve the warm gratitude of our people, particularly when it is remembered that School Boards are under no obligation to cater for the scholastic welfare of Natives. Our contemporary, the Cape Mercury, gives an interesting account of the Board's activities in the following comments:

"A matter of unusual importance and interest was discussed in committee by the King William's Town School Board. As our readers may be aware, for a few years past a Native Secondary School has been conducted at the local Technical Institute on the initiative of the Principal of that institution, Mr. A. Forbes Grant. Originally the school was intended simply for local pupils whose parents could not afford to send them elsewhere. There were however, not sufficient of these who had passed Standard VI. available, but the low fees (£4 per annum) appealed to Natives generally, and pupils came from a very wide area. Boarding arrangements have always presented a difficulty, and at the present time this is so acute that it is impossible to find accommodation, and the number of pupils has consequently fallen off. The salaries of the teachers have been paid out of the fees, Mr. Grant giving his own services free. Recently the Cape Education Department made enquiries as to whether the School Board would be pre-

pared to take control of the school, presumably under the conditions appertaining to European schools. This indicates the adoption of a new policy by the Education Department. Hitherto the Department has declined to assume responsibility for Native secondary schools, preferring that they should be managed by missionary bodies, in which case it paid two-thirds of the cost. Local church representatives have discussed the position of the school under notice and have drawn up a constitution, but they are not willing to accept the financial responsibility, and so a deadlock has been reached. Hence the action taken by the Department.

We are pleased to be able to announce that the School Board had unanimously decided to fall in with the wishes of the Department and assume control of the local school. When the change will take place is not known—further information from the Department is awaited—but meanwhile the Board has appointed a sub-committee to investigate details and problems This committee has been given power to co-opt non-members of the Board in order to expedite negotiations and secure the co-operation of all interested in the scheme. Serious difficulties, chiefly as regards the housing of the school, have to be faced, and the whole matter will have to receive serious consideration possibly in relation to local education facilities generally. But the job is well worth while, for King William's Town is admirably suited to be a centre of Native secondary education. In the meantime the school at the Technical Institute, under Mr. Grant's generous and disinterested guidance, will continue as usual."

Free State Natives Protectorates.

Comet

Mochoeneng.

7-22-38

THE conference of the Free State Province of the African National Congress views with satisfaction the appointment of a commission by the British Government and the Union Government to work out the schemes for the improvement of the Protectorates and urges the British Government to refrain from any move to transfer the Protectorates to the Union Government until the consent of the African inhabitants of these Protectorates has been obtained by direct consultation. This conference further asks the British Government to overlook the feelings of the Africans in the Union who have experienced the repressive disfranchisement laws under the Union Government.

Basutoland

This was one of the resolutions passed by the members of the Free State section of the African National Congress at their annual congress held in Bloemfontein location on the 19th of April.

The Provincial President, Mr. T. M. Mapikela M.R.C. presided.

The Election of Office bearers resulted as follows:—President—Mr. T. M. Mapikela M.R.C., Secretary Rev. B. C. Dichaba, Treasurer Mr.—J. J. Chatfield, Vice President, Mr. J. Nkoane—Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. Seloma,—Chief Organizer, Mr. P. Phahlane,—Women's Organizer Mrs. E. Mabusela.

Race Problem — 1938
Africa

WORKING ON THE MINES

VALUE OF ORGANISATION.

Organisation is a great feature of the Mines. Every successful business has the same thing (good organisation). Without it there would soon be muddle.

When Africans come from different parts of Africa to work on the Mines they see what good organisation means: indeed, evidence of it begins at the time they are engaged. Officials of the Mines arrange the details of the journey to the Witwatersrand and when they (the Africans) arrive there, they see more and more of what good organisation means. Everything has been thought out, everything carefully planned.

Good food and good sleep are important for every human being, and the Africans who have come from distant parts to work on the Mines realise how well they have been, and are, treated, and they tell their families and friends about it. The result is that the Mines have a very good name. This is very largely due to efficient organisation – and to human consideration.

Africans are every observant, and they see for themselves how punctually and efficiently the work on the Mines is done. And they can depend on getting their food regularly. They know too that they can depend on receiving their earnings when they are due.

These are facts, which are more convincing than fine words.

In another article we hope to tell something about the progress that has been made on the Mines. There is not space left in this article to tell you now about this, but we must mention the improvemnt in the matter of getting to the gold mines (transport). Not so very many years ago Africans had to walk miles and miles before they arrived at a gold mine in the Transvaal. Bnt to-day, thanks to motor and rail transport, a wonderful improvement has been effected. Things are much easier now for the Africans in this respect, and this fact makes its appeal to them. When they engage to work on the Mines they are soon there.

Bloemfontein News.

African Co-operative And Development Society.

AN African Co-operative and Development Society has been formed with headquarters at 378 Batho Location, Bloemfontein and a capital of £700:7:3, being the sole property of the Helpless Poor, The Old and Lames.

The object of the people who fall under the Society's care shall be adequately and freely attended, as well as other deserving and approved cases. It is the Society's aim to remove all encumberances on the property of the members, and also to ward off further losses by offering finagial assistance. The Society further provides monetary help to its members, who are in dire need and hopes to launch a concerted effort to work for the recovery of houses lost under the Municipal Regulations. When, the Society was inaugurated last.

Mr. A. M. Peters, President and Chairman, in his opening remarks said "The opening of this movement is important and it is nothing less than 'A declaration of War' against our economic difficulties and other forms of disabilities under which the Africans suffer throughout South Africa. A particular declaration of this kind requires great responsibility, tact and sacrifices for an ultimate success, and can only be achieved by realizing the necessity of co-operation, development of our national resources and honesty. These are undisputable factors towards greater achievements in order that a nation must win the war it must be well equiped, determined, ready and willing to make sacrifices. The interpretation of all these is simple. We must be honest and co-operate with a determination to will."

Native Administration

Some one has recently observed that the Native Affairs Department is by no means an inferior Department of State but it is, as should be, one of the most important by reason of the numbers in population it has under its surveillance as well as the responsibility entailed on those who are entrusted with its control. It is a Department which has a great future aud provides many opportunities for the development of the tribal system so that it can reach a stage when it can be progressive and yet keep itself from disintegration. Because of this we heartily welcome the proposal of this Department to endeavour to enlighten the Native Africans who are readers of the "Ilanga" and some of our African contemporaries as to the activities it has or will undertake to benefit those who are under its armpit. Such a plan of giving information has been long overdue and we are sure it will thus draw the attention of its subjects to the various activities undertaken solely for their good.

The first article announces that such subjects as Public Health, Education, Veld Management, Improvement of Livestock, Water Supply, and Agricultural Development will be presented to our readers in order to explain the objects aimed at by the administration. It is true that hitherto there has been considerable mis understanding of the true aims of the Department's activities. It is true that to the generality of the Native Africans the Department was brought into existence solely for the curtailment of their movements, exacting taxes, and supplying the labour centres. They could not see or recognise the attempts for the education and civilisation of its wards. Some thought that Native Education was not one of its chief concerns. This also applied to Health, Roads, Water Supply, and Agricultural Development. We are therefore glad that all these matters will be lucidly commented upon and instructions will be freely given in order that the African farmer may hereafter look after his land and stock with a beneficial viewpoint, and that his development on all sides shall be realised.

Let us hope that the Department will hereafter concern itself as the others, with the progress of its particular branch of administration as that of Justice exists for the enhancement and proper working of the law even as that of Rail ways or Mines, has that object. We shall henceforth look with hope at the activities of our Department and to look for the day when Africans will cease to be possessed with trepidation at a police constable as an enemy or quake in the presence of a Magistrate as one out to impose only punishment on him. We want to feel at home in a Court House as is the case with innocent Europeans who see in a constable one who is out to protect them and not a beast of prey determined to seize them and lodge them in custody.

We further entertain the hope that the chieftainships will be elevated to literate positions and not as hitherto upon the mere accident of birth and in most cases to the stagnation of that particular tribe. We feel sure the information to be supplied by this series of articles in negama elihle. Lokhu kwenziwa yinkambiso enhle yomsebenzi.

Abantu banamehlo abukhali kabi, bahle bazibonele nje ukuthi umsebenzi uhanjiswa ngesikhathi kanjani, nokuthi wenziwa ngobuciko obungakanani. Bebe bazi ukuthi bazothola nokudla okuhle njalo, bazi nokuthi imali yabo bayoyithola inxa sekuyisikhathi.

Lokhu ngamaqiniso akholisayo kunamazwi amnandi. Ezincwadini ezilandelayo sethemba ukunitshela ngenqubeko yezinkomponi. Asisekho isikhala sokuba sinitshele ngalokho lapha kodwa singahle nje sithi fahla, ngokubangcono kwezindlela zokuthwalwa inxa kuyiwa ezinkomponi. Kuqala abansundu babeyaye balibhadule phansi uma beya ezinkomponi zegoli eTransvaal. Kodwa namuhla izimoto nesitimela sezilithungatha lonke, sekwande ukuhamba okungcono. Nabansundu sebehamba kalula, lokhu nabo bayakuthanda. Uma befuna ukusebenza ezinkomponi kakuthathi sikhathi ukuba bafike khona.

I.L. 36.

N.B.T.U. Conference Report.

[By A. W. Molife, Conference Recorder].

The above-mentioned Conference was held at Ladysmith from the fourth to the sixth of July 1938. Present were over two-hundred teachers who came from the different parts of Natal and Zululand.

OFFICIAL OPENING.

The official opening of the Conference was conducted by His Worship the Mayor of Ladysmith. He mentioned among many other things, his keen interest in the development of the Bantu and made particular reference to the Ladysmith Government Native High School.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

A most inspiring address was given by Mr. A. W. Dlamini. The chief points of his address were as follows:- The Union Government and its attitude towards the Bantu people especially in regard to Education. The general survey of the N.B.T.U. and its achievements and failures. The resolutions passed by former Conferences and the results. The Government Native High School and the appointment of the European Head Masters. The appointment of an African Head Master at the Dundee Government High School. The Teachers' Magazine. The Teachers' Salaries.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The Chief Inspector of Native Education, Mr. D. McK. Malcolm in his address, gave a comparison of the systems of Education obtaining in America, especially among the Negro people, with our system of Education. The advantages and disadvantages of the systems were given. The importance attached to Gardening and the study of Social conditions. Lack of uniform system of procedure. The difficulties of Supervisors. Lack of real Education. More organised work of the Teacher after school. Emphasis was laid on the mother tongue as a medium of instruction. Manual and productive work. Recent changes in the Native Education. The crowded Syllabus and the preparing of a uniform Zulu Terminology. Some of the failures of our Education. Causes and remedies.

EDUCATION AND CHANGE.

Mr. D. G. S. Mtimkulu, M.A., introduced his subject by making reference to the importance of the knowledge of some form of the Philosophy of Education. Life is characterised by change, it is not static. Evolution is marked in every sphere of life. Education is not apart from life and therefore Education is life. Reference was made to Native Education and its changes. Secular type of Education has now replaced Education based on religious aspects. Mention was made also of the Education that ob tained in ancient Europe and a general survey of the history of Native Education. The adaptation of Education to social needs. The dangers of differentiation in Education. Native Education and European Education. That no biological or psychological or scientific difference has been given between the African and the European. The aim of Education is to produce good men and good women irrespective of colour or creed. The dangers of immitative measuring rods were sighted. Our whole Education [Native] is immitative especially in the lower departments.

the Press will be productive of nothing but good and that a better understanding will be ushered in as between the Native Africans and their Department.

So. Africa Opposes Nazi Penetration

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Dec. 23—The statement of Malcolm MacDonald, dominions and colonial secretary of Great Britain, in the House of Commons, that the return of colonies is "not an issue in politics," is welcomed by responsible opinion in South Africa.

Until the Czecho-Slovak crisis there was a large section of influential feeling here that, subject to suitable guarantees, Germany might receive an outlet in Africa, although not even nationalists contemplated a return of Southwest Africa.

The anti-Jewish excesses in Germany and the Italian agitation in Tunisia and Corsica, however, have shocked South Africans into determination that Germany must be kept out of Africa as long as she exhibits an aggressive temper.

SO. AFRICANS ARE FIGHTING ANTI-SEMITISM

18 Hurt In Clash Betweer Fascist Agents And Natives

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa, Dec 23—The growth of anti-Semitism is being fostered in South Africa by the Fascists. Serious rioting occurred in the streets of Johannesburg, when anti-Fascists attempted to break up a Fascist meeting outside the city hall last week.

One man received a gunshot wound in his head and another in the chest. A third man was stabbed twice in the back with a bayonet and is in a serious condition. Fifteen other persons, several of them unconscious, were treated by private doctors. The majority of those injured were Jews.

After making many bayonet charges, the police dispersed the crowd with tear gas, but the rioters dispersed to other parts of the town.

Late at night men were still parading the streets, shouting, "Down with the Jews." A special police guard was sent to the German club during the evening on rumors that an attempt would be made to blow up the building.

These anti-Jewish riots, the attempt to blow up the Benoni synagogue and the increasing number of violent assaults by Europeans on natives, have decided the government to draft large numbers of extra police into Pretoria for the Voortrekker Centenary celebrations next month.

Press Against Natives

The Nationalist press is conducting a most provocative campaign against the natives. On Saturday the Nationalist, a newspaper, published articles with posters, alleging that natives were accosting white women and telling them that their blood would flow on Dingaan's day December 16.

It was on December 16, 1838, that a Zulu army under the chief Dingaan was defeated by the Boers on the banks of the Blood river, Natal. The date of this action is celebrated on a public holiday by the European settlers and mourned by the Africans.

The Voortrekker Centenary monument to commemorate the trek of 10,000 Boers over the Orange river a hundred years ago, will be dedicated in Pretoria on this forthcoming Dingaan's day.

In view of the precautions taken against any violence the government is satisfied that the centenary celebrations will go off without untoward incidents.

Race Problem- 1938
Africa

Law Report

ANOTHER CONFLICT IN LOCAL AHMADIYYA MOVEMENT

Famous Ahmadiyya Constitution Case Re-called

Counsel's Interesting Outline

Case Adjourned To Consider

General Election

Counsel's outline of the case for both parties and the controversial points discussed thereafter aroused considerable interest in the crowded Court during the proceedings, yesterday in connection with an action instituted by a division of the Ahmadiyya Movement - in - Islam (Nigeria Branch) against the opposing body of the Movement.

The plaintiffs were Saka Tinubu, Saka Lawole Ayeni, Musadiku Brimah, Issa Akangbe Williams, Landariyu and Zubairu R. Oshodi and they were represented by Mr J. C. Zizer; while Mr. E. J. Alex Taylor led Mr. Jibril Martin, for the defendants--Jibril Martin, Bola Pedro and Kasim Rufai Ajose.

Plaintiffs' claim was (1) for declaration that the first and second plaintiffs were the proper persons constitutionally appointed to act as President and General Secretary respectively of the Ahmadiyya Movement - in - Islam (Nigeria Branch) and were also the persons entitled as such to exercise the powers which the registered Constitution of the Movement conferred as against the first and second defendants.

(2) That the Board of Management of the Talim-ul-Islam Ahmadiyya School in Lagos, Nigeria, appointed under the registered Constitution of the Ahmadiyya Movement - in - Islam (Nigeria Branch) was the proper body to manage the said school as against the first and third defendants.

Counsel Outlines Case

The matter came before Mr. Justice C. W. V. Carey at the Divisional Court No. 1 for hearing when Mr. Zizer for the plaintiffs outlined the case for his clients, after his application to amend the statement of claim by adding Adeniyi Adele to the names Musa Disu Brimah had been allowed, Mr. Taylor raising no objection.

Both parties before the Court, Mr. Zizer commenced, were members of the Ahmadiyya Movement-in-Islam (Nigeria Branch) and they were the same parties who brought a suit before the Court in 1936 in which the Court gave a lengthy judgment against which no appeal was lodged. His clients conformed with the decision of the Court given by Mr. Justice Carey himself, but all efforts to reconcile with Jibril Martin and his party were abortive, although they were in the minority-

"Al Quanoon Am"

Immediately after the judgment the plaintiffs convened a meeting and set aside the "Al Quanoon Am"—the new Constitution which was the subject of the previous litigation, and reverted to the old constitution, the restoration of which the opposing side then clamoured for. Notwithstanding a resolution passed setting aside the "Al Quanoon Am" Martin and his party insisted on breaking away. He created himself President immediately after the judgment, he appointed certain officers and dismissed Saka Tinubu from his office as President of the Movement.

His Honour would remember that a ruling had been made against the new Constitution—the "Al Quanoon Am" and it was declared null and void as one which was not properly adopted.

Control Of School

The plaintiffs would be able to show that Martin persisted in his office as President and appointed another General Secretary and the possibility of reconciliation became remote. The plaintiffs were able however to develop the school under the management of Hakeem but misunderstanding cropped up on the Grant allowed the school. Martin took upon himself at one time to control the school, he created Ajose the manager and brought in his own teachers, which act nearly brought about a breach of the peace. It became necessary to decide whether or not the plaintiffs were acting in a way contrary to the judgment of Mr. Justice Carey and against the old Constitution which the whole members of the Movement adopted, and which both parties relied upon.

It was perfectly clear Mr. Zizer continued, that if His Honour adjudicated upon the previous judgment the issue in the present case would be considerably narrowed down because the plaintiffs were acting upon it and it had not been set aside.

Consequent on Martin creating himself the President and turning a deaf ear to the appeal for reconciliation the parties were at variance with each other.

Malnutrition Among Non-Europeans In The Union.

Comet

REPLYING to a debate in the Assembly last week affecting poverty and malnutrition, the Minister of Social Welfare (Mr Hofmeyer), dealt with the Government policy on social uplift.

One aspect of the matter which had not been touched on in the debate was malnutrition among Non-Europeans. This was an important causative factor in many diseases common among the Coloured people, but not confined to them, such as tuberculosis. South Africa was only beginning to realize the importance of the lack of nutrition among the Natives. People were becoming seriously disturbed about the shortage of labour. These factors had not been overlooked last year and malnutrition among Non-Europeans has been included in the Department.

Bloemfontein News.

Native Infantile Mortality In Bloemfontein.

Comet

THE Report of infantile mortality for Non-Europeans in

Bloemfontein is not a true reflection of the position, because it is believed that the births registered still fall short of the total number of births due to non-registration, whereas the deaths returns are fairly accurate. The figure which now stands at 315 shows however, a marked increase on last year's figure of 425.54. Non-European births and deaths shows substantial increase in July compared with last year in the same month.

Non-European Child Welfare Society.

MRS. Marquard of Bloemfontein has made an appeal in the "*Friend*" for cots for the Creche in the Bloemfontein location. The creche is doing excellent work, and those in charge of it will always welcome visits from any who are interested in it.

As it is run on a very small amount of money, we are often dependent on the generosity of friends for necessary additions to furniture, and at present we are unable to accommodate the babies who are brought there while the mothers are at work for a lack of cots for them. If any has a cot which she no longer needs and is willing to let us have. We should be graceful.

FISK PRESIDENT FINDS WORLD'S OLDEST MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

BACHUANALAND, South Africa Sept. 2—For a long time it has been rumored that the oldest man in the world was to be found in Bechuanaland, South Africa protectorate. These rumors have been confirmed in fact by Sir John Harris, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, who has been on a visit to Africa with Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk university, in America. Says Sir John:

"I hope that some scientific body or some individual will make it possible for one of the well known anthropologists in South Africa to visit this old man for the purpose of giving a critical examinaton of data which point to the man having been a warrior in Chaka's army some years before Queen Victoria was born.

"The following are some of the principal statements made by chiefs, missionaries, officials, and friends of the old man.

"Senan was born in the same year as Sekgoma, the father of Khama. Khama was born in 1828, and according to native custom Sekgoma could not beget a recognized heir until he was 30 years of age. If Khama were alive today he would be 110 years old, plus 30 years for Sekgoma, gives the age of Senan as 140 years—he might be more, but he could hardly be less.

"The ferocious battle fought near what is known as 'Bancers' Gap,' between Umziligazi and Moshesh for the possession of Basutoland took place about 1815-18, and Senan is stated to have fought in it; if so, and he were 20 at the time, it would bring his age to something about 140 years.

"The old gentleman is still in good health, with a daughter aged 16. He has only lost one tooth, but has cataracts over both eyes, which some surgeon might like to establish a record by removing. Senan dost one thumb when fighting the Boers. I was unable to get satisfactory confirmation that Senan has a son over 100 years of age, but the statement was made by a well-known chief."

Race Problem – 1938

Africa

PUBLIC HEALTH IN FREETOWN SIERRA LEONE.

Weekly News

WE owe to Dr. P. D. OAKLEY and those associated with him in the matter, our best thanks for the interest he has shown in respect of the Health conditions of Freetown—indeed the Colony of Sierra Leone of which Freetown is the principal section. 3-12-38

If reference to the Bible would be permitted we should say what almost every educated individual knows in Freetown that when in what was known as the Land of Canaan the original inhabitants were thrust out, it was that those who were called the children of Israel should by the appointment of GOD dwell therein and enjoy it. It was a land flowing we are told with milk and honey and the children of Israel brought up from Egypt where their condition was one of Servitude were to abide in it and enjoy it in all their generations.

But if the aborigines of Canaan were expelled because the land that had been given to them for their habitation had been badly used by them it is a reasonable inference that in the thought of GOD the children of Israel were expected to do better. They were expected to treat their GOD with utmost gratitude for His great gift to them and to demean themselves in a way that would please Him who should have therefore taken pleasure to bestow all good things upon them continually.

What really did happen was that the highly favoured Jews forgot themselves, turned aside to worship strange gods that were no gods; and continued in sin until GOD was angry with them.

The Heathen came into inheritance, the holy temple was defiled, and Jerusalem itself was reduced to heaps of stones.

The beginnings of this Colony of Sierra Leone appear to be on all fours with the beginnings of Canaan or Palestine with the Jews in possession.

The Timanees who are now rushing into the Colony and are being heard here and here to say that the Colony is theirs by right, were thrust out more than one hundred years ago and our ancestors who were brought from the Soudan belt in Slave-ships were put in possession by God through the valour and philanthropy of the British Nation.

And for certain the thought of GOD was, not that the offsprings of these ancestors of ours should be elbowed out in time by a pagan population but that they should always be in the ascendant, being GOD'S light-bringers and His powerful instrument for the regeneration and uplifting of those who are in darkness. If we have forgotten this the blame must rest somewhere; and evidences abound on every hand that we who are called "Creoles" have quite forgotten or chosen to ignore the purpose of GOD for settling us in this land which in very truth is a land flowing with milk and honey.

A hundred years ago the villages of the Colony were crammed full of inhabitants who were settled therein by the Government. They were not merely settlers but settlers who were duly tended. They had schools and schoolmasters; they had churches and ministers; they had lands given to them in plenty from which they could derive a good supply of their bodily wants. They had peace and light in all their dwellings for they were never suffered to experience fear from the Savages of the Hinterland.

It is under conditions of the kind that a people ought to grow, and live—*for ever*.

To-day it is a fact that the villages of our Colony are in the throes of death. Populations at Charlotte, Regent, Gloucester, Hastings, Wellington, Allen Town and even Waterloo have dwindled; and the countryman moves majestic everywhere in these places.

In Freetown which is the capital of our Colony it is a known fact that the Aborigines are steadily gaining upon the Creoles in point of number.

The underlying cause of this unhappy and disgraceful condition is Death to which men and women are brought not merely and solely by age but also by ignorance, and by unhealthy ways of living.

But there is this also our women in the villages and even in Freetown who have succeeded their parents have not been as fruitful as they might be while those who have been blessed with children have lacked the training which mothers need so as not only to save their offsprings from death by their own care but to bring them up in health and strength.

The position at present in regard to the Creole population of Sierra Leone is that we have been dying in such numbers from year to year that we are steadily diminishing and brought low by comparison with the Aborigines. We ask to be corrected by those who have better means at hand for an estimate of the case if we have made a mistake. Moreover, at fifty years of age most Creoles of Sierra Leone have become old men and women and take pleasure in regarding themselves as such. Aspirations die at this age and individuals in Community and specially in Churches lose initiative. There is fear to speak the truth and inability to call out in Committees and Synods and say *let the right thing be done though the heavens should fall. Let there be renewal and revival so that the intentions of our God may be realized.* The Mind is in a condition of Paralysis because the Body is not well. While individuals are dying out of a population as they must do there ought to be the necessary renewal by means of Births through the women of the Community. But not long ago we woke up to the fact that if the number of Deaths did not out balance the Births the births which developed into healthy childhood were not sufficiently numerous to deliver us from fear respecting our continuance in the land which GOD had intended should be—forever.

It is by inspiration of GOD therefore that there has come to pass this great stir by our Health Officers which is before our eyes in the programme of what is called Health and Baby Week.

This Health Week and Baby Week should be given institutional importance amongst us. From year to year we should have to face it until we could give it the place which Flannel Dance for instance now occupies amongst us.

The matter of Babies is exceptionally important. Is it not by means of these new comers into existence amongst us that the life of our community must be preserved?

Mrs. OLUTUNU KING our Senior Health Visitor has told us in her fine article on Motherhood that the Ante-Natal Clinic is being well attended, and we are delighted to know this.

But the Infant Welfare Clinic is as important as the Ante-Natal Clinic and we wish that measures could be applied that would compel Mothers to take their children regularly to this Clinic. Weekly News

Yes. It is time that the Agbo Pots were set aside; but it is time also that country doctors" by this we mean quacks from the Protectorate should be made to hands off from our Babies. 3-12-38

Superstition is deep-seated among the Christian and even highly educated people of Freetown. Every body "looks ground" and as soon as a mother whose baby is suffering from looseness is told by the Protectorate quack that a Witch is after it the scientific doctor is given a wide berth and the knees of a Creole Mother go down before the filthy Protectorate witch Doctor with the words—*Daddy do yah help me.* Freetown Telegram

And when the poor Baby dies as it deserves to be under such foolish treatment, out comes the statement as follows—*Hush yah nar Debbil take am.*

Debbil indeed! And so the drain goes on which ought to be put a stop to by getting our women to worship before the Clinic Authorities—and not before the Witch Doctors of the Protectorate.

The Health and Baby Week Institution, which we hope has come to stay, ought to be the beginning of a new era in Sierra Leone; and we congratulate the Department that has given its attention to the matter.

Our Ministers of Religion should interest themselves as educators of the people from their Pulpits in this matter of their salvation.

HEALTH AND BABY WEEK.

PHYSICAL DEMONSTRATION AT THE RECREATION GROUNDS BROOKFIELDS.

In continuation of the Freetown Health and Baby Week the Community of Freetown were invited to witness on Tuesday the 8th instant a great Demonstration wherein some 2,500 school children performed before a large concourse of people in a way that shall go down to history amongst us. Weekly News

As a sign of public interest in the matter people could be seen wending their way to the Recreation Grounds as early as 2 p.m, in order to have convenient seats; and as one looked on the crowds as they passed one's mind was taken back to the days of our ex-Governor Sir A. W. Hodson, K C M G, whose Pantomime Zachariah Fee, had a rousing welcome. 3-12-38

This Pantomime is still remembered by the Community of Freetown and it is greatly desired by many that the Education Department should stage it once more. Governor Hodson though now removed from our Colony would be pleased to learn that interest is sustained in what must have cost him time and thought to introduce amongst us.

At 4 p.m. prompt His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Jardine accompanied by the A.D.C. and were taken to their seats by the Honourable the Director of Education. On their arrival at the entrance to the Pavilion the National Anthem was struck by the Band.

The first item in a rich programme was the Physical Exercises which were done to music by a massed body of school children amounting to about 2,500. They were led by their Teachers who were about seventy in number. Freetown Telegram

These exercises were done in perfect order and reflected credit on all concerned—both Teachers and school children, who were all up to time with the Band in all the Drill Exercises.

The Team Games which followed the Drill Exercise were done by the Prince of Wales School. 32 boys participated in them under the direction of the Principal of the School W. J. Davies, Esq.

The skill displayed was perfect and the Public showed its appreciation by rousing cheers for the Performers.

The Third Item was the Kingdergarten Children's Performances. Four Schools had twenty-four children each and three Schools twenty each. This item which was performed by seven Schools on the whole was considered about the best.

When the Lady Superintendent of Education ascended the Platform the Spectators were wondering what was going to happen with the

kiddies. But the issue was exciting. The little kiddies under the guidance and control of the Lady Superintendent excelled themselves and the eight-seers of the day were over-joyed

Item 4 which was done by some Teachers of the Training College under the control of Miss Senior was called a Typical Syllabus Table. The performance was successful to the end. It was a physical training affair. They were twenty-four teachers on the whole who took part and they created a very good impression.

Item number five designated Advanced Exercises was done by the Senior boys of the Grammar School and some old boys of the Institution The performance was done by 25 boys who excelled expectation. It was a masterly performance from start to finish for which the Regentonians with their Tutor Mr: Alfred H. C. Barlatt, B.A. must be congratulated This Drill was much talked about in the Field even after the Show was over.

On the whole the class leader Mr. M. J. Horton and team leaders Messrs. F. B. Hebron, A. Deveneaux and W. Carey should be commended for their skill and agility.

Number six was the last item This was a Body-Mind Demonstration which created interest in all who witnessed it.

While the events of the Day were taking place Mr: Humphry could be seen on the Microphone as principal Director. He also took part in the Grammar School Exercises, and while the last item on the Programme was being performed he was reading the History of Sierra Leone as far back as the earliest period.

On the whole the Physical Training Demonstration of 1938 was an eye-opener and surpassed the most extravagant expectations. Every body was delighted and all who took part both in one form or another is to be highly congratulated.

It was observed that the tickets were bought in such a large number that not all ticket-holders were able to find convenient seats. We expect that this small hitch will be remedied on the next occasion.

We beg leave to suggest to the Government that some thing should be done by it as an appreciation of the part played in the Demonstration by the little children who in their own section did so well. And the C.M.S. Grammar School has got to be congratulated for its own excellent performance.

Our Governor His Excellency D. J. Jardine Esq., and wife requested the Director of Education at the close to express their appreciation of all they had seen and their gratitude to all concerned in the Demonstration for bringing affairs to such a perfect close.

Lastly, we owe the best of gratitude to our popular Bandmaster Mr. McEwen who with the help of his Band rendered lively music which was enjoyed by the Public while the Demonstration was going on.

Mr. McEwen is fast becoming a household name in Sierra Leone and we trust that his departure from our Colony will be long delayed.

Hurrah! for the Physical Training Demonstration in Sierra Leone for the year 1938.

THE GOLD COAST COCOA COMMISSION

The announcement that the Colonial Secretary has at long last decided to appoint an independent committee of inquiry to examine the cocoa situation in West Africa can scarcely be expected to arouse any great enthusiasm. The immediate reaction is, in fact, a feeling of surprise that so obvious a step should have been so long delayed. The present trouble began in the latter part of October; the conference at Accra in mid-November showed very clearly that an impasse had been reached, and yet three vital months—at the height of the main crop season—have been allowed to elapse before the Colonial Office shows any active interest in a dispute which threatens the basic industry of the Gold Coast Colony. In the meantime the situation has, if anything, been rendered more difficult by the inept reiteration of the official advice to the native farmers to sell their cocoa, without any accompanying guarantee that their grievances, imaginary or otherwise, would be investigated before the next main crop season. The immediate cause of the present cocoa hold-up was the new agreement between the principal buying fims, but the real root of the trouble lies much deeper, and has been repeatedly pointed out in *The African World* over a period of years. It lies, in fact, in the lack of any real co-operation among the cocoa farmers as sellers and in the disability under which, in consequence, they feel they are labouring in dealing with a small number of large buyers. Any step taken by the buyers, such as the new agreement, to further organise their end of cocoa marketing could not fail to emphasise still more the lack of organisation among the native sellers. In a memorandum, issued in 1934 the British Government indicated a larger measure of co-operation between sellers as the first step towards improving cocoa marketing internationally. Four years earlier the Gold Coast Government gave its blessing to the principle of co-operation among producers by passing the Co-operative Societies Ordinance; yet at this late date co-operation, in the form sponsored by the local Government, among cocoa farmers in the Gold Coast is of such Lilliputian dimensions as regards membership, capital and tonnage handled, as to be completely ineffectual in so far as marketing is concerned. A prime necessity of effective co-operation, as we have previously emphasised, is the provision of efficient storage accommodation at up country stations in which members of native producers' co-operative societies could store their cocoa without fear of deterioration. The provision of such storage depots, allied to a system of compulsory co-operation, appears the most likely method of preventing a recurrence of the present deplorable situation.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa.

ABEOKUTA

A delegation from the Educated section of the Abeokuta Community met the Oba Alaiye-luwa the Alake recently on several important subjects, particularly on the question of presenting candidates for the triennial election to represent the Educated class in the Egba National Council.

The delegation was kindly received by him and the General Secretary introduced the spokesman who gave a brief history of the Educated class in Abeokuta since the inception of the Society known as the Abeokuta Society of Union and Progress up to the present, and stressed that the body was therefore entitled to have a say in the election of any candidates to represent them.

At first the Alake said he was not sure whether there was any organisation which could be properly called "Educated Elements" in Abeokuta and that the present body so called was hastily got up for the purpose of the triennial election to the Egba National Council. They had no right to choose men to represent them in Council, it being the sole right of the Alake and his advisers to choose whom they wanted. He agreed that it was the special concession granted by the Government that literate men should be added to the Council to enable them to discuss estimates and other intricate matters which may be brought to Council from time to time.

The spokesman then gave a graphic account of the activities of the Educated class, how in the past the Abeokuta Society of Union and Progress had got their fiat from them and when the Society was not as active again as in the past, Councillors representing the educated class expressed the desire to meet the people direct instead of through the medium of any Society. The body was properly formed and their activities were many. Meetings had been held on several occasions at the residence of either of the two members in Council, and the Agura Chieftaincy controversy was a case in point.

Recently, Educated Egbas resident in Abeokuta took a leading part in the great welcome banquet for the Alake on his return from Europe at the instance of the Lagos Egbas. The Educated class contributed and sent four delegates to the banquet as representing the four Provinces.

The Alake then expressed satisfaction that the "Educated Elements" was properly organised and that when he made the appointment for election to the Egba Council, this body would be satisfied.

The spokesman then dwelt on the question of convening a mass meeting to discuss the present condition of Lafenwa station and assured the Alake that the meeting would be effectively controlled. To this the Alake agreed.

Before the delegation took leave of the Alake he agreed that as they explained to him that the "Educated Elements" were composed of Moslems, Christians and pagans it would not be practicable for the Balogun of the Christians to be their leader they should continue to submit all their matters or suggestions to the Alake and Council through the two members representing them in the Egba National Council.

The delegation thanked the Alake and withdrew.

* * * *

The death has occurred at her residence, Ago-Ika, Gbagura, of Madam Womiloju Olusi who was reputed to be well over 100 years of age.

One of the most impressive was her funeral, all sections of the people being represented.

Widow of the late Awaiye of Owu, Abeokuta, the deceased left two surviving children—Mr. Kasunmu Ami and Madam Esther Olaore, the well-known popular trader in Kano.

She was the younger sister of the late Madam Sangojumi, wealthy and popular trader at Gbagura. Madam Olusi was a woman of strong character. She is also survived by several grand children and relatives among whom may be mentioned Messrs Shitta Kazzim, Ademola Kazzim, Biliaminu, Mesdames Mary Pedro, Shifawu, Miss Theresa Pedro; Messrs J. S. Williams, A. S. Kasunmu, I. A. Williams, D. A. Majekodunmi and others which have all been receiving sympathy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Children's Future

With the approach of the general elections, South African hoardings have recently been decked with posters depicting a white woman, a native husband and colored children. The anti-Semitic, anti-native, anti-British, pro-Nazi Nationalist Party had designed the poster as a "horrible example" of what would happen if Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog's and Deputy Prime Minister Jan Smuts's United Party Government were continued in office. Left unmentioned was the fact that custom prevents miscegenation in the Union of South Africa and between 1932 and 1936 records show that not one white woman had married a native in the Union.

Enfranchised Afrikander women regarded the poster as besmirching their honor, attended protest meetings throughout the country against this type of campaigning. More to their liking were the less graphic appeals of Prime Minister Hertzog, Deputy Prime Minister Smuts and henchmen, who declared vaguely for "national and racial unity," asked for support in the name of the "children's future." That South Africa prefers a non-illustrated campaign was evident at the ballot box last week when the United Party rollicked over not only the Nationalists but also over the Anglophile Dominionites and the radical Laborites. The standing in the new House of Assembly will be: United Party, 111; Nationalist, 27; Dominion, 8; Labor, 3; Socialist, 1.

Solution of The Native Problem?

Sir,—It will be necessary to take certain passages from Mr. J. Hudson Stockil's article in the "Daily News" and set them in juxtaposition with certain excerpts from the considered article which appeared in the "Daily Tribune" from the pen of Lord Snell, who is chairman of the London County Council and has made a special study of Empire problems.

MR. J. HUDSON STOCKIL.

"Education is designed to prepare the student for after life. It therefore follows that if Native education in South Africa is to find itself in harmony with Native policy it must prepare the student for life—not in the European system or economy, but within the bounds of his own Bantu cultural life.

"It would seem, therefore, that South Africa is faced with two clear alternatives: To alter the whole basis of national policy, or to differentiate in our education between black and white, and to provide a system of education for the Native people which will have a Native bias!"

LORD SNELL

"I should like to see the Native wherever his home may be, become economically free. I should like to shield him from the danger of rapid detribalisation which is threatened in some places by a system of taxation which compels him to leave, often for long periods, his land and his family in order to earn the money to pay his taxes; I also want to ensure that sufficient land is legally reserved to the use of the Natives, both for present and for future needs, and I am increasingly anxious concerning the kind of education that is given them.

"These problems deserve your earnest attention. The kind of social relationship that we should aim at developing between the white and the coloured races should also be very seriously considered. I cannot do better than indicate my own outlook, by quoting words used long-ago by Lord Lugard, the greatest of British colonial administrators: "Complete uniformity in ideal; absolute equality in the paths of knowledge and culture; equal admiration of those who achieve; in matters social and racial a separate path, each pursuing his own inherited traditions, preserving his own race purity and pride equality in things spiritual, agreec difference in the physical and material."

Here we have the simple solution of the perplexing Native Problem in a nutshell. It is a continuation of British Native Policy since its early days in South Africa. To quote the words of the Duke of Newcastle in 1853: "It is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government that all her subjects at the Cape, without distinction of class or colour, should be united by one bond of loyalty and a common interest." The evils and sorrows that afflict mankind are of mankind's own making. All the sorrows and despairs of the world are caused by this one simple fact—Man working against Nature—while Nature, ever divine and invincible, pursues her God—appointed course, sweeping her puny opponents aside and inflexibly carrying out her will to the end. The Union Government's Native policy is to legislate against Nature, which is the material expression of the mind of God, and all its enactments are foredoomed to failure. "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

The French and Russian Revolutions broke the bonds of caste; the inevitable levelling of society, the abolition of racial discriminations, will be accomplished by the anarchy of the coming "Day of Vengeance, which will be the greatest revolution the world has ever seen because it will be one in which every principle of unrighteousness will be involved!

JOSIAH MAPHUMULO.

CATHOLIC PRIEST URGES BOYCOTT OF AFRICAN PAPER.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

A crowd of African men and women almost mobbed a Roman Catholic Priest last Sunday for urging the congregation not to read a very popular newspaper. This is the African newspaper "The Pilot" published in Lagos by Ben Azikewi, well-known to Afro-Americans as a former lecturer at Lincoln University. The incident occurred during the mass at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, when the Reverend Father Melver declared the reading of the "Pilot" to be a "mortal sin."

CONGREGATION INCENSED.

The priest also asserted that the possession of non-Catholic almanacs was a "mortal sin." The congregation was shocked by the pronouncements of the minister and muffled grumblings came from them, indicating that they had been highly roused.

"AGENT OF MUSSOLINI."

Immediately after the close of the church, the crowd assembled at the gate and some person muttered that Father Melver was an agent of Mussolini. Part of the congregation was out of hand, and the more steady members advised that efforts should be made to prevent any bodily harm to the priest, as was threatened.

Assisted by some of his flock, Father Melver was escorted from the

Race Problem—1938

Africa

Segregation In European Areas

IN a recent issue we published the views of Senator Richard Jones in regard to the insufficiency of the released areas to relieve congestion in the scheduled Native reserves. It will be recalled that the Prime Minister has promised to put through Parliament appropriations every year for the purchase of land for native Africans until the total sum reached £15,000,000. Subsequent announcements by the Premier and Minister of Native Affairs reduced this figure; first to £10,000,000, and lastly to £5,000,000. Whatever this will come to, the fact remains that the £1,000,000 voted for land purchase last year was the first instalment towards this provision. The object of making more land available for the Bantu was the carrying into effect of the Government's segregation policy, and the relief of congestion in the already overcrowded scheduled areas.

It would have been expected that the newly-acquired European farms would settle Native taxpayers who were landless, of whom there is a large number. Districts like Victoria East and King Williams' Town are acute sufferers from land hunger; the greatest injustice being that of hundreds of Natives paying hut tax for the past five or six years when not a square foot of land is given them to plough.

What released areas have been bought by the Trust have not been apportioned to Natives. The process of official investigation into the conditions in each district promises to be a long and tedious one. Taxpayers are crying out in the meantime for relief. Some of the farms evacuated by Europeans after purchase are losing their value through illicit grazing and unauthorised cutting of wood, as proper supervision cannot be maintained with the meagre staff at hand. Five times the amount of released area land recently purchased remains to be appropriated by the Trust in the next few years, to provide for segregation requirements. We cannot help expressing grave misgivings in what we consider a case of putting the cart before the horse in the Government's policy. In the Government Gazette No. 2530 of the 27th May last, a list of local authorities throughout the Union has been published. That for the Cape Province is published on page 4 of this impression and herein the barrier of segregation is brought into play with a vengeance. Under Section 5 of the Native Laws Amendment Act the local authorities mentioned have assumed powers through Proclamation No. 115 of 1938 to weed out all so-called unwanted Natives within their limits. Beyond dumping these outcasts at their respective commonage gates, failing that in the gaols, the authorities are not concerned with finding an abode of refuge for them. The immediate result of this hasty expulsion of Native hordes from European areas will be a glut in the infinitely small released areas. This intrusion into what was expected to be the future domain of the Reserve landless taxpayer is bound to engender an acute sense of grievance among the latter. They will feel that the Government relishes the indefinite levying of their 10/- hut tax, to the extent of giving preference to newcomers who had never paid such tax before.

The Native Affairs Department, we fear, has taken too much hay on its fork by giving precedence to drastic segregation clauses when the problem of land provision stretches into the distant future. Any indiscretion in this respect is bound to have adverse repercussions in other directions. Loss of confidence in an initial scheme of the Government will make it ever so much more difficult to recover the necessary respect for subsequent undertakings. For example, we have at present the delicate issue of stock limitation and commonage reclamation. We can ill-afford to experience a second Lands' Act (1913) exodus which rendered thousands of Natives homeless in the Northern provinces.

Natives May Build Own Homes

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE.

6-11-38

Agreement in principle to the provision of facilities whereby Durban Natives could lease land in a location from the Durban Corporation and build their own homes on it with money obtained through Corporation housing loans was reached by the City Council's Native Administration Committee.

The matter was raised by Mr. H. H. Kemp in a letter to the Town Clerk, in which he stressed that in 1935 the City Council approved in principle of such a scheme at the Lamont Native Village.

In effect the Committe's decision reaffirmed this principle, and Mr. T.J. Chester, Manager of the Native Administration Department, has been asked to submit a report and regulations under which the scheme can be put into full and complete effect —The "Natal Mercury."

THE WEST AFRICAN YOUTH LEAGUE (SIERRA LEONE SECTION).

BY A FEMALE YOUTH.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfil himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

These lines give expression to one of the very foundation laws of Nature, that life itself means change, that the old must certainly pass away and its place must be taken by the new.

It is also shown in the inanimate world, too; change and decay are written on the rocks, the sea shore, and on the field—yet we always see that the new is always taking the place of what is gone, and life and the world go on.—

We also see in this moral world, both in the ways of men. How ever long we are anxious to keep those with us whom we loved and trusted, however great our desire still to move in the old circle and to see the old familiar faces, yet it cannot be.

To-day we have in our midst Mr. Wallace Johnson who has been giving series of Lectures especially on the Educational Bill and also concerning our social and economic life.

As a people our destiny as a race is in the hands of the youth and womenfolk. Remember that the aged are not always wise.

Let us for one single moment put aside those dark thoughts that surround us and have the courage to stand bravely, to give way to misgivings, doubts and fears that we Africans are doomed forever to poverty and drudgery.

Through insufficiency of courage many people have ruined their lives, and others have met their deaths. It has also been said that the Africans will never unite especially the "*Sierra Leone Black Man.*" This allusion certainly belong to the old order which may be taken as a type of the ways and customs and which pass away with the generation who used them, making way for new customs, and new modes of thought suited to the needs and wishes of the new generation who used them, and also putting away our stale and gloomy ideas.

We the Youth of Sierra Leone especially the women folk are going to wipe off those pessimistic ideas from the face of the world and show that the Africans must rise, not by talking but by acting.

We must never be content to stay where our fathers left us, but we must march breast forward and achieve more. We live in an age when people do not think for us but we have to march onward and win the golden fame. The time has really come when the saying must come to pass "Africa shall surely rise."

The lesson for ourselves is, that we must rouse ourselves to the changes. Our days must not be passed in mourning for the "good old times" which cannot return for we must never rest on our past glories, but we must be ready for the new.

The new order must be moulded and controlled in order that it may be better than the old. We who are left, too, must redouble our exertions that the want of the busy worker called away may be less severely felt, and the new workers may be filled with the same spirit. It is of no use resisting the changes, they are inevitable; our duty is to see that they are pervaded with all the best influences of the old.

We may therefore march bravely forward, and battle for the right, with the spirit of Browning's hero.

'One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never dreamed though right were worsted, wrong would triumph.
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.'

PLAN TO SETTLE JEWS IN KENYA.

Lord Winterton's Announcement at Evian.

Earl Winterton, chief British delegate to the Evian Conference on Settlement of Refugees from Germany, announced at Evian last Friday that a scheme had been worked out for the settlement of Jewish refugees in Kenya, British East Africa. Speaking before the full final session of the conference, Earl Winterton said:

"I am glad to say that I am now in a position to speak with somewhat greater precision in regard to the settlement in one of the East African territories.

"What I have to say relates to the colony of Kenya. The possibility offered by Kenya for the small-scale settlement of Jewish refugees has been under consideration for some time past.

"After preliminary discussions with the local authorities, the private organisation concerned sent out an expert adviser to investigate the question on the spot.

"It is understood that his report is favourable and that a scheme has been evolved and is now under active consideration for the acquisition of private land in the colony.

"What precise form this plan may ultimately take I am not now in a position to say, but in any case it is quite clear that the project of settlement must be a general one. There can be no question of mass immigration or of disturbing land allotted for native occupation.

"As regards possibilities elsewhere in East Africa, I have not yet the material to enable me to add to what I said last week, but I should like to repeat that inquiries are being actively pursued and that there is every desire, both on the part of His Majesty's Government and of the colonial authorities, to render any assistance that may be found practicable."—Reuter.

SCHEME TO SETTLE DANES IN RHODESIA.

The scheme propounded last month by Mr. C. H. Olsen for the introduction of young Danes to live side by side on the land with young Britons in Southern Rhodesia, is being investigated by the Government, according to Capt. the Hon. F. E. Harris (Minister of Agriculture).

Capt. Harris stated in an interview that at present he was giving more consideration to the introduction of British settlers, but Mr. Olsen's scheme would not be allowed to slip into the background. The High Commissioner in London would consider the scheme in conjunction with the London representative of the Danish Government.

Mr. Olsen's scheme was first revealed at a meeting held in Bulawayo last month for the purpose of electing a Bulawayo committee to co-operate with the central committee in Salisbury in connection with the immigration scheme launched under the agreement between the Government, the Dominions Office and the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association. On that occasion Mr. Olsen stated that the Danish Government were prepared to pay half the cost of bringing settlers to the Colony. He stressed the successful results which had always been obtained when Scandinavians had been introduced into a British colony.

SEGREGATION OF BLACK RACES.

Southern Rhodesia's Policy.

SALISBURY, July 18.

In a statement made here to-day the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Huggins, made it clear that when he said in a speech at Fort Victoria on Friday that the Colonial Office's native policy was hopelessly impracticable and leading to disaster, he was referring only to countries, such as Southern Rhodesia, where a white settler population existed as well as a native population.

In his opinion (Mr. Huggins said) the policy of mixing the two races was impracticable, and condemned the native for ever to be a C3 clerk. It was to prevent disastrous consequences in the future that Southern Rhodesia's policy of land segregation and partial economic segregation had been evolved—a policy to enable the white and the black races each to advance unhampered in its own area and to avoid a clash of colour springing from economic causes.—"The Times."

Race Problem—1938

Africa

"Swazis Need British Protection As Never Before"

Future Of The Protectorate Assured If H.M. Government In England Keeps Promises.

"YOU have come to Swaziland at a time when this nation feels that it needs the affection, the protecting hand, and the power, of His Majesty the King Emperor and the British Government as never before."

These words were spoken by Sobhuza, the Paramount Chief of the Swazis, in his address of welcome to the newly appointed Resident Commissioner, Mr. C. L. Bruton Obe, at Mbabane on 31 January

Chief Sobhuza added: "I need not repeat here what I have said before on behalf of the Swazi nation, namely, that the Swazi nation trusts and depends on the promises made to us by the British Government, and that therefore we should not fear about our future as a British Protectorate."

RECENT COAL STRIKE AT ENUGU

Official Statement From Secretariat

PRESENT SITUATION

It will be recalled that there was Coal strike at the Enugu Colliery in March last year as a result of wage dispute. Reports on the situation have from time to time appeared in these columns since. The following Press Notice issued by the Nigerian Secretariat yesterday indicates the end of the crisis.

Following the strike at the Enugu Colliery in March, 1937 a settlement was made which restored the wage cuts made in 1931 in the case of all classes of labour other than the hewers (pick boys). The latter class whose claim to a greater concession was considered urgent, was given an increase in wages of nearly 40 per cent which put them in a considerably better position than in 1931. In addition it was decided to incur expenditure on the improvement or housing and the general amenities of the camps.

2. In the course of a visit which His Excellency paid to the Colliery at the request of the hewers their representatives explained that the visit had been requested to enable them to thank His Excellency personally for the improved pay granted.

3. The other grades of labour from June 1937 onwards petitioned for further increases in wages and other concessions. These requests required the most detailed examination which was put in hand. In November the hewers joined the other grades in renewed petitions for increased pay and concessions in other respects. Representatives were received by the Director of Transport at Port Harcourt when he explained to them that all their petitions were receiving careful consideration and that decisions would be communicated to them without undue delay.

4. In January representatives of the Surface Men's Union came to Lagos and met the Acting Director of Transport and later the Chief Secretary. They were informed that decisions were nearly ready and an announcement would be made at Enugu within three weeks.

Within the period stated the Acting Director of Transport visited Enugu and, after hearing the men's representatives and completing his enquiries, issued the promised statement on the 2nd of February with a message that he would meet the Men's Councils on the following morning. The statement detailed rates of wages to be paid as from the 1st of February and dealt with all subjects put forward in various petitions which had not received attention previously. Copies were sent to the Councils, senior employees and officers, in order to assist in making the position clear to the men. The new rates placed the skilled trades on scales approved for the Railway Department, with very few exceptions, increased by varying amounts the wages of other classes of employees and, except for an adjustment affording an increase to hewers (pick boys) engaged on one class of work to bring them into line with others, left the pay of the hewers unaltered. Before details of the announcement could reach all the men affected, a number decided to strike and picketted the mine on the night of the 2nd and the morning of the 3rd of February preventing African workers and European officers from entering the Mine to work.

5. The Acting Director of Transport met the Councils together with a large number of men, on the morning of the 3rd of February as previously arranged. He was informed that the men were dissatisfied with his decisions and wished to appeal. The statement issued on the previous afternoon was explained to the men. The Acting Director of Transport concluded by stating that Government was not prepared to give any concessions beyond those offered, but that they were

prepared to refer any points in dispute to the arbitration of a Judge of the High Court, a Resident and a nominee of the Miners; that, if all attempts to prevent men going to work did not cease, measures would be taken to stop such prevention that all men were free to choose whether they would work or not and that Government would give full protection to those who wished to work. The meeting was perfectly quiet and orderly. The Acting Director also visited the camps and mine, where the people were similarly quiet and orderly.

6. His Honour the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Southern Provinces received the Councils who repeated their dissatisfaction with the statement issued to them and the increase in wages authorised. The Councils desired arbitration.

7. Normal work was resumed in the mine in the evening of the same day and has continued. Arrangements were being made for the desired arbitration but in the meantime both the underground and surface workers have stated in writing that they do not now desire arbitration. Government cannot but regard this change of attitude as a complete acceptance as fair and final of the terms offered to them and is informing them accordingly.

HEALTH AND BABY WEEK 6TH TO 12TH MARCH, 1938.

PROGRAMME.

Sunday, 6th March—Health Sunday.—Child welfare Sermons will be preached in all Churches and addresses delivered in all Sunday Schools.

Monday, 7th March—9 a.m. Demonstration to prominent citizens at the Sir Alfred Jones Research Laboratory, Tower Hill, on the Commoner Tropical Diseases, by Dr. T. H. Davey and Dr. A. J. Walker. 8 p.m. Cinematograph Show at the Wilberforce Memorial Hall to Mothers attending Welfare Clinics. Admission Free.

Tuesday, 8th March—Physical Training Day. 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Recreation Grounds. Mass Exercises to the music of the Royal West African Frontier Force Band by 3,000 children and teachers. Representatives from various Freetown Sports Clubs will also co-operate in this Demonstration.

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Jardine will honour the occasion with their presence.

Wednesday, 9th March—The People's Day. 9 a.m. Demonstration to prominent citizens at the Cold Storage Company, Howe Street, of its activities, e.g. Refrigeration, Mineral Factory. 4.30 p.m. Mass Meeting at the Wilberforce Memorial Hall.

Speakers: Honourable H. R. R. Blood, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary. Honourable Dr P. D. Oakley, C.B.E., Director of Medical Services. Honourable Councillor T. E. Nelson Williams, B.L. Mrs. Constance Cummings-John, Principal, Girls Industrial School.

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Front Seat 6d.
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Saturday 12th March. Cleanliness Day. 7 p.m. Short Broadcast Talk by the Honourable the Director of Medical Services on the activities of 1938 Health Week and the new Welfare Centre. 8 p.m. Grand Cinema Show at the Wilberforce Memorial Hall.

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It is hoped to include a stirring film entitled "A National Burden" in this programme.

As a permanent record of these celebrations, a hand book is being compiled from contributions written by several prominent personalities. It will be available for sale at 2d. a copy on health and Baby Week. Only a limited number will be printed. The proceeds are to form a nucleus for a fund to further physical fitness among our school children.

NATIVE TAXATION IN NYASALAND.

Graduated Poll Tax in Place of Hut Tax Recommended.

Some interesting sidelights on taxation methods and their effect on native life and social structure are contained in the report by Mr. Eric Smith, Administrative Officer, Nyasaland, on direct taxation of natives in the Protectorate and cognate matters. The questions of native taxation dealt with in the report fall within the terms of reference of the Financial Commission of Inquiry, undertaken by Sir Robert Bell, to examine the general financial position in Nyasaland and the question of further development of the country, such as would improve social and economic conditions. Copies of the report have been communicated by the Acting Governor to the Financial Commissioner and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but consideration of the recommendations contained in it is being deferred until the Financial Commissioner's report is available.

The Hut and Poll Taxes constitute almost the only direct taxation imposed upon natives in Nyasaland, and are levied throughout the Protectorate. The taxes consist of three elements:—(i) The Hut Tax, payable by the owner or occupier of every hut used by a native as a dwelling, otherwise than in connection with his employment; (ii) the Plural Tax, payable for every wife after the first, whether or not she occupies a separate hut; and (iii) the Poll Tax, equivalent to the tax leviable on huts, and payable in any year by an able-bodied adult male native of the apparent age of 16 years or over, who has not, in respect of such year, been liable to Hut Tax.

Undesirable Features of Hut Tax.

Mr. Smith considers that Hut Tax has a detrimental effect on African morality, for it encourages a man who otherwise would marry a second wife to enter into irregular unions. This cannot but do harm to the social system.

"It is extremely difficult to justify an 18s. annual tax on a native who happens to have three wives, and the unpopularity of plural taxation has long been evident. Also the tax on widows and spinsters is a distinct hardship, because the great majority of them have no legitimate means of obtaining money with which to pay taxes. In fact, I can find no good argument to support the continuance of a system whereby women are taxed. In actual practice a good deal of this taxation which is paid falls indirectly on the male, who is called upon by the family to pay for his unattached female relations or for the hut of a relative absent abroad. Any system of taxation which might lead to women marrying against their will in order to find money for tax is to be deplored.

"I therefore recommend that a Poll Tax on adult males be substituted for the present Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, and that an adult male means 'an able-bodied male Native of the apparent age of eighteen years or over." I submit that such a Poll Tax on adult males only is more fair in its distribution over the people, it comes less into conflict with Native Customs, and is a more equitable system."

The report goes on to examine the position in each district and to estimate the financial effect of the proposed changes in taxation.

Recommendations Summarised.

The main conclusions and recommendations recorded in the report may be summarised as follows:—

The "plural tax" is an unsatisfactory impost, and should be abolished.

The tax on widows and spinsters is a distinct hardship, and should be abolished.

The present Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance should be repealed, and replaced by a Graduated Poll Tax on adult males only. The basic rate of male Poll Tax should be 8s.

Specific recommendations are made that Native Authorities should be authorised to super-impose local rates additional to the basic rate of tax in six of the more prosperous Districts in the Protectorate, and that the basic rate should be reduced in six of the less prosperous Districts.

The tax position should be reviewed annually by the officer in charge of each District to ascertain whether any revision of the rates imposed is desirable or necessary.

The time is not yet ripe for individual Income Tax, but that is the goal to be kept in view.

If direct taxation in the form of Hut or Poll Tax was abolished, the effect on Native Emigration from the Protectorate would be negligible.

Government should retain executive control of the collection and administration of Government taxes. Collection of super-imposed local levies should be entrusted to the Native authorities, and paid to the Native Treasury of the area. District Commissioners should continue to be responsible for collection of Government tax. Payment of taxes by instalment is unsatisfactory; and should be abolished. The present automatic increase of the tax by 50 per cent. if not paid by September 30 should be abolished, and replaced by a sliding scale of fines. Payment of the fine should extinguish the tax liability.

Wilful and deliberate evasion of tax payment should continue to be punishable by imprisonment. The tax on immigrant alien casual labourers, imposed in 1934, should be abolished.

The permanent settlement on Native Trust Lands of alien Natives from Portuguese East Africa should be prohibited.

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Race Problem-1938

Africa.

Mrs. Marie Dube Entertains An Audience Of About 600 Europeans And Bantu.

Desirable Developments In Bantu Music.

The Natal Mercury

A crowded house with about 600 people, witnessed Mrs. Marie Dube's staging of Gaul's Sacred Cantata, "Ruth the Gleaner", on Saturday night at Adams College. 5-28-38

Among those present were the Native Commissioner of Imbumbulu and his staff and about a hundred European visitors from Maritzburg, Durban and various coastal districts, and very many Bantu from outside the School.

The cast of this cantata, comprised of Ruth (Miriam Mokoka, Soprano), Naomi (Gladys Cele, Contralto), Orpah (Laura Lebona, Soprano), Boaz (Enoch Chieza, Baritone), reapers, handmaidens, beggars, travellers, elders and children (Adams School of Music Choir A).

The plot of this cantata is drawn from the Biblical story of Ruth the Moabite, whose attachment to her mother in-law, Naomi, has raised her story to be accepted as the most beautiful love-story in the Bible and some passages in it have been described by Goethe as, "the loveliest little idyll that tradition has transmitted to us"; the cantata two acts with six scenes.

The first Act is one of dire ow during a time of famine and ... "A grievous famine" delicately sounded strains of suffer ing and misery, whilst Naomi's recitation of "Now go your ways my daughters", though lending to be less pronounced at times, portrayed almost living pictures of the times and people referred to. An ingenious device was the echo sounded from behind the stage, by the Choir.

The not-too-rapid movements in this act, coupled with "poverty portraying" costumes added to its gravity. The singing, particularly that of the Trio "Farewell", by Ruth, Naomi and Orpah was well appreciated.

The second Act, after the chorus "Weep no more" in the previous Act, presented an atmosphere wherein joy was the characteristic feature and Ruth's "Let me go unto the field" deserves good mention. A lively piece was the chorus "See the Golden Rays of Morning".

Boaz exhibited appreciable dramatic ability in his perfomance and a little naturalness would have been most pleasing; his baritone rendering of "Go not here" and "I know the goodly deeds that thou hast done" and his clear articulation were highly commendable.

Pleasant calmness was produced by effective lighting of the stage, and also when pale blue lights were used in the Night Scene.

It was the latter part of the cantata that proved gayest and most picturesque, more so when the bridal party strutted across the stage hailed by the brightly - costumed maidens. The chorus "Hark, hark, the cymbals clash" was a piece beautifully rendered. The slow dance where maidens only took part, smacked of Oriental stateliness whilst the lavish display of bright colours delineated a picture of gaiety, which contrasted remarkably with the sad opening scenes of the first Act.

The closing chorus, "Rejoice, rejoice", was particularly spirited and most impressive.

Lending colour and life to the performance through-out was Mrs Marie Dube's refined accompaniment on the piano.

It may be interesting to learn that the bright display of costumes was possible through the local house-wives allowing use to be made of their curtains etc.! The acting on the part of performers [all of whom, with the exception of the pianist, were students] was surprisingly good and the thoroughness with which every scene was staged could have been possible under sound oganisation and after a good expenditure of energy and Mrs. Marie Dube is to be highly congratulated after such a successful show!

Such entertainments are still rare among us and their staging is a development quite novel and worthy of all encouragement.

Plea For Tolerance

European Mail

The Natal Mercury

THE Government Gazette of the 6th instant contained a Draft Proclamation which may bring about a serious misunderstanding among the Native African population as to the intentions of the Government. We refer to the one outlining the procedure in the attempt to reduce the number of stock in Reserves and Locations under the control of the Government. While the officials of the Native Affairs Department are, no doubt, actuated by good motives, it cannot be wondered at that they may be misconstrued to be another attempt at crushing the Native Africans in their economic competence. So far no general efforts have been made to acquaint the Chiefs and their people on the contemplated departure. We think this very necessary that all avenues of information and publicity which are possible should be adopted to give the Africans of all districts due warning. Even in the case of those in urban areas this information should be duly advertised and broadcast.

It seems to us that this is a matter for education than hasty legislation. These people look upon their cattle as their bank and mainstay just as the white man looks upon his banking account and commercial investments and assurances. We do not doubt that if they were gradually introduced to the necessity of concentrating their attention on smaller lots to produce the maximum of results they would naturally respond to the new conditions. The ground for this legislation must be first prepared by local lectures and demonstrations by the officers and inspectors of the Agricultural Department. This will gradually disabuse them of the idea that too many cattle for their allotments are not dangerous, to their land. Some who cannot understand this have not had personal observation of the ill-effects of erosion in other parts of the country.

Such pictures and information should be provided for them so that there is left no doubt in their minds as to the good intentions of the Administration.

There are also objections expressed by some that it is expensive to keep European cattle and also that the milk produced by this high class stock is too watery and not so creamy as that from Native cows. Of course these are contentions which could be explained away as there are the Jerseys which yield more cream than four Zulu cows.

We have been disappointed at the result of the introduction of demonstrators in rural districts. It is these young men who should impress upon the people the desirability of keeping as few stock as possible and making the small plots of land yield more than they did before they came. The evils of erosion could be effectually demonstrated so that the rural dwellers may not be alarmed by change in stock rearing as suggested by the Administration.

We would once more plead with the authorities to take this step of culling stock after the most careful explanations and instructions, with concrete demonstrations. Our people should not be left to go away with the idea that this is imposed upon them for other reason but that they are native Africans their word counts for nothing in this country.

Native Representation

And Amalgamation of the Rhodesias

FROM the long and detailed reports received on the evidence given in public in Southern Rhodesia before the Royal Commission, nothing is more striking than the emphatic testimony of educated Native witnesses and of European missionaries that Native interests could not be satisfactorily represented in the existing Parliament or in the proposed Upper Chamber except by Europeans. The Rev. Herbert Carter, Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia, thought it would be a long time before Natives could be represented by Natives, but he advocated Native representation in the existing Parliament by, say, four Europeans, who might be selected from among public men, retired officials and missionaries. Educated Native witnesses gave able evidence; some declared that they would have no objection to Rhodesian amalgamation if Natives were reasonably represented, but others preferred the idea of union with South Africa primarily because they believed that amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia would increase the flow of Northern Natives into the Colony.

SOCIAL STUDIES CLUB.

BUTTERWORTH.

CHIEFS AS COUNCILLORS.

AT a meeting of this Club held in April last, there was a debate on the subject:— "That it is not right that chiefs should represent their people in the Bhunga and Natives Representative Council." The following is a summary of the arguments raised:—

IN FAVOUR

(1) Chiefs have an unfair advantage in that ratepayers, who are generally ignorant of the true value of a vote, cast it for the chief with the hope of getting land and other favours from him.

(2) Chiefs are members of the Bhunga by heredity and not because they are capable.

(3) Chiefs are servants of the Government, and they cannot be expected to champion the interests of the people when they clash with those of the government.

(4) According to Native Law and Administration chiefs are lawgivers as well as Executive Officers. This is giving too much power to one man and against the principles of democracy.

(5) It detracts from the dignity of our chiefs to rub shoulders with common administrators.

(6) According to Bantu custom chiefs cannot be chiefs and councillors at the same time.

(7) Competition with their subjects during elections tends to make chiefs suspicious of worthwhile innovations as encroachments upon their authority, which they use to suppress them.

AGAINST

(1) The Bhunga is not a legislative but an administrative institution, whose chief duty is to determine how much money is to be spent on each public service. It is a collection of local administrators, helped by so called representatives of the people whose chief duty is to bear the brunt of popular displeasure on behalf of the government, constituted to advise the Minister of Native Affairs.

(2) Chiefs are purely administrators, and it is part of their duty as such to attend the Bhunga.

(3) While the chiefs have lost their legislative powers they still retain a great deal of influence. Hence if you educate them you educate the people. The Bhunga is an ideal chiefs' Educational Institution.

(4) Some of the greatest critics of the Government have been chiefs.

The motion was carried by a small majority.

The club will meet as usual on the 4th June, there will be a debate on the subject: "That the Education Department is right in discouraging teachers from active participation in Bhunga and Natives Representative Council elections."

The club is arranging a grand reception for Mr. Charles T. Bikitsha who is returning from England on holiday. This function which will be held at Teko School of Agriculture on Saturday night June 25th will synchronise with that in honour of Mr. D. S. Maqanda who has recently graduated as Bachelor of Science of the University of South Africa. All interested are invited to attend. All graduates will be expected to bring their academic dress with them.

Wycliffe M. Tsotsi,
(Secretary B.S.S.C.)

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

TEACHERS' SALARIES AND FREE MILK FOR NATIVE CHILDREN.

At question time in the Senate last Tuesday afternoon, replying to Senator Brookes,

THE MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS (Mr. Grobler) said an additional £141,000 would be required to pay Native teachers in the four Provinces during the forthcoming financial year on the higher salary scales recommended by the Native Affairs Commission. He regretted that it was impossible to make provision from any source to meet the whole or part of the cost of these increments.

Replying to Senator Welsh,

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Colonel Reitz) said that the Government was considering the question of supplying free milk to Native schoolchildren in urban and rural areas. The milk scheme had been in operation for a few years only and many difficulties were still being experienced in its practical application. In the circumstances it had so far been found impossible to extend it to Native children.

Tuberculosis Among Natives

Evidence Before Committee

GIVING evidence before the Departmental Committee inquiring into the question of relief for indigent Natives suffering from tuberculosis, Dr. Meaker, District Surgeon, considered that the tuberculosis incidence rate in the Kingwilliamstown magistracy was eight to nine per 1,000.

There was no provision for hospital accommodation for Native tuberculotics who returned to rural areas and disseminated the disease. The cost of hospitalisation was beyond the means of local authorities.

A delegation of Natives urged the supply of free milk to all Native school children, facilities for creating an ample supply of foodstuffs for Natives, a pension for indigent Native tuberculotics on the same lines as granted to Coloureds, teaching of hygiene in elementary Native schools, the creation of a medical faculty in South Africa to train Native doctors, and the payment of higher wages to Natives in employment.

The White Man's Burden.

THE question asked by the first murderer when faced with the consequences of his crime, "Am I my brother's keeper?" when one views it according to current history would seem to be quite common even at the present age. We have it on record that the brother had been killed in a fit of jealousy because the brother had something good which his brother did not have and that was the favour of the deity and acceptance of his sacrifice. This, of course has not been the only cause of the millions of murders that have been committed on this earth and the manner of inflicting it has not been that adopted by Cain, that is, with a stick. As civilization has brought about progress in all walks of life the methods of doing down one's fellow have been manifold and various. God's unexpressed answer to Cain's guilty question was that he was his brother's keeper as all who are alive and have means are under obligation to give protection to their fellows in whatever state of life. The rulers are especially their brothers' keepers even if they belong to another race. We are sure the attitude of Jews in the time of Christ towards those who were not Jews was contrary to divine direction. Even in the Old Testament the many accounts of seemingly authorised massacres by the children of Israel could not have been ordered by God as we know Him today.

We think the white man in this country is his black brother's keeper though the name brother as applied to the relation between a white and a black man has a lowering effect on the white.

The fact that now the whole of this subcontinent is under the undisputed sway of the white man was never meant and vouchsafed by Providence for the mere enrichment and glorification of the European race. We maintain it was a mission from God for the European race to educate and enlighten this country in the quickest time possible so that the knowlegde of God may as soon as possible prevail and fill this country. Some politicians may smile at this view as puerile, but many seemingly puerile expressions have afterwards proved their importance and if totally ignored brought disaster to those who fail to obey their Maker's direction and who bury their talents and neglect to use it for the Giver.

South Africa is noted for its illiberal views as concerning its duties towards its black inhabitants. The pass laws and several measures which have been enacted in recent years have been undoubtedly the shirking of their manifest duty by the ruling classes and now to crown it all, the segregation legislation has no parallel in the communities of the world. The idea of relegating a whole race of people to perpetual inferiority and acknowledging no virtue from any members of that despised race would be hard to be believe if not actually witnessed on the spot.

The wages paid to Africans in this country are too low for their needs and they are heavily taxed through the goods specially imported for them. They may not be paid above a certain starvation rate and now it has been enacted that, poorly paid as they are shall be sent away from the urban areas not because they will not work but because they are Native Africans and cannot be tolerated as well-to-do and prosperous citizens.

While we thankfully note the increasing number of European friends who would see the conditions of Natives improved we complain that their number is too small to be of good effect and as we write there is evidence that our plight is once more to be used for catching votes. Any assistance to Native Africans on a large scale is viewed with critical eyes as that their progress may be stopped or delayed. We look upon all classes of white people as members of the ruling race as in duty bound to shoulder their burden as keepers of their black brothers.

Native Teachers' Salaries

DR. E. H. BROOKES'S QUESTION.

REPLYING to a question in the Senate, the Minister of Native Affairs stated that an additional amount of £141,400 would be required to pay Native teachers in the four Provinces in the forthcoming financial year at the salaries based upon the incremental scales recommended by the Native Affairs Commission but suspended for some years past.



Senator Dr. E. H. Brookes.

Senator Brookes asked whether, in view of the grave and continued dissatisfaction among Native Teachers regarding the withholding of increments, means could be found to meet the whole or part of the cost previously referred to either from the Native Development Fund or by a

special vote.

The Minister regretted that it was impossible to make any such provision available from any source.

Colonel Reitz, Minister of Agriculturo and Forestry, was asked by Senator Welsh whether, in view of the widespread malnutrion among the Native people especially among children, it was the intention of the Government to give effect to the resolution of the Native Representative Council asking that free milk be supplied to Native school children in urban and rural areas and if not, whether the Minister would state the grounds for discriminating against Native children, in view of the fact that free milk may be supplied to Europeans, Coloureds and Indians.

The Minister stated that the scheme had only been in operation for a few years and many difficulties were still being experienced over its practical application. It had not yet been found possible to extend it in the desired direction, but the matter was receiving the attention of the Government.

Domestic Brewing of Kaffir-Beer.

Native Laws Amendment Act brings about a change to former conditions.

At an ordinary meeting of the Native Advisory Board held on the 4thof Februray, the Chairman mr J. R. Cooper) stated that the matter under consideration was one of importance. The provision was made under the Native Laws Amendment Act for the brewing of Kaffir-beer by way of (1) Municipal Breweries, (2) Domestic Brewing under permit and here he emphasised the point that the regulations were the Ministers and not the local authorities. The local authority merely decides which system is to be adopted.

Domestic brewing was obtained in this location but the Administration Act repealed the provision under the new Act. They were concerned mainly with the terms of the Government Notice which provides that every person who wished to brew kaffir beer for home consumption must apply to a prescribed officer to do so. Such officer might grant a permit for not less than 7 days and not more than thirty days, permitting the brewing of no less than two gallons and not more than ten gallons over a period of seven days. This then meant that the system home brewing might continue under regulation by permit. It must be plainly understood that if the permit was granted for ten gallons or four gallons as the case may be brewers were not entitled to be in possession of ten gallons or four gallons per day but over the whole period of seven days and nothing more than this could be brewed during the period That was to say if the Council adopted the system of domestic brewing under permit that was one section of the regulations.

Provision, however, had been made that the domestic brewing as at present might continue without a permit i. e. a person might brew but must not at the any time be in possession or manufacture more than four gallons.

He requested Sergeant Geel to be present at the meeting so that whichever practice was adopted there could be no misunderstanding so far as the administration of the regulations was concerned. It should be realised, however, that in matters of law the police and even the Magistrates have very little description and personal feelings cannot be allowed to over-ride the law. After discussion domestic brewing by permit was recommended. The following members took part in the discussion:— Headman T. M. Mapikela, Blockman J. B. Sesing, A. Thubisi, Alfred Colbert, J. Seleke, J. Melk and Thate. The Chairman stated he felt sure that the Town Council will thoroughly consider all points raised.

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

WORLD VIEW OF COCOA

GOLD COAST BIGGEST EXPORTER.

BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT,

The continued hold-up of supplies of cocoa from the Gold Coast has focussed attention of the commercial and food manufacturing world upon this product. The events of 1937, have aroused anxiety in many quarters, and their annual cocoa review for 1937, the well known manufacturing house of Amsterdam, De Weal and Van Overseas, and draw conclusions from the set back in the cocoa trade. There has been a world decline in trade activity during the past few months, and quite naturally those most concerned are wondering whether it is a new depression which is approaching or whether the setback is temporary only had a consequence of the exaggerated advance experienced during the early part in 1937. This leading Amsterdam house states that Dutch manufacturers had a very difficult year on account of the uncertainty of the raw material price. Four Factories were declared bankrupt.

Trade in hands of the large Financial groups.—They add that the trade is becoming concentrated in the hands of a few large financial groups. Their report gives a brief outline of the outstanding events of last year.

"January opened quite firm with a good demand from the trade, whilst dealers were only reluctant sellers. The market eased off somewhat during the second half of the month under the influence of profit taking, but the month closed again with a firmer tendency.

"February opened rather uncertain with, on the whole, a tendency towards lower prices. In the middle of February the market was settling down somewhat, but in the second half quotations fluctuated considerably. Heavy purchases by one of the leading concerns in America on the terminal market caused a firm tendency at the close of the month.

"March opened quiet, with a firm undertone. Actuals are more or less guided by quotations on the terminal market in New York and on the 6th an advance of roughly 1/6d above the quotation of March last was registered. The tendency then remained dull, whilst in the middle of the month, once more in consequence of better terminal quotations, prices showed an inclination to move upwards. This advance, however, was only shortlived and the market soon eased off again, so that we closed that month with a very quiet tone, with somewhat weaker quotations.

"The market in April was entirely under the influence of the runnal markets and a decidedly weak tendency was setting in. Gold Coast cables as to the running crop, were more confusing than ever, but on the whole indicated a larger crop. Strikes and the official anti-bee attitude in U.S.A. favoured bears. In Holland the market was especially upset as one of the butter pressers was suspending paying. The market was under the influence of liquidations, but towards the end of the month, purchases by consumption brought some improvement.

"May brought renewed liquidations, both in New York as well as in London and fluctuations of 1s. a day were no exception. The large shipments of the Gold Coast—much above the estimates—helped to create further confusion and up to Whitsuntide holidays liquidations were carried out, causing at some moments a rather panical atmosphere, After the holidays a better tendency was prevailing, but the market closed quiet.

"June continued quiet, with a small but regular turnover, and for the first time the support of the largest American manufacturer was more evident. On the whole the tendency during the month continued quiet, whilst closing rather dull.

In July larger crop estimates and smaller consumption prospects were ruling the market and the tendency remained apathetic. The second half however brought a gradual improvement and quotations showed an advance of about 3s. the month closing at about highest level.

During August the big fight between two American interests was drawing the attention of everybody in the trade and with a firm undertone a regular turnover at improving prices was reported at the beginning of the month. The market then became disappointing: and the under tone remained on the quiet side. Quotations were showing an inclination to fall and turnover was small.

September opened in a holiday mood; gradually both manufacturers, as well as the trade, showed interest, but towards the middle of September the weaker tendency once predominated. First reports about the formation of the shippers pool were circulated on the market. On the 22nd the large American manufacturer, who had continually been supporting the market, suddenly withdrew his limits, causing a drastic and panical decline and the market closed at the end of the month about 7/- lower.

"In the first days of October it looked as if the market would quieten down, but soon after further liquidations on all commodity markets in America, cocoa also showed heavy reactions and quotations declined about 2/-. First report about a 'hold-up' campaign of the farmers on the Gold Coast met with scant attention. Markets were weak during the remaining part of the month and only towords the close was some interest shown for the arrivals of the new crop Gold Coast cocoa.

"During November further meetings were held by the Gold Coast farmers and not only the 'hold-up' was continued, but a boycott of imported goods was proclaimed. In the meantime, under the influence of the collapse of Brazilian coffee, the tendency remained easy. The principal offers, however, were for later shipment, whereas near positions and afloat were firmly held and commanded good presures. On the 23rd the lowest price for cocoa, viz., 24/- was registered but the next day questions were 1/6 higher. Under the influence of the hold-up the difference between quotations of larger Cameroon and Gold Coast cocoa was widening considerably.

"December. The beginning of the month showed a recovery and prices for Accra cocoa were 2/- to 2/6 higher. Reports from the Gold Coast regarding the hold-up continued rather alarming and a proposal of the Governor for a kind of armistice remained without result. Under the influence of the easier stock exchange conditions the market broke down—and at the time of writing these lines—we are again going through very dull periods with quotations showing a downward tendency and we close this review at practically the lowest price."

Comparative Review of World Production and Consumption.—De Weal estimate that world production that is, actual exports or receipts at shipping ports, during 1937, amounted to 660,000 tons made up as follows:—

PRODUCTION.

	1937	1936	1935
	Tons of 2,404 lb.		
Gold Coast	238,000	302,000	261,000
Eshia	105,000	117,000	111,000
Nigeria	192,000	81,000	88,000
Ivory Coast	30,000	50,000	43,000
Cameroon	28,000	23,000	24,000
Trinidad	13 000	13,000	20,000
Sanchez	20,000	18,000	28,000
Venezuela	13,000	15,000	18.000
Guayaquil	20,000	17,000	19,000
Thome	10,000	11,000	11,000
Other Countries	50,000	37,000	48,000
	650,000	704,000	666,000

World consumption (represented for the most part by imports less exports: as few countries publish actual statistics of consumption) is placed by these authorities 694,000 tons made up as follows:

CONSUMPTION.

	1937	1936	1935
	Tons of 2,204 lbs.		
America	270,000	271,000	267,000
Germany	70,000	76,000	76,000
England	96,000	102 000	82,000
Holland	32,000	67,000	62,000
France	49,000	47,004	43,000
Switzerland	7,000	8,000	8,000
Other Countries	110,000	119,000	116,000
	654,000	690,000	654,000

Cipriani denounces Trinidad Report Statement to the Press.—Captain Cipriani, President of the Trinidad Labour Party, has issued a statement to the British Press, expressing the Party's view of the findings of the Commission's report.

"While the Commissons creature of the Ex-Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, is, in our opinion, justified, we regard the report generally as disappointing," commences Cipriani.

"The Speeches of Mr. H. Nankivell (Acting Colonial Secretary), who was also censured in the report, did, on the contrary, reflect the true state of affairs.

Capital Hostile.—"Mr. Nankivell, in our view, is a sound, capable and useful officer, and the party would recommend his retention in the Labour Department which the commission proposes should be set up.

"The Capitalists here are openly hostile to the establishment of a labour Department as it would clash with the desire to keep the worker's apparent approval of the Police action during the strikes in shooting. A reorganisation of the local force is unnecessary and unwarranted.

The Commission's condemnation of the requisition and presence of regular troops is appreciated, but the absence of any recommendation for an enlargement of the constitutional privileges is deeply deplored.

"Under Crown Colony rule capital has special privilege."

GOVERNORS FROM AFRICAN COLONIES UNSUITABLE.—The success of the trade union laws will depend upon responsible leadership. with amendments including peaceful picketing and immunity from action for torts.

We are hopeful that the new Governor (Sir Hubert Winthrop Young) will carry the health laws into effect.

But it is left here that Governors and high officials from African colonies (Sir Hubert Young has been Governor of Northern

Rhodesia) are unsuitable for Trinidad."

By a strange coincidence of circumstances, Sir Hubert Young, K.C.M.G. D.S.O. the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, who has recently been appointed to the Governorship of Trinidad and Tobago following the report of the Trinidad Commission, left Rhodesia at the same time as a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into conditions in Rhodesia. Stranger still, Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, who, it will be remembered, was on the Trinidad Commission, has been appointed to the present Commission for Rhodesia. Other members of this Commission include Viscount Bledisloe (Chairman) Mr. I L. Orr Ewing, Conservative M.P. for Weston-super-Mare; Mr. W.H. Mainwearing, Socialist M.P. for East Rhondda Mr. Ernest Evans, Liberal M.P. for the University of Wales, Mr. P. Asbley Cooper, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company a director of the Bank of England, and a director of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd. Mr. G. F. Seel, of the Colonial Office, is secretary to the Commission.

The Commission has been appointed to inquire into what form of closer co-operation or association between Sourthern Rhodesia Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is desirable and feasible. This is the outcome of the struggle for native labour in the Rhodesias and South Africa, and the desire of the former territories to secure a monopoly supply.

Governor's Farewell Speech.—The Governor designate of Trinidad and Tobago has the reputation of being a strong and firm man, and certainly his career, about which we have reported recently, does not reveal any tendency towards sentimentality in his colonial administration of African blacks. From the point of view of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, he is, however, a very meet choice, since the Minister for Colonies considered Sir Murchison Fletcher vacillatory in his methods and too weak for the situation which had arisen. It will be recalled that in his speech on the Colonial Estimates last Monday Mr. Ormsby-Gore remarked that not speeches but action was required in Trinidad. Seemingly the present Governor will provide it.

Before he left Rhodesia, Sir Hubert Young spoke at a farewell luncheon at Lusaka. He expressed his faith in the future of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which, he said had always been to him a potential unity rather than a trinity. He had worked since his arrival to impress this on authorities at home. He had instituted the Governor's Conference, and it was to some extent due to this that it had been decided to send out a Royal Commission. He hoped its report would strengthen the ties already binding the countries. He emphasised the magnificent mineral and agricultural possibilities and pointed out that the territories shared a common outlet to the sea and the Rhodesias a common railway system. Those having a permanent stay in Northern Rhodesia should take an increasing share in its development. "We officials come and go," he concluded, "and although we do our best, we are not the people who really matter." A portentous conclusion. Perhaps it is not impertinent to ask, Who are?

"In defence of Journalism." "Hands off the Press" demands British Editor.—At the present time, when dictators in Europe and Colonial Governments seem united in their determination to muzzle the Press and freedom of speech, the most precious privileges of democracy, the speech of Mr. W. P. Crozier, editor of the "Manchester Guardian" before the Press Society of the University of Manchester Convocation, has a particular significance. Speaking in defence of journalism, he said: "In my opinion, if you want to find lucid, direct English, well expressed, without any of the heavy, awkward, cumbrous words that infect so much of book-writing, especially of the learned kind, you will find it in the popular newspapers of the present time, for the reason that they set out to express themselves simply and precisely, for the benefit of the common people."

Mr. Crozier said he had had the habit for a good many years of making notes of the things he had discovered in his reading either for journalism or against it. He presented the case to go to the jury" in the form of quotations from many writers and speakers from Swift onwards, balanced up only one or two compliments, notably from Lord Baldwin, and the Lord Chief Justice, since so little that was good was said about journalism, most journalists were grateful to Lord Hewert for his reference, and Mr. Crozier said that in saying this he was repaying a debt which they owed to a great public servant who in all his utterances, whether as a politician, a lawyer, a speaker, or a writer, clearly showed how deeply he had been affected by the greatest literature.

Unjust Judgment. Acknowledging that no doubt some charges could be brought against certain kinds of journalism and not against other kinds, Mr. Crozier said; "That is not what I am discussing this evening, though if I were at a meeting of journalists we might discuss it very frankly. I take journalism broadly as a whole, and put its case against literature in certain respects. I notice that when people talk about literature or art or sculpture they tend to talk about them at their best. When they talk about journalism they tend to take the worst. It is unjust that journalism should be judged by its temperament and literature by its fine mansions and noble monuments"

Dealing with the impression that jounalism was hurried and consequently often careless, Mr. Crozier illustrated his care in speaking of the great amount of care and organisation with which every newspaper must prepare obituaries of public men. In other matters, writing in haste was often unavoidable but it is "entirely untrue to say that any ordinary book is written with more care—if I were to say 'with as much care' you might suspect me of prejudice than journalism writing"

Mr Crozier reminded the meeting of the newspaper writer's far greater liability to criticise. He quoted here argument of Addison's that an "author" was expected to be dull sometimes, whereas the journalist must be interesting all the time, and that "were all books reduced to their quintesence many a bulky author would make his appearance in a penny paper, there could scarce be such a thing in nature as a folio; the works of the age would be contained on a few shelves. not to mention millions that would be utterly annihilated.

The journalist tried to keep the English language pure and free from foreign words and phrases, slang, colloquialisms, and those rich and vigorous American words. He had personally no objection to these when they had established their position, but he was told by a friend in the United States that the only word that had really rooted itself in the American language in recent years was "racket"—perhaps an interesting light on the social conditions of the country."

Journalism most powerful Force. Mr. Crozier spoke briefly in conclusion of the interpreting events in news writing and the danger of accounts coloured by the views of the writers. "One can only try to search out the facts and speak the truth according to his conscience, at the same time recognising that other people are trying sincerely to find the facts for themselves and may reach a different conclusion." In the matter of opinion, he said Journalism was the most powerful force potentially and perhaps actually, in making things different from what they are. The politician was "bound to the wheel;" the preacher exhorted to righteousness, but could not be continually commenting on the day's news; the power of the wireless seemed to him to be badly diminished in this country by the inability to take sides strongly, which meant to persuade.

Polland's Eyes on Liberia.—I understand that the attitude of Poland tends to complicate French diplomacy on the grounds that while France is trying to draw Poland away from German influence, the Poles are themselves demanding a share in the colonial spoils. They intend to use tactics as those adopted by Mussolini when Laval, in order to win Italy's support, had to sacrifice Abyssinia. The Poles have informed M. Delbos that with a population of 33,000,000, it was intolerable for Poland to do without colonies while small powers like Holland and Belgium controlled vast Empires, and that since Liberia is the only country in Africa not yet annexed by some European Power, France should promise to put no obstacles in the way of the Polish Goverment annexing Liberia. It is understood that M. Delbos has promised to discuss the matter with British statesmen, who would no doubt agree as long as America, who has the greatest interest in the country, does not protest.

European Dictators to Study African Dressing Methods Require More Prolific Womanhood.—There has been rife this week a rumour which so far has not been confirmed that the European dictators Hitler and Mussolini are comtemplating the appointment of Eugenic Commission of inquiry for the purpose of studying the Nyassaland technique of child breeding.

This has allowed upon the report of the production of no less than seven children in one year by a woman of the Atonga tribe. The woman of this tribe from the western shores of Lake Nyassa are known to be extremely prolific, but the present case is an outstanding achievement even among them. This lady showed her public spirit by first producing triplets in January, 1937 but in the following December this small brood was succeeded by quadrupplets born at a Municipal Location Clinic. Three of them have survived.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Provision for Africans Health.

Natal Witness
Natal Mercury
Natal Daily News
The Natal Sun
1-8-38

In recent years and by means of statistics it has been revealed that health conditions among Native Africans are not what they ought to be in order to ensure that this most numerous of the inhabitants of this part of the world should continue to increase its numbers. By the above means it has been found that health provision for them is not as good as that for the other classes of the population. In these few remarks on this important subject we do not propose to be in the groove, that is, to unduly complain but to acknowledge the honest attempts nowadays being made by the Administration for the good health of our people. We heartily appreciate the several speeches made and the sound advice frequently given by some high officers in warning and pledging their help to reduce the incidence of disease among the Native Africans. In these efforts we highly appreciate the warnings as well as the advice given by Sir Edward Thornton and by many workers in the cause under him.

But it must be admitted that a great deal has still to be done by the Administration before the health conditions among our people are on a satisfactory basis. It is positively alarming to learn that the percentage among Africans is very high among those who have in their blood the acquired diseases contracted in the towns. This is the result of ignorance and lack of warning no less than shear moral weakness. The warning should be given as much publicity as the subject requires, owing to its importance as a threat to the existence of the race. The African press should be used as much as possible as is done for the European population in the European press.

While the living conditions in certain urban areas is satisfactory there are instances where drastic reforms are called for. This is in respect to the quarters provided for African labourers where they are no better than those for animals. The sleeping accommodation is mostly inadequate and unhealthy. The food is also most unsatisfactory as in some farms the African labourers must expect only one form of food, that is, mealie-pap for three times a day! What can we expect but ill-health of workmen who are obliged to live on one form of food? One aspect which is mostly ignored is the way this mealie-pap has been prepared for African labourers which is so ground that very little nourishment is left so that the stamina of the consumers is seriously affected. We hope reform will so be brought about that even if they have mealie-pap two times a day, that the noon meal be something different and not mealie-meal which has been ground too fine for supplying strength to the labourers.

It is now felt that a considerable improvement in health conditions would result if the number of district nurses should be increased so that all districts with large populations should at least be provided with a Nurse per thousand inhabitants. When medical aids are obtainable these should also be stationed at all strategical points for purposes of health.

Education and Health.

(By S. K. Mkize.)

Natal Witness
Natal Mercury
Natal Daily News
The Natal Sun
1-8-38

The proverb, "A sound mind in a sound body" represents to some degree the conception of the relation that physical well—being sustains to mental vigour.

To day life has become so changed that the great tendency is to make the physical, mental and moral health to the acquisition of wealth, and social and politic position. As a consequence the preservation of health has become a secondary consideration.

The writer is of opinion that the study of physiology should be made the basic principle in all educational effort; and that each individual should regard his health as sacred as his character.

Health is the most valuable temporal blessing that any human being can possess, and a knowledge sufficient to understand the organism that is so "wonderfully and fearfully made" and to maintain it in health, is far more important than a knowledge of all the arts.

The writer believes that when health comes to be regarded in this light, the study of physiology will be more fascinating. Every mother and father should be sufficiently informed in reference to the normal body and its functions and should possess sufficient knowledge of common diseases and their treatments to be able to care for members of the family under ordinary conditions.

There is one ground on which claims of life and claims of business are identical, and that is health. Life without health is dust and ashes; health increases business efficiency in every grade and in every vocation.

For the above—mentioned reasons the teaching of physiology should occupy an important place in the education of every boy and girl, and every young woman and man.

There are certain principles in general that every young woman and man should early adopt as governing rules in their life, "and these made practical in daily life will add much to her influence in the world".

Unto the pure all things are pure" Purity of life and thought rests as a royal diadem upon any individual. It is a great asset more precious than rubies.

All African Convention Bloemfontein.

(Dec. 13—15, 1937.)

DISCUSSIONS.

(By Martin L. Khumalo.)

(Continued from last week.)

Another important discussion was the criticisms of the African Educational System. The curriculum was not the very best that could be advocated for African schools, neither were the conditions of service based on a satisfactory footing. The substitution of African teachers for European teachers in Native schools was greatly deplored.

Mr. H Selby Msimang talked very well on organisation and relation of the All African Convention with other bodies. I shall expand a bit on this subject when dealing with my last report on this series.

Miss Soga and Mrs. Mahabane talked on the expansion and the service of the National Council for African women. The work done by our sisters in this branch of work is highly commendable. New branches opened in various parts of the country show much enthusiasm in organisational ability.

Natal Witness
Natal Mercury
Natal Daily News
The Natal Sun

RESOLUTIONS:

Farm Labour: "That the question of farm labour organisation should be taken in hand by members of Parliament and of the Representative Council and that they should wait until the present Farm Labour Commission had made its report; and thereafter that a special session of the Convention should be convened to consider the matter carefully. 1-8-38

Old Age Pension: That this Convention recommends that all African organisations and sympathetic bodies take in hand energetic propaganda and request its representatives both in Parliament and on the Native Representative Council, to bring the matter before the Government. Durban, Natal

Industrial Labour: That this Convention is convinced, in spite of many disadvantages, that the advantages of the principle of equal pay for equal work are in the long run greater than the disadvantages, and therefore urges that every effort should be made to bring about the realisation of this principle in every sphere of labour as a guarantee against colour discrimination.

African Education: That the All African Convention has learned with great concern and alarm that the present system of Administration of African education in the Free State is responsible for the disaffection among the Bantu in the Province.

This situation has been aggravated by the recent employment of European teachers in the Bantu High School, Bloemfontein and the dismissal of African teachers in the same school. The Convention, therefore, strongly urges that a commisssion of inquiry be appointed to investigate the Administration of Bantu Education in the Province in general and the causes of disaffection in Bloemfontein in particular.

NATIVE LAWS AMENDMENT ACT: That this Convention protests against the principle underlying the Native Laws Amendment Act in that among other things, it seeks to perpetuate the antiquated idea of regarding urban locations as labour reservoirs and not permanent homes of Africans with the result that freehold rights are withheld from the residents in spite of a number of trading interests already established in these locations. Moreover, the Act places in the hands of the local authorities a most dangerous weapon which might be unscrupulously used against any African who for his business ability may be declared redundant on the representations of small dealers who might be affected by his competition."

The Convention expressed itself strongly opposed to the principle of Municipal Councils manufacturing, selling and supplying Kaffir beer as embodied in the Native Urban Areas Act. It recorded the fact that African people asked for home brewing and urged that it might be given another trial.

Convention Presidential Address.

In our issue of the 18th ultimo we craved no apology for reproducing in these columns the presidential address delivered by Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu at the All African Convention gathering. For purposes of educating the black masses, and infusing a race consciousness (which other races cannot undertake for them) at this critical time, when the future of the world hangs precariously in the balance, it is essential that an appeal on lines of this presidential address should be assiduously carried into the homes of all native Africans. We publish hereunder the balance of the address.

TODAY the Union has within her borders over 6,000,000 Natives for whom no adequate material provision has yet been made. Is it wise, at this stage, to add hundreds of thousands more to that number? Is this urge to annex the Protectorates prompted by a concern for the welfare of their inhabitants or by a desire to replace wastage of man-power? We have had 27 years of Union rule, and the percentage of unfit Natives resident within our boundaries has so greatly increased that it is estimated over 50 per cent of the Natives recruited for work on the mines are rejected as being medically unfit. Surely the solution to this problem is not the introduction of further supplies of labour to be similarly exploited, but rather the care and development of the resources which are already at our disposal. In certain quarters in the Union, it has been strongly urged that space should be found in the Protectorates for the Union's surplus Natives. It is natural, therefore, that the Protectorates should feel that the Union is more interested in the acquisition of their land than in the economic condition of their inhabitants. What legal guarantee have they for their security? Only this year (1937) the Appellate Division decided that the courts could not question the validity of an Act of Parliament.

The position in the Transkei does not produce in any Protectorate the desire to become an integral part of the Union. For should the Protectorates be transferred, what reason have the Natives to suppose that they would receive better treatment than those living in the Transkei, should the Union continue to pursue her present policy?

"The main features of our present policy are separation, repression, and distinction on the grounds of colour." In the words of Professor Leo Fouche (Professor of History at Witwatersrand University) which were published on December 12, 1936. "We have decided to coop up the Natives in reserves, which are wholly inadequate for their purpose. We claim the colour-bar as the corner stone of our relations with them. But our entire economic structure is based on 'cheap' Native labour. So, while we push the Natives into their reserves with one hand, with the other we drag them forth again, and by the hundred thousand, to our industrial areas. There we teach them a thousand new things, new wants, new inspirations. We inoculate them with the virus of 'progress' and then return them to their kraals, as restless, dissatisfied apostles of change. Thus we provoke a terrible new challenge for ourselves. Instead of honestly facing the problem in its new aspect, we play the ostrich. Our children will suffer for our lack of courage."

We have a noble object set before us, for we demand equality of treatment, equality of justice, equality of recognition as human beings made by God of one blood for to dwell on the face of the earth, capable of developing upward to the best of what other nations on the globe have achieved. We cannot compass this destiny without starting at the bottom with stable local organisations which need true leadership and sacrifice of money, effort and time.

INVENTIONS OF 1937.

MANY FOREIGN INVENTORS.

It is estimated that, during 1937, the total number of applications for British Patents will show an increase over the previous year, when the total amounted to 35,900.

Messrs. Hughes & Young, the Patent Agents, of 9, Warwick Court, High Holborn, London, W.C.1., state that a considerable number of these applications were filed by foreigners, who, doubtless, find conditions in Great Britain favourable to inventors.

The principal inventions for which patents have been taken out are for electrical appliances.

A striking feature is the quantity of useful inventions by young persons acting on their own initiative.

Munition work activity has been responsible for a large number of inventions in the way of precision tools, non-inflammable, splinterless screens for aircraft, and the discovery of entirely new principles in the control and speed of aeroplanes. The prevention of ice-formation on aircraft wings has also been achieved.

In the cinematograph industry ultra-violet rays in sound production have been used in "talkies" and a new studio lamp has been devised, which, it is claimed, gives greater light at lower cost.

Several devices for the home will lighten the work of the housewife; but inventions by women appear to have decreased.

The versatility of inventors is proved by the variety of their devices. These include a seating indicator for buses and cinemas; apparatus for remedying telephone cross-talk; an electric bulb fixed to the nose-piece of spectacles; a flame-operated switch for extinguishing fires on vehicles; and means for keeping flags fully extended.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Operation of Native Laws Amendment Act. How it affects the Barolong at Thaba 'Nchu.

Plea for the admission into the Thaba 'Nchu and Seliba reserves of the Barolong and other Bantu tribes who were domiciled in the Barolong Territory in the Life time of Chief Moroka.

Is not the newspaper an open Form, where all mortals vent their grievances; a Forum free to every citizen who has three fingers and a smattering of grammar? Carlyle.

Operation of Native Laws Amendment Act

With the coming into operation of the Native Laws Amendment Act, a large number of Barolongs and other Bantu tribes who were domiciled in the Barolong territory under the rule of the late Chief Moroka, will soon be ejected to find refuge in the Thaba 'Nchu and Seliba Reserves.

At present no provision has been made for the reception of these people. Their case should be treated differently from the rest unless we are encouraging a further disintergation of the tribe. A few years back a well attended pitso was held at Thaba 'Nchu presided over by the Paramount Chief John S. Moroka assisted by Chief W. Z. Fenyang when it was intimated that representations were being made to the Union Government to allow these people to reside. But now we trust as things are at present, that the Chief and authorities will give this matter their most serious consideration; for it will be an injustice to find a son who has been supporting his aged father for many years being told to go.

The refusal to grant permission for residence on the grounds of conjestion is insufficient and unconvining; and more so, because there is nothing to prevent the chief from imposing a levy for acquiring more land to meet this purpose.

The planning of a African townshipin the vicinity of the Railway Station would accommodate hundreds of people who will be liable to be sent there on instruction from the municipalities and are compelled to support themselves and their families. If the above steps are taken they will bring harmony to the tribe as it is an effort to save them from ruin; and will inspire all to work for their mutual benefit. God help those who help themselves.

In Possession of Stolen Stock.

A case against John Sebotsa, the Native taxi-driver, on the charge under the Stock Theft Act of 1923 of being in possession of stock which was suspected to have been stolen and in respect of which, he was unable to give satisfactory explanation was continued before Mr C. J. Humphries, the Additional Magistrate, yesterday. Mr J. C. Sutton appeared for the accused. Sergeant Geel found three freshly skinned sheep skins and 2 sheep carcasses in the accused hut on the evening of December 23rd. The accused stated that he had bought them from the Native James near Thaba 'Nchu, and had been given a receipt. After an hour's search he was unable to produce the receipt. On Thursday the 30th December evidence was led from two Natives to the effect that James did not live in the hut at Andriesfontein farm; as pointed ou tby the accused to the C.I.D. The occupier of the hut stated that the accused had previously been to that hut and knew that he lived there. After hearing arguments on the application for the discharge of the accused the case was remanded for the 6th.

Retief Centenary.

At the great Umgungundlovu kraal, the former Capital of the Zulu kingdom, there will be observed a unique commemoration of an event almost unparalleled in the history of South Africa if not that of the world, to mark the Centenary of Mijnheer Pieter Retief's death at the hands of the Zulus in Feb. 5, 1838. This celebration is on the same lines as that known by the name of Dingaan's Day observed every year on the sixteenth of December. the anniversary of the battle of the Ncome, now known among Europeans as the Blood River.

A hundred years ago history was being made due to the arrival of the Dutch voortrekkers from the Cape who left that country because it had fallen into British hands and among the various causes of their dissatisfaction was that the British had made a law for the liberation of all slaves! The emigrants then resolved to leave for the north which movement is now known as The great Trek which began in 1836. The leaders visited the then king of Zululand, Dingaan, and there they asked for land to settle on. When they were asked where, they suggested the portion of the Zulu kingdom now known as Natal. This was on the condition that they would bring before Dingaan the Chief Sikonyela who had raided the northern part of Zululand and drove away many cattle belonging to the King. The voortrekkers bargained to fulfil their part of the agreement. They fulfilled it in so far as the cattle and drove them down to Zululand. We learn that Dingaan was not satisfied with the mere return of the cattle without the chieftain but he affixed his mark to the document which gave to the voortrekkers the whole of Natal.

He at once had the conviction that the settlers had come to him not as possible allies and friends but as his future overlords and rulers. He there and then conferred with his ministers and decided to make a blow at the menace of which he had forebodings after the death of Chaka whose prophesied that the future rulers of this country will be white men. He did what we all regret and wish the present generation would similarly forget. Dingaan was a most cruel in pretending to give them the land while planning their ignominious massacre.

It is now a century since the enactment of this foul deed but it is as fresh in the minds and hearts of their descendants as if it has happened only yesterday. Dingaan's people are now under the rule of the white man and it would seem the nobler attitude if they now forgive and forget the deed perpetrated by a heather and benighted tyrant. Since Providence has so brought it about that the white man is the father and ruler over the land which was Dingaan's there should now prevail the fatherly attitude of tolerance and forgetfulness and that the present generation of the voortrekkers should forbear with those whose forbears trespassed against them. It hurts the Africans to observe that that trespass may not be a forgiveable one and that it will be annually revived and exhumed to the discomfort of the guiltless Africans.

We have records of the massacres of Glencoe in Britain and the various battles in Africa as between the British and the Dutch but it never occurs thatthe anniversaries of these historic events should be resuscitated every year because it is felt it would do no good but only bring about bad feelings between the two sections of the ruling classes and this is the right attitude. We do not complain so much of the coming centenary commemoration as we do of the annual observation of Dingaan's Day as a public holiday throughout the Union and even in Holland and Britain.

"King" Council Bursary.

For African Pupils.

IT is indeed gratifying to observe the King William's Town Borough Council taking a keen and practical interest in its native African community. In the report of the Borough Council meeting of the 17th instant the following passage occurs:

"At the meeting of Council held on the 26th November, it was resolved that the sum of £10 be ear-marked as a grant for Native education, payment of the grant being deferred pending the submission of a scheme by the European and Bantu Joint Council. A letter was now submitted from the Chairman of the Joint Council stating that in conjunction with the Circuit Inspector of Schools, it was suggested that the amount of £10 be allocated for pupils who have passed Standard 6 in the Higher Mission School to enable them to proceed to the Native Secondary Classes now being carried on at the Technical Institute, the award to be made by the Committee of the Higher Mission School in consultation with the Circuit Inspector. It was also suggested that the position be reviewed before the end of September, 1938 and a considered scheme for the future application of the grant be presented to Council before the framing of its estimates for 1939.

It was resolved that an amount of £10 be paid to the Higher Mission School in accordance with the suggestion contained in the letter of the Rev. Canon A. M. Hanley, M.A."

Transfer Of Protectorates.

THE question of transferring the Protectorates to the Union Government was again at one of its high tides last week, in the form of a joint statement issued by General Hertzog and the Secretary of State for the Dominions. The statement provides for

(1) The constitution of a standing joint advisory conference to study openings for co-operation between the Union Government and the Territory Administrations in matters affecting the development of the Territories.

(2) Memoranda to be prepared by the Union Government giving a "clear picture" of the terms on which transfer, if decided upon, would take place

In reply to questions in the Commons, Mr. MacDonald stated that the advisory committee would simply be concerned with details of the technical questions such as the maintenance of the tribal institutions of the Natives, the economic advantages which the Union Government anticipate would accrue to the peoples of the Territories, and any other relevant matters. Further the Secretary of the Dominions hinted that there would be no representatives of the Natives as such on the advisory committee, but that did not mean that Native interests would go unrepresented.

It is known that the Union Prime Minister has given an assurance that his Government was "not prepared to incorporate into the Union any territory unless the inhabitants of the territory are prepared to come in." A similar affirmation has been given on behalf of the Imperial Government by responsible ministers and officials of the Dominion Office on divers occasions.

The utmost importance is attached to this definite promise of the British Government by the indigenous races of the Protectorates. Rightly so, because the protection and destiny of the Native populations concerned were implicitly entrusted to the Imperial authority by the native African chiefs. Transcendent of all considerations is the fact that the confidence of the black races was reposed in England's steadfast magnanimity since the time of annexation. Any signs of pussilanimity shown by the chief guardian in granting the fullest and fairest opportunities to the Native peoples affected for stating their wishes before any tribunal dealing with transfer, would be a suggestion of grave betrayal.

The joint advisory conference, it is stated, will consist of the three Resident Commissioners, and three Union officials including the Secretary for Native Affairs. In view of the fact that the terms embodied in the South Africa Act (1909) envisage the treatment of the Protectorates as Natives reserves similar to the Transkeian Territories and Zululand, with land rights amply protected, it seems perfectly reasonable that the black populations should be allowed direct representation on conferences engaged in preliminaries. By direct representation we mean that experts among the European race should be chosen directly by the Bantu chiefs concerned to act as their mouthpiece at all stages of transfer negotiations.

The newly-appointed advisory committee consists of officials of both sides who will expectedly view all aspects through Government spectacles. It is fortunate that the Bantu can point out Whitemen of proven ability, men of integrity who would be acceptable to any Government that is sincere in placating the feelings of a suspicious Native population. We can pick on the names of notabilities in England like Lord Noel Buxton, Sir John Harris, Mr. Brayshaw and Mr. Ponsonby: and in South Africa Senators Dr. Edgar. H. Brookes, J.D. Rheinallt Jones and Mr. Coulter. M.P. and possibly others, who would enjoy the confidence of the Native races when serving their interests.

It should be acknowledged by the Governments concerned that if a "clear picture of the transfer terms is being trotted out for appreciation by the inhabitants of the Territories, the latter should be allowed to participate in the production of its negative plate. Any toning down of the provisional or tentative agreement thereafter would be effected on a model wherein all shades of opinion are reflected. The work of the advisory committee may otherwise result in a dysnomy through a foundation that lacked proper consultation.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

REMO INDEPENDENCE INQUIRY

Mr. Wells Palmer's Address

(Continued from yesterday's issue)

The last petition which is written by Sir William Geary in his position as Solicitor for the Akarigbo (Exhibit "D") only confirms what is said in previous petitions and introduces some new matter which I shall deal with later on. Now, we have several books put in as exhibits but what has struck me in books of reference of this kind particularly is, how can one think for a moment that he can write any authoritative work on the customs of this country. For example, here is Mr. Abell seconded to write an Intelligence Report: he goes to a District and a Chief comes and gives what he considers the customs of his particular tribe. We come here on Commission and the very same people from the same quarter come and give entirely different statements of what their customs are. As works, one must go ronnd and collect information so that such works can be accepted. It therefore seems impossible from the above that we can accept any of the works as correct.

Johnson's History Discredited

My learned friend, Mr Ademola. accepted that Johnson's book was biased in favour of the Oyo people. Johnson was an Oyo man and endeavoured to put Oyo forward and in his case he possessed a good knowledge of local customs but he could not write authoritatively owing to his bias and we have heard from Counsel that his work is not authoritative. The same thing applies to all other books put in evidence. There may be in a few instances customs which we have from time to time accepted as being customs of a particular tribe, but generally speaking we cannot place great reliance on the statements in the books.

Terms Of Reference

Now Sir, the Terms of Reference is in three sections. First, I am going to examine the petitions. On 13th Sept. 1917 the Awujale was appointed the Native Authority and therefore the Akarigbo became a subject of his. The next thing is to inquire into the political and administrative....The third one is a general recommendation as to what Your Honour has heard during the Inquiry. What I desire to say is this: that whatever happened after 13th Sept. 1917, the position of the Akarigbo was entirely one of being subordinate to the Awujale. He was told that he had to respect the arrangement and that if he did not do, that he should never expect to get any measure of improvement in his country. Therefore everything that was done after 1917 must be taken in the light that he [the Akarigbo] was subordinate to the Awujale. Everything had to go through the Awujale to the extent that the Awujale commanded the Akarigbo. I say so Sir, so that Your Honour will view it from that position and come to the conclusion that anything done was not through his [the Akarigbo's] volition, but through his position as a subordinate Chief. References have been made to the Akarigbo's conduct and Your Honour might pass it over as the actions of a man trying to get for his own what he thinks is his by right and you might excuse him if at any time he tries to act contrary to the wish of Gevernment or sections of the community. So that with these remarks, Sir, with regard to the period after 1917 I think Your Honour will follow that I do not propose to say any more than that Your Honour should view it from that standpoint.

A Difficult Question

All documents put in since 1933 when this matter became difficult have been done merely because it then became a party matter and did not in fact represent the state of affairs, as I hope to satisfy Your Honour, that existed at the time in question. Now the second question on the Terms of Reference is somewhat more difficult. I think Sir, that one cannot doubt for a moment that the Quarter of Remo certainly appears to have been treated for a considerable number of years as a distinct section of what has been known as the Province of Ijebu Ode. It is difficult for us to know how much of the evidence we can accept prior to the British advent in the country because it appears to all based on statements made to living persons and in many instances conflicting statements.

Oduduwa Called A Myth

Even the writer Mr. Talbot himself says Oduduwa is a myth and even if we want to accept the statement that Oduduwa is the founder of the Yoruba areas we must go back to thousands of years. No one will agree that the Yoruba section of the race is such an entirely new race as the witnesses say. There is one outstanding fact; that is that all parties have agreed that the different Obas of Yoruba land came originally from the area of Ile Ife. The Awujale wishes to place his starting point very much further away, but I think it is generally accepted that all Yoruba Chiefs sprung from Ile Ife. As regards the crowns, I do not think that that evidence can assist us in this matter but the fact remains that in the Gazette Notice it has been accepted that there are certain definite Obas given crowns from Ile Ife and among them is the Akarigbo's name. So we start off with the Akarigbo as a Crowned head.

Non-European Hospital

Health, Economic and moral laws know no colour.

"A Hospital in their midst, were Natives can actually see the work being carried on, would be agreat educative force among them."

THAT the Town Council should request the Provincial Administration to erect a separate hospital for non-European in the locations, is a suggestion that has been made to the Council by the local branch of the National Council of Women.

In support of the proposal, the branch draws attention to the need for extending the non-European section of the National Hospital, the accommodation of which is inadequate for the Non-European requiring attention, and states that in several other large towns, separate hospitals are in existance for non-Europeans. This hospital it states would help to solve the problem of providing for training for non-European nurses.

"We feel, states Mesdames M. Mareis and Muriel Stone, who has written to the Council on the matter, that from the European and non-European point of view, this would be a very wise step to take because a hospital in their midst, where the Natives can actually see the work being carried on would undoubtedly be a great educative force among them. It would also help to overcome the evident prejudice against Institutions, by making them familiar with the preventative and curative work done in the hospital of their own.

"We are sure that you will be the first to agree with us that the health of the non-European section in our community is of the most importance to us all. Our health is so closely bound up with theirs that any condition in the location is reflected in the European township. Health, economic and moral laws know no colour bar, and for humane and safety reasons, we feel that the move we are asking you to make is very wise and a necessary one.

"We also feel that the present time when the extension of the non-European hospitals facilities are under consideration is most opportune for making these suggestions."

The Bloemfontein Council decided on the 23th of April to secure the establishment of a non-European Hospital in the location. It is explained in a letter from the Council of Women that the extension of non-European hospitals facilities is under consideration, and the time was opportune for pressing the matter.

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

SEPARATE AREAS FOR BLACK AND WHITE.

Mr. Huggins Defines Native Policy.

BULAWAYO, April 6.

An important reference to the native policy was made today by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. M. Huggins, when he laid the foundation stone of the David Livingstone memorial building at Nthabasinduna, near Bulawayo, to be known as the David Livingstone Mission.

There was yet time, said Mr. Huggins, for the country to be divided into separate areas for black and white. It was useless for Rhodesia or any other British or East African State to attempt to solve this problem alone.

"It is common to us all and what any of us do must affect all," he declared. In the native areas the Prime Minister suggested that the black man must be allowed to rise to any position to which he was capable of climbing. "Every step of industrial and social pyramid must be open to him, excepting only—and always—the very top.

"For what can be done we may point to Uganda, and for what must be avoided we may look to Haiti and Liberia."

Protected from Competition.

Mr. Huggins thought that the senior administrative officer should be white, while the native might be his own lawyer, doctor, and so forth and be protected from white competition in his own area.

In European areas the black man would be welcomed when he entered there, tempted by wages offered for his services as a labourer. "But it should be on the understanding that there he should merely assist and not compete with the white man." The policy I suggest enables the races to live side by side to the benefit of both.

"It needs more elaboration than I have time for now, and it may have to be varied in detail to suit different parts of the Continent. It will take long years to apply, but a start must be made at once.

"Unless some policy which is intrinsically similar is put into practice by all Crown Colonies and Protectorates in which white settlement has been allowed and encouraged in Africa, all will drift into insuperable difficulties."

In Southern Rhodesia they had already taken some initial steps in the direction indicated, though the multiplicity of small native areas set aside was going to make the scheme very difficult to carry out. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that there would be work in conformity with a larger plan, and in this missionaries would have to play their part. There were people who though that Bantu education should be undertaken by the State, but Mr. Huggins was of opinion that it was best to rely on the missions as long as possible.

It was necessary that the natives should have a Christian background.—Reuter.

PASS LAW PINPRICKS.

Judge Upholds Appeal.

The conviction of a Native under the Pass Laws was set aside on appeal in the Supreme Court, Pretoria recently.

Klaas Nthlapo was found guilty in the Native Commissioner's Court at Johannesburg on a charge of contravening section 11 of Proclamation 150/1934 by travelling in Johannesburg without a pass. He was fined 10/-.

In upholding the appeal against this conviction, Mr. Justice Barry said that there was no evidence that the Native was travelling in Johannesburg as he lived in Alexandra Township. Moreover, the Proclamation did not make the pass area Johannesburg but the whole of the Transvaal with the exception of certain areas.

Presumably, continued the judge, Klaas could have been charged under the appropriate law or provision dealing with Natives residing in that particular area, but he could not be charged under Section 11 of the Proclamation. The conviction and sentence were therefore set aside. Mr. Justice Hillin concurred. It is significant, as well as indicative of Bantu advancement, that Mr. Nthlapo appeared in person before the judge, against Mr. Mackenzie, who represented the Crown.

Increased White Settlement

Means Much Indirect Employment

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have found it interesting to bring together two figures from two entirely different articles in your issue of April 7.

You quote the annual report of the Joint East African Board as stating that there are now only about 50 European tobacco growers in Nyasaland (as against some 400 as recently as ten years ago), and elsewhere you quote a Committee appointed by the Government of Nyasaland, under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, as reporting that 240 Europeans are now directly employed in the tobacco industry as growers, supervisors, buyers, transporters, graders, packers, etc.

Here, then, is evidence that the direct employment of Europeans in this one industry is approximately only one-fifth of the total number of Europeans directly and indirectly employed—and even that is by no means the whole story, for no account is taken of the administrative, agricultural and other officials employed directly and indirectly in connexion with the industry, of the railway staff necessary to cater for the industry or of the men in commercial employment who sell every conceivable object to the Europeans and Africans whose spending power comes from tobacco growing, and so on.

Is this not therefore an excellent example of the truth of the oft-repeated statement that the white population (which almost everyone wants to see strengthened in East Africa and the Rhodesias) will expand in geometrical progression, not arithmetical, with increased agricultural settlement? In other words, to bring out and successfully establish another hundred farmers may in quite a short time directly result in finding employment for a further three or five hundred or more Europeans in various other capacities.

Then let there be concentration on that closer settlement which is now recognised to be the backbone of wise expansion of the farming population of the territories. Your issue of April 7, in which you quoted that valuable Nyasaland report, ought to be carefully studied by everyone interested in closer settlement in Eastern Africa.

Yours faithfully,

Blackpool. C. C. BISHOP.

Wanted: Axe Handles

Suitable for Native Use

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have just read in your issue of March 3 under "Matters of Moment" several paragraphs dealing with Native trade.

One great difficulty experienced out here is the question of axe-handles. It is found in practice that a certain 4 lb. axe-head is a favourite tool of its type, but that no variety of wooden handle proves efficient; as a rule it dries out immediately and the head becomes loose or the long handle supplied breaks. This is a matter of which I do know something, and in which I have had experience, having fulfilled firewood contracts for over 50,000 cords, mostly cut with the 2½ lb. to 4 lb. tool.

It should not be overlooked that Natives do not swing long-handled axes, but just chop away with about an 18-inch handle, and therefore do not feel the normal "sting" from a solid handle. A friend of mine here has a 4 lb. head to which has been welded a handle made from old spring steel, thus making a practically solid and unbreakable tool which will not come apart. This is the envy of all his neighbours, for it obviates the constant complaint of the wood boy that the axe is "finished."

I suggest that a good steel blade about 2½ lb., with an 18-inch handle, all in one piece of metal, would find a ready sale in this country.

It might be mentioned that Native axe-heads made from scrap drill steel make a very efficient tool. For this type of axe-head the Native cuts his own handles in the neighbouring bush, choosing the most suitable type of timber and burning the required hole. The cheap iron blades exported to Africa do not give satisfaction, and the Natives have now got past the age of bluff.

Broken Hill,
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,
JAN L. MOORE.

Social Service.

PIONEER WORK AT THE INTANDANE BANTU ORPHANAGE

[In this article, the Rev. Mr. Mahamba is giving us, a brief survey of the work his establishment is doing for the Africans. As we cannot publish the survey all at once, we have undertaken to have it published in serial form, this being the first. —Ed. Il.]

After ten years of strenuous struggling in carrying on the work of bringing back to refined life orphans and destitute children of the Bantu races of the Union of South Africa, it is deemed to arouse the interest of the public to make it know that there are thousands of unwanted children who are born every day in cities, and in the country These little ones are insufficiently cared for. The fact is, widows, girl-mothers and poor women, cannot afford to bring up their children properly as they have no permanent homes and adequate means to pay for necessaries of life. This mode of living breeds delinquency, truancy and vagrancy among Native boys and girls One is tempted to conclude that there is no problem in South Africa which is so serious as the neglected children of the Bantu Sons and Daughters of Africa. What has kept us from awakening and struggling for existence in the Sun of Africa? Christianity and Education are capable to stimulate sleeping organs of the mind and soul

One of the greatest obstacles in our way towards co operation is denominational differences which exist in the Church of Christ in South Africa. Unless one gets orders from the leaders of his or her denomination that person may desire to help such an action towards any charitable work. We are slaves to our respective Churches. It has become second nature to a Native of Africa to belong to a certain renowned Society or Church.

The following reasons, therefore prompted the founding of the Intandane Orphanage:-

a. Intandane Orphanage was founded for the purpose of protecting Native children who are insufficiently cared for irrespective of Church or Society to which they belong.

b. To remove all conditions which are detrimental to their physical or moral welfare.

c To give these children such education and training as would enable them to earn a living and get a place in the Sun of South Africa.

The worst part is that the Bantu people are not wide awake to this. Although one finds here and there that there are some Africans who have a hazy idea that there are orphans among the Native races who should be cared for.

It is a prevalent talk to hear Church-goers pushing this responsibility on the paid Ministers that the Church should look after the orphans and widows.

Some say that the Government should take care of the orphans and widows. Whilst these two institutions are mentioned by public opinion, no help is derived from talks by the suffering souls through hunger and insufficient clothing and lack of proper education.

Anti-Christian Racialism.

THE attitude so frequently assumed by the Dutch Reformed Church in its protesting against the World's Sunday School Convention holding its sessions in South Africa must have a very disconcerting repercussion upon a considerable number of people who live in other countries, than South Africa. It must come as a great surprise that there is a country in the World, other than present Germany, where one's race is an open sesame or otherwise to most desirable social amenities of life. The surprise is that the delegates who will attend this convention are citizens of free countries and most of them quite civilised and well-educated.

The Sunday School Convention is a gathering of Christians who are devoted to the spread of God's Kingdom on earth. The Founder of Christianity taught that those who were to be His followers would be a brotherhood of believers in the same God and Saviour. Race and origin did did not count with Him. He was glad to heal the daughter of a Syrophoenician woman as He was that of a full-blooded Jew. We cannot understand what these race worshippers detest in members of all races communing and praying together as long as there is no question of social equality. The thing that matters is to reduce the Kingdom of Evil on earth and to find plans to increase the Kingdom of perfect love.

If the non-white delegates may not sit on tables together, with the privileged white, we doubt not but that those might be requested to have separate sleeping accomodation as long as it will be of equal comfort. We would not care to be in a heaven where some of the angels look askance at us. In fact there is no such a situation in the true heaven. Most of these people who complain have kept African servants all their lives, and have not been dragged down by such contact.

It seems to us some of our African citizens have imbibed a dangerous doctrine which, if not soon abandoned, will in time launch them in trouble out of which it will be hard to extricate themselves. A scene as that of the Jews in Germany where so much labour is expended on detecting if one has any drop of blood which is not is most deplorable. This was the temptation of the races regardless of whether their Christ's time and it finally condemned to their downfall. They followed godliness above all. Here in South Africa there is prevailing in Germany where so only that temptation of a dominant Nordic chosen race to enjoy spiritual people assaying to dictate to God privileges excluding all the other to their undoing.

Wanted: Axe Handles

Suitable for Native Use

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have just read in your issue of March 3 under "Matters of Moment" several paragraphs dealing with Native trade.

One great difficulty experienced out here is the question of axe-handles. It is found in practice that a certain 4 lb. axe-head is a favourite tool of its type, but that no variety of wooden handle proves efficient; as a rule it dries out immediately and the head becomes loose or the long handle supplied breaks. This is a matter of which I do know something, and in which I have had experience, having fulfilled firewood contracts for over 50,000 cords, mostly cut with the 2½ lb. to 4 lb. tool.

It should not be overlooked that Natives do not swing long-handled axes, but just chop away with about an 18-inch handle, and therefore do not feel the normal "sting" from a solid handle. A friend of mine here has a 4 lb. head to which has been welded a handle made from old spring steel, thus making a practically solid and unbreakable tool which will not come apart. This is the envy of all his neighbours, for it obviates the constant complaint of the wood boy that the axe is "finished."

I suggest that a good steel blade about 2½ lb., with an 18-inch handle, all in one piece of metal, would find a ready sale in this country.

It might be mentioned that Native axe-heads made from scrap drill steel make a very efficient tool. For this type of axe-head the Native cuts his own handles in the neighbouring bush, choosing the most suitable type of timber and burning the required hole. The cheap iron blades exported to Africa do not give satisfaction, and the Natives have now got past the age of bluff.

Broken Hill,
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,
JAN L. MOORE.

Social Service.

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Race Problem – 1938

Africa

Why Do Natives Emigrate?

East Africa and Rhodesia

Proposed Alterations of Native Taxes

EMIGRATION FROM NYASALAND, especially from the undeveloped northern districts, has attracted much attention following the report of the 1935 Committee on Emigrant Labour, a document which declared that the Native's need for cash to pay his hut or poll tax must be placed first in the causes of the exodus. Mr. Eric Smith, an administrative officer, was detailed some months ago to inquire into the direct taxation of the Natives, and failed after painstaking and comprehensive investigations to find evidence in support of the Committee's statement.

"My inquiries," he writes, "show that the mere earning of money to pay his tax does not loom overwhelmingly, as an immediate necessity, in the mind of the Native who decides to emigrate. The increased desire for a higher standard of living and for imported articles; the desire to do the 'grand tour' and the wish for adventure; tribal obligations and the necessity to earn the 'bride-price'—these are some of the more potent influences which lead our Natives of the undeveloped districts of the north to seek wage-earning employment, and the fact that they find such wage-earning employment to be far more remunerative in neighbouring territories than in the developed districts of the Protectorate causes them to emigrate."

He does, however, make suggestions for radical alterations in Native direct taxation. He would have the present Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance repealed, the tax on additional huts or wives, and that on widows and spinsters, abolished; and the basic rate of poll tax for able-bodied males of 18 years and over raised from 6s. to 8s., with the proviso that the basic rate may be lowered in the less prosperous districts, while in the more prosperous areas Native authorities should have power to superimpose local rates not exceeding 6s. per head additional to the basic rate, such local rates to be paid into the Native treasuries. His proposals mean a net increase of £9,280 to the Central Government and a sum of £7,216 for the Native treasuries; only in Mzimba (£972) and Kasungu (£381) districts would any decrease in revenue result.

The Native's Capacity to Pay

"The equity of taxation depends upon the capacity to pay," declares Mr. Smith, and it is clear that, except in the two less prosperous districts named, Nyasaland Natives are quite able to bear the suggested 8s. poll tax on adult males and the local rate, put at present at 1s. a head, imposed by the Native authorities. In the less prosperous districts the poll tax may be reduced to 7s. with no local rate.

Bicycle imports in 1936 increased 135% over 1935, which showed an increase of 46% over 1934; in comparison with the 1035 figures the imports of blankets increased 54·5%, of scarves 163%, of shirts and singlets 27%, of beads 48%, of sewing machines 191% and of playing cards by no less than 206%. Postal and money order payments at post offices in the Protectorate amounted to £62,940 in 1935 and to £75,264 in 1936. So Nyasaland Natives must be accounted fairly prosperous.

At present delay in payment of the 6s. poll tax automatically raises the liability by 50%; Mr. Smith would abolish this, substituting a sliding scale of fines, with imprisonment as the penalty for default—payment of the fine or the imprisonment to extinguish the tax liability.

The time for individual income tax, Mr. Smith considers, is not yet ripe, though the goal should be kept in view; payment of taxes by instalments has proved unsatisfactory and should be abolished; a cattle tax is neither practicable nor desirable; and the tax on immigrant alien casual labourers (mostly from the P.E.A.) should also disappear, but the permanent settlement on Native Trust Lands of such alien Natives from P.E.A. should be prohibited.

The report is published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 1s.

Native Taxation in Nyasaland.

DIRECT TAXATION of Natives in Nyasaland has for some time been ripe for investigation and possible revision, partly because the 1935 Committee on Emigrant Labour delivered itself of the dictum that, in order to pay their hut and poll tax, Natives were being forced to leave the Protectorate to find work elsewhere, and partly because a system established in 1892 had naturally come to need re-examination. It is not that the amount of the levy—six shillings per head or per hut per annum—is widely considered to be excessive by the Natives who have long been aware that compatriots in neighbouring Dependencies pay a much higher rate of tax; the objections were rather that the system is inflexible, being levied indiscriminately in every district, whether prosperous or not; that it is especially hard on divorcees and adult spinsters who have no legitimate means of earning a living; and that, in the case of a man who honestly marries more than one wife, it may develop into a crushing burden.

Africans & Intelligence Tests

East Africa and Rhodesia

A "Corrective" Charged with Incorrectness

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".

SIR,—As "a corrective to some popular opinions," Messrs. W. B. Mumford and C. E. Smith, of the University of London Institute of Education, publish in the journal of the Royal African Society a long article that contains every method as yet employed to find out whether or not "primitive" races of men are less "intelligent" than those called "civilised." Thus are popular opinions "corrected."

Beginning with Darwin, the authors proceed to "anthropometric studies," including weight of brain: "It has never been proved that there is any connexion between brain size and mental capacity." Comparative sensory and intelligence tests, especially on European and American Negro children, are proved futile; Oliver's researches in East Africa in 1932, which indicated a definite superiority in European children over African children of the same age, confirmed by teachers' reports, are explained away; Levy Bruhl's analysis of "thought patterns" in different races is crushed by Driberg's conclusion that "between civilised and uncivilised man there exists not an irreducible difference but a fundamental identity." Gordon and Vint's work on East African brains is easily discounted as having been done on the brains of convicts or lunatics.

For two men who hold posts in the London University Institute of Education to spend so much trouble on what seems nothing but beating the air, is remarkable. For them to state as an argument that "most animals mature more quickly than human beings—but this does not mean that adult animals are mentally more capable than adult human beings," is mere sapience.

And they appear to miss the point that it is the complexity of the brain, and the nature and character of its convolutions, that are, so far as research goes, the index of mental capacity. "Popular opinion" is based, in some quarters at least, on broader principles, one of them the historical evidence of the capacity of a race to evolve a culture or "civilisation" of its own; stimulated, it may be, by contact with a higher "civilisation," but developed on its own lines and by its own efforts. It is, too, a good test.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

"TEST TUBE."

Minutes Of The A. A. Convention

A pamphlet of sixty-two pages has been printed by The Lovedale Press (price 1/3, including postage) entitled "Minutes of the All African Convention" December, 1937. The contents reveal that over one hundred delegates, representing 39 organisations and communities met at Bloemfontein to discuss political affairs. The salient features are the Presidental Address by Professor Jabavu, whose outspokenness on the political situation as relating to native Africans provoked criticism by a section of the White press; but on the contrary drew forth the admiration of those whose cause

was being espoused. The report is of singular importance in that it shows how harmoniously the European and Bantu electoral forces created under the new Representation of Natives Act, 1936 had been welded together with the supreme body of Black public opinion in South Africa—the All African Convention. This is a hopeful sign, and one that ensures an effective means of combatting insidious propaganda that is likely to jeopardise African political interests in the future.

It has been stated that the best method of defence is attack in the form of positive action. A comprehensive programme of action has been planned in this pamphlet wherein the phases of "Economic Uplift," "Farm Labour and Agricultural Development," "African Labour and Wages," "System of African Education," "External Relations," African Juvenile Delinquency and Bantu Women's Organisation are given prominence.

The financial strength of the Convention is reported as highly satisfactory, and worthy of a nucleal organisation among the Bantu. The Constitution is published in full its all-embracing nature paves the way to co-ordinating all conceivable sections of the indigenous population domiciled in the Union, in the Protectorates and overseas.

Lastly, the policy of the Convention is clearly set out under several headings, viz. Segregation (opposition to), Political and Land Rights, Unemployment, Wages, Taxation, Pass Laws, Education, Health, Chiefs, Protectorates, Economics, Parliamentary Representation. It would be difficult to criticise the Minutes of the A A. Convention on the score of lacking leadership and guidance for the dusky millions of Africa, with such a bold programme outlined for their evolutionary development. Students of politics as affecting Bantu races can do worse than provide themselves with a copy of this pamphlet, which is the exponent of genuine native African aspiration.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

NIGERIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

The Nigerian

Mission's Tour In Cocoa Producing Areas

VISIT TO IJEBU AND IBADAN DISTRICTS

Daily Times

The Nigerian Daily Times has made arrangements with the Nigerian Youth Movement to publish the reports of their Missioners who are touring Nigeria for the purpose of collecting evidence from farmers for submission to the Colonial Office Commission.

3
4-8-38

Ibadan, March 7.

The assurance given to the Acting Chief Commissioner at Abeokuta on Friday March 4, that the object of the Mission had no subversive aims appears to have left a good impression, as members of the Youth Movement Mission were well received wherever they went; administrative officers at centres visited have shewn the greatest eagerness to be as helpful to the Missioners as possible.

After Abeokuta, meetings have been held at Ijebu-Ode, Ijebu Igbo, Ago and Ibadan with both the farmers and the produce traders in those areas. It is important to note that a point in the Movement's aim is to find out what the farmers think of the middlemen. Judging from the farmers' testimony, the story about exploitation by the middleman or produce trader which forms the main item of propaganda of of the cocoa dealing firms has not been borne out. From evidence collected in one of the biggest cocoa producing areas visited, it appears that the produce buyer, has been of assistance to the farmer, helping him with money on which no interest is demanded, only to ensure that the crop when ready, would be sold to him. Ijebu-Igbo which the Missioners visited last Sunday, is perhaps the most important cocoa farming centre in Ijebu Province. Here it was discovered that the farmers were in a very bad plight, as they were practically all in debt, especially to the labourers who had worked in their farms in the previous season. Their spokesman declared that, unless the price of cocoa was twice or thrice the present value, it would not pay the farmer to cultivate, and according to one of their chiefs, the only thing to do would be to abandon the industry as wholly unprofitable.

An instance was quoted of cases in 1930-31 when large quantities of palm oil had to be abandoned in the fields. The price of oil was then. 3s 9d. per cwt., an amount which was scarcely sufficient to cover the cost of transportation.

Meeting At Ago

The meeting at Ago, a few miles from Ijebu Igbo, which took place on Sunday afternoon was particularly interesting for the speeches made by the Ebu-Igbo and Ago and returning to Ibadan on Sunday when a meeting was held. The meeting at Shagamu and Epe took place on Monday March 7.

mawe, chief of the district, and a lady speaker, Matilda Ajibola. Matilda is both a farmer and a trader.

The chief declared that in the 1936 season he was able, during the local festival, to make a present of five pounds (£5) whilst in the 1937 season, he was not able to give more than a shilling!

Both in Ijebu Igbo and Ibadan there was the startling discovery that cocoa cultivation had taken up such large areas that there was shortage of land for cultivation of local foodstuff. This of course, raises the important question of the creation of large areas as forest reserves when the density of population does not warrant such policy.

Another matter of interest in the Ijebu-Igbo and neighbouring areas is the place of the women-folk in the general economy of local farming. They are not only the middlemen, but also the financiers of the local farmers. In many cases farmers tell their story of how they were helped with money at nominal rate of interest by the women traders, who in some cases are farmers themselves. They say that the produce trader also advances money. But he is usually contented to get the business and he foregoes all interest on his money.

The Youth Movement party arrived at Ibadan, but as it was found not possible to arrange a meeting, they had to proceed to Ijebu Ode, visiting Ijebu-Ode and returning to Ibadan on Sunday when a meeting was held. The meeting at Shagamu and Epe took place on Monday March 7.

Million Shilling Fund

Regarding the Million Shilling fund, it is necessary to explain that the initiative for this scheme did not belong to the Nigerian Youth Movement. When the mission arrived at Abeokuta, they discovered that a shilling fund had already been started among the farmers and that contributors had been paying in with the greatest enthusiasm. At the meeting which the Nigeran Youth Movement mission attended, the scheme was mentioned and the Movement Missioners offered to sponsor the scheme and to direct the campaign necessary for its success.

YOUTH MOVEMENT MISSION

At Epe And Shagamu

One of the most suecessful meetings of the Youth Movement Cocoa Mission was held at Epe in the Local C. M. S. School Hall on Monday afternoon, March 7th.

The meeting was organised by Mr. H. A. Kaka, who was respon-

sible for all the details of the arrangement. Over 2,000 people were present.

Several Chiefs and local dignitaries attended in full regalia and lent a most picturesque touch to the scene with their Durbar attire and their vast state umbrellar. Both the Balogun Eko, representing the Lagos Community at Epe and the Balogun Ijebu, representing the Ijebu Section were present.

Object Of Mission

Mr. S. Akisanya, speaking, explained the object of the mission and also spoke regarding the Million Shilling Fund initiated by the Abeokuta Farmers' Association, the principle of which he said, had been accepted by the people in every centre which the mission had so far visited.

The proposal for the establishment of a branch of the Nigerian Youth Movement was enthusiastically received. To describe the occasion as one of mass conversion is true but not sufficient. Between 500 and 600 youths are eagerly waiting to be enrolled.

Local Speeches

The local speakers included Mr. H. A. Kaka representing the Traders, Sani Akingbade, head of the Farmers and Momodu Shabi representing the general community. All the speakers emphasised the extreme distress of the people due to the prevailing depressed state of the market. Epe, they said was not interested in Cocoa as the people there dealt only in palm oil and palm kernels but the farmers' representatives pointed out that the suffering was universal. Today's price for palm oil, he said, falls far short of the prime cost of production; and while many had abandoned farming almost all the others were seriously considering whether it was worth their while to continue in the industry.

Movement's Pledge Stands

Mr. Ernest Ikoli, Vice-President of the Nigerian Youth Movement referred to the assurance which the Mission gave to the Chief Commissioner, Southern Provinces at a meeting held with him at Abeokuta. There the Mission said it was not their instruction to stir up disturbance among the peasantry, they still stood by their pledge.

It was, he said, with a view to preventing unrest that the Mission was undertaken. He said that the people of the country led by the league of youth, were determined to improve the standard of living by resisting the present tendency towards a complete economic enslavement of the people by the European firms.

Both Baloguns made short speeches in which they expressed their warmest approval of their young men becoming members of the Youth Movement. They looked up to the present body of the organisation in Lagos and they were convinced that it could and would save them from their present plight.

Middlemen Defended

In a few final remarks which he made before the close of the meeting, Mr. Akinsaya said he was particularly interested in what the local farmers thought of the African Middlemen. There was a statement by the European merchants to which the Government and Co-operative officers apparently gave a measure of credence—that the middlemen were exploiters of, and therefore the greatest enemy of the farmers. He had made enquiries wherever he went and had gathered the impression that the reverse was rather the case and that the relation between the farmer and the African Middleman was one of mutual help.

Earlier in the day, the Mission met a body of farmers and traders at a meeting held at the Afin of the Akarigbo at Shagamu. Both men and women spoke and the general strain was one of condemnation of the trading methods of the European merchants whom they described as having only one objective which was to reduce the African into a state of ruin and poverty.

It may be mentioned here that the announcement by the government calling for memoranda from interested bodies several weeks in advance of the arrival of the Commission of Enquiry has met with general disapproval in all the centres so far visited. The people all advised the Missioners that the Nigerian Youth Movement ought to resist this or any other attempt to interfere with the free movement of the Commission.

BENIN CITY.

Ife, Ilesha and Ondo were visited and meetings held with farmers and traders. The Movement's Missioners were received with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere. The keenness of the farming population was indicated by the fact that many travelled distances of more than twenty miles to attend the meetings. The same story of acute distress among the peasantry was told and instances were numerous especially at Ondo where many farmers lost their holdings in order to satisfy the debt wages to labourers.

Ondo farmers regard cocoa cultivation a gamble owing to the yearly fluctuation of prices, and the industry is threatened seriously unless it is placed on a more stable basis. The Missioners interviewed the Oni of Ife and the Osemawe of Ondo, both being interested in the Youth Movement. The Ondo Branch was inaugurated and the Ife and Ilesha branches were under formation. The party left Benin City in the afternoon for the return journey.

Race Problem — 1938

Africa

Don't Talk of "The Native"

East Africa and Rhodesia

A Plea Against Generalisation

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

1-27-38

SIR,—Recently you published a plea of mine for a policy in East African affairs. Perhaps you would afford space for another plea—that writers should be more explicit when writing about Africans.

In Europe one does not lump all nationalities together under a common title of "European." Who would think of reporting the national characteristics or individual eccentricities of Bulgarians, for instance, as those of Europeans? It would be absurd. Again, who would describe an Englishman from those whom he saw, say, in Whitechapel?

London Telegraph

African tribes differ from each other as much as do European nations. As the British differ from Bulgars, so do, for example, the Baganda from the Bagishu; and there are even wider divergencies, such as the Bantu tribes from the non-Bantu tribes. In Kenya Colony we have a most interesting mixture of peoples, from the semi-Hamitic Masai and cognate tribes to the Bantu Kikuyu, and from the Nilotic Luo to the coastal Swahili. Yet I frequently see letters and articles in the Press referring to "the East African Native," as though there were but one type. Recently a letter appeared in a certain paper containing a diatribe against Africans because a European's dog had been found killed!

Again, a recent number of *East Africa and Rhodesia* quoted from a leading medical journal the statement: "In the singing of the African there is no semblance of resonance, harmony, or musical quality, the notes being usually limited to three or four." To my mind that statement is worth exactly nothing. If the informant had stated to what African he was referring some value could have been given to his words.

But the fault is widespread, and I appeal to all writers and reporters on African affairs to state definitely to what tribes they are referring, and if to a tribe in general or only to individuals. In Kenya, with its diverse tribes, most published statements apparently refer to the Kikuyu, that being the tribe best known in Nairobi, though the northern Kikuyu differ very consideraably from those in the environs of Nairobi. But observations made in Nairobi on Kikuyu are not applicable to other tribes in the Colony. Similarly in the Uganda Protectorate observations of visitors to Kampala made on the Baganda are not applicable to the Acholi of northern Uganda or to other Uganda Protectorate tribes.

Whilst on the subject I should like to refer to the term Kavirondo. One frequently sees this given as the name of a tribe. There is no such tribe. Kavirondo is the name of a district, which contains several very different tribes, some Bantu and some non-Bantu.

In conclusion, may I say that no weight should be given to any letter, statement or publication that makes sweeping statements about Africans in general. Even in one tribe there may be widely different clans with varying habits, and there are certainly immense individual distinctions. Observations by competent observers on individual Africans and on African tribes can be of great value if the necessary particulars of the people referred to are explicitly given. But to write about "the African" or "the Bantu" or "the Native" is valueless.

Kitale,
Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,
H. F. STONEHAM

THE NATIVE LABOUR PROBLEM.

Migration To Rand.

African mail 1-27-38

LUSAKA, December 18.

Complaints that Northern Rhodesia was rapidly losing the best of its native labour supply to the Rand goldfields and Southern Rhodesia were voiced by unofficial members in the Legislative Council. The quality of labour was deteriorating and it was the duty of the Government to ensure that Northern Rhodesia's copper mines, which were responsible for the colony's prosperity, did not suffer in any way.

The Senior Provincial Commissioner stated that it was impossible to prevent natives leaving the territory unless an agreement could be made between governments to curtail the movement. Their neighbours had already decided in principle that the able-bodied male population should not be depleted.

Rhodesia Herald

If it were found that the outflow of natives to Southern Rhodesia was not balanced by the return flow, the Southern Rhodesian Government would seriously consider the withdrawal of transport facilities.

A special commissioner was already investigating the problem of why natives left the country to find employment elsewhere.

NATIVE LABOUR FROM OUTSIDE UNION.

Official Warning To Employers.

African mail 2-11-38

A warning to all employers of native labour against the employment of natives from outside the Union has been issued by the Department of Native Affairs in Pretoria.

The Department explains that the Native Laws Amendment Act, 1937, which came into force on January 1, 1938, introduces restrictions on the employment in urban areas of all natives who are not lawfully domiciled in the Union, South-West Africa, Basutoland, and Swaziland.

Rhodesia Herald

Natives from Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and other territories will no longer be permitted to enter, without the written permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs, any urban area, and their employment without such permission will be an offence.

As the Secretary's permission may be given only with the concurrence of the local authority, no application for entry can be considered by him until it has been before the town or city council, village management board or health committee concerned.

The Department emphasises that as it is the policy of the Government to eliminate as far as possible the entry of such extra-Union natives to urban areas within the Union, permission for their entry will not be granted as a matter of course, even if the local authority assents.

WAGES AND HEALTH OF RAND NATIVES.

Effect of Good Food and Other Amenities.

African record 1-27-38

JOHANNESBURG, February 5.

The rumour of increased wages for natives working in Rand mines is unfounded, it is officially declared.

It is common knowledge that the industry is constantly improving amenities for native employees, and in this connection it is interesting to contrast the statistically proved general improvement in the health of mine natives against the alarming deterioration of native health in the Union.

Rhodesia Herald 2-2-38

In his evidence before the Native Labour Committee sitting at Pretoria this week, Doctor Cluver, deputy Chief Health Officer of the Union, said that a complete survey showed a definite marked deterioration in native health, due to a shortage of protective foods such as milk, meat, fruit and vegetables, and an almost exclusive mealie diet.

On the other hand, the supply of large quantities of meat and other foods to the mines led to an undisputed gain in natives' stamina.

Of native labour recently recruited, a greatly increased percentage was shown to be unfit, he continued. Before these men could be put to work they had to be fed for a couple of weeks on special vitamin and protein-containing foods.—"Financial Times."

Bloemfontein News

Conference of Native Literature.

Mochudi mono (The Comet)

A conference, the fourth in a series dealing with Native literature held under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, is to take place today at the St. John's Presbyterian Church. The delegates are members of the Central Literature Committee of the Christian Council of South Africa which consists of the conveners of the regional literature committees. These Committees, which see to the production and distribution of literature, are made up of representatives from the churches and missionary societies working in various languages including Zulu, Xosa, Southern and Northern Sotho, Western and Northern Tswana and the Ronga-Tonga Tswacluster.

5-28-38

Mochudi Bantuland

The conference was to discuss matters affecting Native Literature in South Africa.

The literary Secretary of the Council, the Rev. R. H. W. Shepherd, who will be in the Chair at the meeting visited the United States and Canada in 1936 under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation with a view to studying the achievement of the negro race in the production and the distribution of literature. He published his findings in book form entitled "*Literature for the South African Native: A Study of Native Literature*."

The last conference which was of African authors, was held at the University of Witwatersrand in September last year.

As a result of its findings a nation-wide programme is taking place.

Denunding

"Government will have to limit hordes of animals grazing in the Native areas' says General Smuts.

IN a speech at King Williams Town, General Smuts during his tour of the Eastern Province of the Cape last month, drew attention to the condition of the Native territories through which he had travelled.

The appearance of the Native territories in the Transkei he said 'Shows that something was amis with the big Native locations There is a barrenness of the land which is denuded of vegetation Erosion is setting in, and it is clear to me that very serious attention will have to be given to this huge area which surrounds you.'

No doubt, when the reserves were laid out, ample provision were made in the areas set aside. To-day, however, the areas are inadequate. The result was that there was also a congestion of grazing and general deterioration. If this is allowed to go on, the country would be denuded and would become a liability rather than an asset. The Government would not be able to deal with the problem only by buying lands. 'We shall have to deal with the question of the resources themselves. The Government will have to limit hordes of animals grazing in the Native areas. It would also be necessary to arrange for the proper agricultural rotation and impose methods which would not be easy to introduce, but which would be good for the Natives. We have left the Natives alone. We have taken the line of the less resistance. We have said it: It is the Natives' land, why trouble about what he does with it? It is his affair. If the problem is not tackled, your town will be surrounded by a country which is derelict and useless.

Congress Organisation.

Visit Of President.

MISS Dora K. Mbilana of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth reports the visit of the President, Cape African Congress (Rev. Calata) to the Bay as follows:—

"After Revd. Calata's visit to our city (Port Elizabeth) we breathe a different spirit. He was here from 14th to 18th May. The reverend gentleman in his capacity as President of the Cape African Congress accomplished within his short stay what had appeared to us an impossible thing—the Unity of all the Bantu leaders of New Brighton under the banner of the Cape African Congress (the Provincial Organisation of the African National Congress of which the same gentleman is Secretary General and Senior-Chaplain.)

Revd. Calata addressed a meeting at Korsten and had a good reception th re as well. This means that Port Elizabeth Bantu now recognise the Cape African Congress as their national organisation.

It is to be hoped that his advice to our people that we should look to our local leaders when difficulties arise and beware of the so-called organisers who come in from other centres and by making themselves better than our local leaders, take our money under a false name of some national organisation and use it for their own private ends.

Now that the Cape African Congress has been accepted, two strong industrious working and organising committees were formed as follows:—

New Brighton Village Committee, under the chairmanship of A. Frank Pendla Esq, and James H. E. Ntshinga, Convenor. Korsten Village Committee, under the chairmanship of Joseph Jonas, Esq., and Mr Mfuku, Convenor. Let us hope that our people will follow its leadership.

The Provincial Conference will be held at New Brighton Village from 3rd to 6th July. The Senators and Parliamentary Representatives and members of the Natives Representative Council of the Cape Province are expected to attend."

Race Problem - 1938.
Africa

NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

All South African municipalities have been circulated by the Native Affairs Department and requested to take immediate steps to control the entry of natives into urban areas in terms of Section Five of the Act passed by Parliament last session.

This step is being taken, says the "Rand Daily Mail," in an attempt to avoid any hardship which might occur later on by the enforced removal of natives from urban areas by local authorities.

The first census of all natives living in urban areas, together with the nature of their occupation and other pertinent details under the terms of the new Act will take place during July this year. It depends upon the information thus obtained as to how far the rather drastic provisions of the Act empowering the removal of redundant natives from the towns will be utilised.

The Department is determined, however, to administer the Act as sympathetically as possible, and it therefore feels that stringent control of the entry of natives into towns at this stage by the municipalities themselves will eliminate many difficulties in the future.

African Law and Custom

The February issue of the *Journal of Comparative Legislation* contains a thoughtful and informative paper on the recognition of Native law and custom in British Africa by Mr. Julius Lewin, a London barrister, who is also an advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa and a judicious friend of African advancement.

Mr. Lewin reminds us that "Native law and custom" is perhaps the commonest of all the regular phrases used in the discussion of African affairs. Yet, though the avowed intention to respect such institutions has been on record for over half a century, the meagreness of the record makes it hard to discover how the injunction to apply them, except where this is repugnant to natural justice, has worked in practice. Even today, the issue is not in Great Britain recognized for the important matter it is.

The first question for a court to decide, Mr. Lewin very reasonably argues, is the existence of the custom alleged to be relevant, directly or indirectly. He submits that, in the absence of previous decisions and authoritative textbooks, the court should follow the normal procedure of a court in England on such points as uninterrupted existence during living memory, certainty and definiteness of incidence, limitation to locality or class, and essential reasonableness.

Indirect Rule is the subject of an interesting comment. Where it is applied, the author remarks, a British court will often be relieved of the task of finding the facts, by a decision of the Native tribunal, which thus becomes a court of first instance. Mr. Lewin quotes, on the procedure of Native courts in areas under Indirect Rule, the principles of "the memorandum issued by a distingushed Colonial Governor, Sir Donald Cameron." These evidently have impressed Mr. Lewin, as they have impressed all others who have considered them.

The paper is a valuable aid to the better understanding of a very important subject.

CAPE COLOURED POPULATION.

Commission Urges Stringent Reform.

A charter for South Africa's 800,000 coloured people has been produced in the form of a report issued by a Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the conditions under which these people live.

The report is the result of two years of investigation by the Commission. The proposals put forward envisage stringent reforms and improvements in the conditions of the coloured population, more than 80 per cent. of whom are domiciled in the Cape Province.

The inhabitants of the Union to whom the term "Cape coloured" applies are racially a mixed people. To a large extent they are descendants of slaves brought to the Cape during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These slaves consisted partly of negroes from East Africa and Madagascar and partly of Malays and various other races from Southern Asia, all of whom intermingled racially at the Cape.

The aboriginal Hottentots at the Cape were thrown into contact with the slaves, and to a great extent inter-married with them. The third important constituent in the racial make-up of the Cape coloureds consists of a European strain introduced more recently.

Recommendations.

The Commission found widespread and increasing dissatisfaction among the coloured people at their lot in South Africa's social system and growing resentment at being treated as inferiors.

Among the chief recommendations are improvement of educational facilities, legal help for poorer classes in criminal matters, improved wages, establishment of farm settlements, training of coloured medical students, better supervision of nutrition and health, extension of old-age pensions, amendment of masters and servants laws, and checking of the tendency to introduce colour-bar legislation.

Attention is drawn to the high rate of delinquency among coloured juveniles. This is attributed largely to poor home environment and lack of opportunities for learning trades. Stress is laid on preventative work in the form of better housing and recreation facilities.

Mixed Marriages.

The Commission is of the opinion that miscegenation is taking place to a greater extent than is realised by the majority of Europeans. It is considered that the banning of mixed marriages would not solve the problem, but respect for public opinion, both coloured and European, and improved circumstances, would be more effective.

The difference in wages between Europeans and Cape coloureds is considered by the Commission to be unsound economically and to lead to anomalies and injustice. Certain members of the Commission recommend that the Government set an example by employing coloured persons at the same rates of pay as Europeans who do similar work.

Colour Bar.

The high death rate among coloured infants as compared with Europeans is discussed, with the conclusion that the cause lies at the door of poor environment and undernourishment. The dangers of malnutrition are drawn attention to and the necessity for a scientific investigation is emphasised as there is indisputable evidence of the extent to which the coloured population suffer from undernourishment. The reduced resistance to disease displayed by the coloured population is ascribed to this cause. Another conclusion arrived at is that the high mortality rates are chiefly the result of social and economic difficulties under which the coloured population live. Housing conditions are deplorable, both in the towns and on farms.

The Commission draws particular attention to the practice of effecting differentiation by administrative actions and regulations as distinct from direct legislation, in order to impose restrictions on the coloured people. The Commission recommends that a gradual return be made to the common law principle.—Reuter.

REMO COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Separate Native Administration to be Formed.

In publishing the report of the recent Commission of Inquiry into the claims of Ijebu Remo to independence, the Nigerian Government announces that the main recommendation made in the report—that the Akarigbo of Ijebu Remo in Council should be constituted the Native Authority for the territory and not subordinated to any other Native Authority—has been accepted by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It has therefore been decided that the separation of Ijebu Remo from Ijebu Ode shall take effect as from April 1, and that the remaining recommendations shall be reserved for further consideration.

After dealing with the political and administrative relations which existed between the Awujale of Ijebu Ode and the Akarigbo of Ijebu Remo prior to the agreement made in 1894 between the Governor of the Colony of Lagos and the then Akarigbo of Ijebu Remo, whereby the Ijebu Remo territory was included in the Protectorate, the report recommends that the Akarigbo of Ijebu Remo in Council be constituted the Native Authority for the Ijebu Remo territory; that the Ijebu Remo Native Authority should not be subordinated to any other Native Authority; that it should act in consultation with and in accordance with the advice of the Resident of the Ijebu Province, who should attend the sessions of the Council, and that the Council should convene at Shagamu.

Other recommendations include those for the constitution of an Ijebu Remo Native Court of Appeal, with the Akarigbo as President and certain chiefs of Remo mentioned as members; a Native Court or Judicial Council with "B" grade powers and appellate jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of the existing Ijebu Ode Native Appeal Court or Judicial Council being limited to the Ijebu Ode territory. The grant of a separate Native Administration Treasury is also recommended.

The Report anticipates that in the near future the Awujale of Ijebu Ode in Council will be constituted a Native Authority instead of the Awujale being the sole authority as at present. When this is effected, it is advocated that the Ijebu Ode and Ijebu Remo Councils should be combined to constitute a Superior Native Authority, with the Awujale as President and the Akarigbo as Vice-President.

Following the publication of the report the Resident of the Province attended meetings at Ijebu Ode and Shagamu, presided over by the Awujale and the Akarigbo respectively, at which the Commission's recommendations were explained.

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Budget Of £888,301 For 1938-39,

Cape Province Will Spend £30,000 On New Development

ACCORDING to the Estimates of Expenditure dealt with by the Native Representative Council at Pretoria last month, the Trust is spending nearly £200,000 more on Union Native Education during the current year (1938/39) than was spent the previous year. £20,000 of the total vote is kept in reserve for emergencies.

The total expenditure on the current estimates is £888,301 distributed as follows: Cape £445,235, Natal £179,290, Transvaal £194,670, Orange Free State £69,100.

Detailed figures supplied by Mr. G. H. Welsh, Chief Inspector of Native Education in the Cape show that Salaries and Allowances will absorb £381,938, Transport £2,080, Bursaries £5,560, Grants in Aid £17,937, Equipment £2,235, Vacation £100, Examinations £3,000, Incidentals £120, Miscellaneous £5,275.

It was satisfactory to observe that new development work in the Cape Province will benefit by an expenditure of £30,000, made up by employing additional 138 teachers in primary schools, (38 in new schools), 37 teachers in post-primary schools (some of whom will be new teachers), 5 additional supervisors (4 female and 1 male), additional furniture £7,000.

The Education Department of the Cape foreshadows the opening of 25 additional schools, the claims of which will be dealt with on their merits.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS FROM NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

THE Department of Native Affairs desires to extend a New Year Greeting to the Native people throughout the Union. The first session of the Natives Representative Council has but recently concluded and its deliberations have indicated that a new era is dawning for the Native races. For the first time a body representative of Native opinion from all parts of the country has discussed in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation with officials of the Department the many and varied problems with which administration is faced. We can look forward in the light of the Council's proceedings to a better understanding and a happier combination of effort in promoting the welfare and development of the Native people. Much progress, too, has been made during the last year in the provision of further land for Native settlement and in the extension of facilities for the betterment of Agricultural methods and the improvement of livestock. These activities will be continued and expanded in the new year and there is every reason to believe that the present prosperity will not only be maintained but will be increased. Nature, too, has been bountiful, and the recent rains give every promise that we can look forward to good seasons and bumper harvests. The Department wishes all those who fall within its charge a very happy and prosperous New Year.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

Success of Uganda Cotton Conference.

A meeting of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was held in London on Thursday of last week. In the absence of the President, Lord Derby, the chair was taken by the chairman of the Council, Sir Richard Jackson.

The quarterly report of the Executive Committee was adopted, and at the chairman's request the secretary reported the principal matters which had been before the Executive Committee since the report was drafted. A cotton conference had been held in Uganda, and permission to attend had been given to members of the corporation's staff in the Union of South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Sudan. The Agricultural Department, Uganda, had expressed their thanks to the corporation for giving these facilities to members of their staff who, they were good enough to say, had contributed largely to the success of the conference.

In the Sudan the Director of Agricultural Research would be retiring in the course of this year, and the post had been offered to the corporation's senior plant breeder in the country, who was consequently resigning from the corporation's service. The corporation had agreed to appoint a new junior plant breeder to the staff.

The Corporation's Scientific Advisory Committee had been completed by the addition of Mr. S. Milligan, C.B.E., and Mr. W. Nowell, C.M.G., C.B.E., both of whom were experts in tropical agriculture who had had recent experience in cotton-growing countries. The acceptance by these two gentlemen of the corporation's invitation to them to join the committee had been a matter of great satisfaction to the Executive Committee.

At the conclusion of the business, Mr. Milligan, who until his retirement two years ago was the corporation's senior officer in Africa, and had just returned from a tour in Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the Colonial Office, gave a short talk on the progress made at those of the corporation's stations which he visited on his way home.

WHITE SETTLERS AND KENYA HIGHLANDS.

Lord Francis Scott's Outspoken Speech.

NAIROBI, January 24.

Lord Francis Scott is going to England by air with his wife, who is to undergo an operation. Addressing a meeting of his constituents, he explained that it was unlikely that he would return to Kenya before the General Election in March.

Referring to the Indian agitation against the Order-in-Council reserving the Highlands of Kenya for Europeans, he said: "We want to make it perfectly clear to every one that we are not going to tolerate any interference. We will not tolerate interference from local Indians, the Government of India, or anyone else in that particular question."

Lord Francis paid a tribute to the atmosphere of co-operation created by the Governor, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.—"The Times."

FRENCH APPOINT NEGRO MINISTER

BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

In keeping with their practice of appointing a Minister without Port-folio, the French Government has appointed M. Monnerville, the deputy for Guiana, as Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Though not well-known among the members of the new French Government, M. Monnerville is, however, one of the most interesting. He is a Negro, the third to be appointed a Minister in France. When he was first elected to the Chamber he was one of the youngest deputies. He is now about forty, a small dapper man, a first-rate speaker and a brilliant barrister.

EPOCH MAKING NATIVE EVENT.

In one of her interesting despatches to the Brussels "Vingtieme Siecle, Mademoisell Jeanne Wannyn reported the ordination by Monsignor Verwimp, at the Jesuit Mission at Kisantu, on the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway, of the three first Native Roman Catholic Priests of that part of the Belgian Colony.

As the Jesuits have been there since nearly half a century, the fact that for the first time three natives were judged worthy of being raised to the priesthood and thus becoming equal to the missionaries themselves has left its impression upon the natives. 4,500 to 5,000 of them came to Kisantu to witness the ordination, a number of them, making very long journeys. Some came even from 300 kilometres away, doing a 600 kilometre journey to witness the event.

NO "FREE" LANDS FOR NATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA. NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT CORRECTS "ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION."—The Colonial Office here has received reports that the South African natives employed on farms in the Transvaal are leaving their employment under the impression that they will be granted land on the properties purchased under the Native Trust and Land Act. Native Commissioners have been prompt to disabuse them of this idea.

The Department of Native Affairs in Pretoria has communicated with all its native commissioners in the Transvaal, requesting them to take advantage of every opportunity afforded by tribal gatherings, periodical meetings with chiefs and local council sessions to correct this erroneous impression.

Natives are to be told that settlement is to be effected as far as possible on a tribal basis, and that in no case will land be handed over to native for occupation free of charge.

The natives are to learn that the land acquired by the South African Native Trust is to be utilized primarily for (a) the relief of congestion in native areas, and (b) to provide accommodation for such natives as the Trust is, by law, obliged to make provision for; that is, natives who may be displaced from urban areas by virtue of the operation of the Native Urban Areas Act and natives who may be displaced from privately-owned farms by reason of the application thereto of the provisions

of the Native Trust and Land Act.

RESISTANCE IN ABYSSINIA.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION PERPETUALLY VIGILANT.

That all is not well in Abyssinia from the Italian point of view is made clear in a report from the diplomatic correspondent of the "*Manchester Guardian Weekly*." According to this usual well-informed observer, "Italy's Abyssinian troubles continue. During the last three months the Italian army of occupation has often had to deal with armed resistance on the part of the Abyssinians and there have been numerous attacks on Italian outposts, The army of occupation is in a state of perpetual vigilance.

"On December 7 a small Italian punitive force was defeated by Abyssinians. Another force, about 1,200 strong, commanded by Colonel Aleri, was despatched; whether it has been able to carry out its orders is not yet known.

"DIFFICULT TO RECRUIT ABYSSINIAN LABOUR"

"The Italians find it extremely difficult to recruit Abyssinian labour for work on the roads and in the fields even when they bribe or coerce the native chiefs. The Abyssinians also refuse to deliver the quantities of agricultural produce as fixed by the Italians. There is strong anti-Italian feeling among the Mohammedan population in spite of the Italian pro-Islamic propaganda. The Italian command is especially disappointed on this account, for it relied on the Mohammedans of Abyssinia for recruits in building up a native army.

"ECONOMIC CRISIS CONTINUES"

"The economic crisis continues. The chief causes would seem to be the restriction of import trade, the paralysis of export trade, the lack of subsidies for development, corruption, and the resistance of the Abyssinians.

"Since the end of July Italian subsidies have dropped from 120,000,000 gold lire monthly to 100,000,000 paper lire monthly. This sum has been used to pay for all imports into Abyssinia, including those from Italy. What little transport there is in bad condition. There is a severe shortage of all commodities, even of food in some districts, while prices are rising steeply in the towns.

"Among Italian business men in Abyssinia there is a growing demand for the withdrawal of capital invested in the country. An actual flight of capital has begun. It is estimated at about 1,000,000 lire a day. This flight is made possible by smuggling. Italian currency is being sold at a heavy discount of well-organized firms of smugglers of Adeb, Port Said, and Jibuti, from where it is smuggled into Italy with the help of bribed officials.

"Generally speaking it would seem that the present methods employed by the Italians to develop Abyssinia are doomed to failure. The opinion of objective observers would seem to be that radical changes will be needed in the Italian administration as well as in the methods."

ITALY STRENGTHENS FORCES.

More Italian troops are now on their way to Abyssinia. On Monday, January 24, the steamer Umbria 10,128 tons, left Naples with 80 officers and 1,850 troops on board. Nearly 3,000 Italian troops left Naples for Abyssinia last Saturday. This is following the reports of recents disorders in various parts of the country.

PUBLICATION OF 1936 CENSUS. POPULATION OF UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The final figures of the South Africans census of population taken on May 5, 1936, have just been released. They show that on that date there were 9,589,598,people in the union, of whom 4,837,107 were men and 4,752,791 women. The total shows an increase of 2,661,313 compared with the 1921 census, the greatest increase being made in the native population, to which has been added 1,898,876. Europeans have increased by 484,369, coloured population by 224,113 and Asiatics by 53,960.

The figure of 9,589, 893 was made up as follows: Europeans 2,003,857 (1,017,874 men and 985,583 women)

Natives 6,596,689;
Asiatics 219,691
Coloured 769,661.

The distribution according to provinces was as follows:—Cape, 3,529,900; Transvaal, 3,341,470; Natal, 1,946,468; Free State, 772,060.

In the Cape there were 791,574 Europeans; 2,945,570 Natives; 10,508 Asiatics; and 682,248 coloured people.

In the Transvaal 820,756 Europeans; 2,045,570 Natives; 10,508 Asiatics; and 50,841 coloured people.

In the Transvaal 820,756 Europeans. 2,444,380 Natives, 25 493 Asiatics, and 13,629 coloured people.

In the Free States 200,973 Europeans, 553,116 Natives, 29 Asiatics, and 17,943 coloured people.

Although the Natives represent the overwhelming majesty of the population they are subjected to treatment which places it among the worst obtaining in African British colonies. In the Union of South Africa the natives have been restricted in their movements to a terrible extent; they are forced to carry varying passports. The conditions of labour are extremely stringent, and although they are more heavily taxed and paid less than any other section of the population, they are allowed no representation in government, not even the vote.

PROBLEMS OF COLONIAL STUDENTS IN ENGLAND ALMOST INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES.—A festive gathering of the Egyptian colony in London took place few weeks ago at the Egyptian Club, in celebration of the Egyptian royal marriage. It was a larger gathering than previous ones of a similar kind, and seemed to confirm the view that the Egyptian visitors to this country is increasing.

Discussing the point, an Egyptian student said that there were a great many instances in which the young Egyptian who had the will to learn all he could about England and its people found the difficulties in his way well-nigh insuperable.

A TYPICAL CASE.

This young man went on to say that during the first year or so in London he had experienced such difficulties himself. He knew what it was to live a lonely existence, in a boarding-house, or in lodgings, having no social life, and with nowhere to spend his spare time but a cafe or cinema. His subsequent experiences had, however, been pleasanter. After he had the good fortune to be admitted as a paying guest into the home of an English family. He wished, he said, that it could be made easier for any student who had the will to do so to similar experience. He agreed that the students would need to be carefully selected, but he felt that no student should come here save under official auspices, and that every one of them should be afforded facilities for making contacts with the right sort of English life.

HOW THE PROBLEM MIGHT BE TACKLED.—This is an attempt which might be made, and certainly some efforts should be made to make young Egyptians of the right type feel at home when they come here, states an English observer. The few who go to Oxford and Cambridge settle down quite happily; indeed, Cambridge seems to appeal especially to Egyptians, and that university exercises over its Egyptian guests an influences which remains for the rest of their lives he continued. Edinburgh and Glasgow are also not unpopular; most Egyptians will tell you that they find the Scots more hospitable than the English towards foreigners. It is among the many students to be found in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and other English cities that a need for a helping hand appears particularly to exist. It is said that Siam has a successful plan by which the Siamese authorities in London place each Siamese student in touch with an English family whom he is expected to regard as in lieu of his parents, spending his holidays with them throughout his stay in this country.

Race Problem – 1938
Africa

Commission on Farm Labour.

Mochochonono, The Comet
4-16-38 Maseru, Basutoland.

67,628 Members of the Coloured community are engaged in Agriculture in the Cape Province, states the report of the Commission.

Farm labour in many parts of South Africa is not exclusively African, and people are apt to overlook the fact that in certain Cape Areas the same role is played by the Coloured man

The report of the Commission on Farm Labour points out that 67,628 members of the Coloured community are engaged in agriculture in the Cape Province and the difference from 74,670 are employed in agriculture in the other Provinces of the Union. These figures do not include a considerable number or seasonal and casual labourers, the majority of whom spent a greater part of the year in towns.

A considerable variation in the wages and privileges of these people is brought to light in the report, but the general level is low. In some parts of the country the increased cost of living has been accompanied by little or no advance in cash wages and the evidence submitted is that under the present conditions of the farming industry no increase is possible. On the part of the labourers themselves there is naturally a growing discontent.

The commission without expressing an opinion of the industry to pay higher wages, suggested consideration of Government control by means of wage fixing machinery. It is further recommended as other methods are found to be impracticable that the Government institute subsidies pending the investigation of the problem.

THE NATAL BANTU TEACHERS' UNION.

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Elandslaagte Branch.

Elandslaagte Natal

The Elandslaagte Branch of the N. B. T. U. met at Matiwane's kop School on the 26th March, 1938. After opening, the Chairman welcomed the new teachers, and assured them that they have full rights as anybody else in the house in all undertakings. The gaps which occurred since the last election and filled by the Executive were announced by the Chairman for the information of the Branch Ministers. The Minutes were read and passed. 4-16-38

The Secretary reported that almost all teachers who received loans from the Branch Fund had paid up their liabilities.

The Chairman made a speech on the Administration of Aided Schools. After the speech several questions were put and discussed. A motion urging representation of Aided Schools in the Missionary Conference by teachers was suggested. The News Letter from The N. B. T. U. Secretary was followed with great interert, and it grieved the members to note that the Union Executive was being handicapped by lack of funds to carry out its duties. It was proposed and carried that teachers should pay their Union subscriptions on the spot, and members who might be in need of cash should make loans from the Branch Fund and refund same in our next Branch meeting to be held early in June. This was appreciated by the members. Lecturers invited, failed to attend and their part of the programme was devoted to the discussion of the News Sheet.

In the evening a concert was staged by the teachers assisted by the School children.

Mr. Skhakhane of Jononoskop School was appointed as the conductor of the Teachers' Choir for every centre, and the teachers of different Schools were asked to submit to the Executive Committee the lists of songs they know through their representatives, so that the Committee may compile a circulating programme for the Branch. The Bantu members were requested to make preparations to attend the Conference to be held in Ladysmith

[Sgd.] W. D. ZONDI
[Branch Reporter.]
Lusitania School,
P. O. Cundy Cleugh,
Via Besters.

Race Problem - 1938

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REMO INDEPENDENCE INQUIRY

Report Of Proceedings Continued

Mr. Wells Palmer's Address

On the resumption of the Inquiry at Ijebu Ode there were present: Mr. Wells-Palmer for the Akarigbo Mr. Oddie for the Awujale.

Mr. Wells-Palmer addressing the Commissioner said:

May it please Your Honour, First of all Sir, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my learned friend, Mr. Ademola, and desire to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which Your Honour has conducted this Inquiry. It is one of those Inquiries into which Politics, as known in this country, plays a prominent part and you have been able to conduct this Inquiry in a manner pleasing to all sides. Further than that, Sir, you have been able to assist us during the Inquiry to carry on some portion of our work for which we are extremely grateful.

Who Asks For Inquiry?

This Inquiry has gone on for many days and though at times it has been tedious, yet at other times it has been interesting and on some occasions even amusing.

It is my duty to place before Your Honour such parts of the evidence as I consider support the Akarigbo's petitions and I hope that my address may assist Your Honour in arriving at true findings on the Terms of Reference submitted to Your Honour. My learned friend said that this Inquiry should not have been held. whether it should or not does not arise. Your Honour has been appointed Commissioner under an Ordinance and your duties are quite clear under that Ordinance. The fact remains that the Awujale in his petition did ask for an Inquiry and he has had the Inquiry. Whether it came later than he anticipated he nevertheless asked for the Inquiry. The Akarigbo has never applied for an Inquiry. He applied to Government by way of petitions and His Excellency has thought it proper that the matter should be inquired into under a Commission.

Akarigbo's Claim

Reference was made as to where matters are leading to; but that is a matter beyond Your Honour's power, Whether Native States or sections of Native States approach Government for Self-Government that has nothing to do with this particular Inquiry. I know that it will not for one moment affect Your Honour's findings by giving the slightest attention to what happen in respect of other sections of Native Communities. Now Sir, the Akarigbo's claim began many, many years ago and I will start with the petition of 1922. In that petition Your Honour will see the facts as set out by the Akarigbo and his people. The prayer in that petition is perhaps not exactly as one would expect it would be. In that prayer Your Honour will read that the Akarigbo wishes to have his own Native Administration. Now Sir, throughout my address I shall frequently refer to the term "independence." We have been using the term "independence" and I wish Your Honour to note the meaning I put to the word. The Akarigbo's demands are that he be permitted to retain.

His Ancient Rights And Privileges

In accordance with native law and custom as a protectorate under British Sovereignty. The petition of 7th June, 1922—Exhibit "A" sets out the several towns that are associated together or that were associated together at that time in asking Government to consider the question of independence. Besides those towns mentioned in that petition are other small towns or small allotments totalling considerably more than fifteen or sixteen but they are too small to be taken into account, and I take it that as there is no opposition from these towns they are supporting the Akarigbo. Whether the Akarigbo is fighting the question from personal motives the fact remains that if he does succeed in getting any measure of independence at all, all his people will benefit as a natural result of that personal motive. The one curious part of this whole proceeding is that from time immemorial one meets with the word "Remo".

That Word "Remo"

includes the inhabitants of a distinct section of what is now known as a part of the Province of Ijebu and it has become a term used to differentiate a class of people as distinct from another class. You find a man at Ijebu Ode referring to a man from Shagamu as a Remo but you find no such distinction in Ijebu Ode district. Why I wish Your Honour to take special notice of that is that it is a factor which must assist in deciding whether Remo is distinct from Ijebu Ode or not. In Ijebu Ode there is no particular term by which the people of Ijebu Ode are known. From the 1922 petition Your Honour will see "That your petitioners are the Paramount Chief and sub-Chiefs of Ijebu-Remo....." Now, Your Honour, a lot has been made of the fact that several witnesses have come forward to state in some cases that they signed and did not know what they were signing, They say that the whole scheme was to benefit them financially and that they signed with that object in view. We have to take the petitions as they stand. I have brought a reliable witness and I hope he has satisfied Your Honour that the petition of 1937 was read by him and interpreted to the people before their signatures were put thereon. You have the Akarigbo as the first signatory and also the Ewusi of that time.

Ewusi In The Petition

I do not think that we can allow one Ewusi at a certain stage of the history of the country to take a line of action backed up by the people and then as soon as another Ewusi comes along he takes up another front. You have to standardise the position and you will see that the Ewusi at the time did sign the petition for independence. Whether the present Ewusi does not wish independence but prefers to be subordinate to the Awujale the fact remains that at the time the petition was written all parties were unanimous. The same thing applies to the other petitions as well. I do not think Your Honour will have any difficulty in brushing aside the evidence given by the people on

the Remo side, who are against the Akarigbo. Your Honour heard the witnesses and must have some to the conclusion that for some reasons or other they decided to associate themselves with the Awujale's claim leaving the Akarigbo to seek out his own salvation. The petition of 9th June, 1933, is one which asks for independent Native Administration to be known as "Remo Native Administration" and my remarks as to signatures refer to this petition as well. Your Honour will see that practically every important Chief and sub-Chief except the Ewusi and his party have signed that petition.

Akarigbo was entirely one of being subordinate to the Awujale. He was told that he had to respect the arrangement and that if he did not do that he should never expect to get any measure of improvement in his country. Therefore everything that was done after 1917 must be taken in the light that he (the Akarigbo) was subordinate to the Awujale. Everything had to go through the Awujale to the extent that the Awujale commanded the Akarigbo. I say so Sir, so that Your Honour will view it from that position and come to the conclusion that anything done was not through his (the Akarigbo's) volition, but through his position as a subordinate Chief. References have been made to the Akarigbo's conduct and Your Honour might pass it over as the actions of a man trying to get for his own what he thinks is his by right and you might excuse him if at any time he tries to act contrary to the wish of Government or sections of the community. So that with these remarks, Sir, with regard to the period after 1917 I think Your Honour will follow that I do not propose to say any more than that Your Honour should view it from that standpoint.

A Difficult Question

All documents put in since 1933 when this matter became difficult have been merely because it then became a party matter and did not in fact represent the state of affairs, as I hope to satisfy Your Honour, that existed at the time in question. Now the second question on the Terms of Reference is somewhat more difficult. I think Sir, that one cannot doubt for a moment that the Quarter of Remo certainly appears to have been treated for a considerable number of years as a distinct section of what has been known as the Province of Ijebu Ode. It is difficult for us to know how much of the evidence we can accept prior to the British advent in the country because it appears to all based on statements made to living persons and in many instances conflicting statements. Even the writer Mr. Talbot himself says (Oduduwa is a myth) and even if we want to accept the statement that Oduduwa is the founder of the Yoruba areas we must go back to thousand of years. No one will agree that the Yoruba section of the race is such an entirely new race as the witnesses say. There is one outstanding fact. that is that all parties have agreed that the different Oas of Yoruba land came originally from the area of Ile Ife. The Awujale wishes to place his starting point very much further away, but I think it is generally accepted that all Yoruba Chiefs sprung from Ile Ife. As regards the crown-, I do not think that that evidence can assist us in this matter but the fact remains that in the Gazette Notice it has been accepted that there are certain definite Obas given crowns from Ile Ife and among them is the Akarigbo's name. So we start off with the Akarigbo as a Crowned head.

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To the Editor, THE AFRICAN WORLD.

Dear Sir,—The Bishop of Southampton's letter in "The Times" of March 5 tempts me once again into the arena of letter-writing on this subject. We are both desirous of doing the right thing by the Protectorate natives, but I feel, and, indeed, I know, that by his persistent reiteration of quite irrelevant matters he is doing harm to a cause which both he and I have very much at heart.

I do not propose to deal in detail with the points which the Bishop raises in his latest letter, for none of them is new, but I do say this—which is also far from new—that continual nagging on the lines which he has made his own does definitely offend many South Africans who hold much the same views as he does. Has he ever heard of the Bantu Welfare Trust, which was founded by my friend, Lieut-Col. Donaldson, with an initial donation of £50,000? I have before me a letter from Lieut.-Col. Donaldson dated January 27, as also a report of the proceedings at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on June 30 last, which was addressed by Lieut.-Col. Donaldson, Senator the Hon. J. D. Rheinnalt Jones, and the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., at which the aims and objects of the trust were described. Is not this a remarkable thing? Only a few years ago the bare idea of a prominent citizen of Johannesburg giving up such a large sum of money for such an object would have been unthinkable.

Again, I wonder whether the Bishop has seen the series of five articles written by Sir Charles Rey, ex-Resident Commissioner for Bechuanaland, which have just appeared in the Johannesburg "Star." The first appeared on February 1, from which I make the following quotations:—

"From the day when Sir Charles Warren annexed British Bechuanaland to the Crown and proclaimed a Protectorate over the country to the North of it in 1885, until a comparatively few years ago, the idea, if, indeed, there were any definite ideas, in the minds of His Majesty's Government seems to have been to retain the country known as the Protectorate as a sort of human Whipsnade. It is difficult to find in published records any trace of a desire during that period to do anything beyond keeping others out of it, whether Matabele, Boer, or settler, and avoiding any pretext for expenditure or action. . . . And from that moment the application of the order of the day, 'Peace in our time,' seems to have been intensified. No development was undertaken, encouraged, or even—it is hardly too much to say—permitted; the natives were left to plod along in their poverty-stricken, diseased, and reactionary conditions."

The Pim Report.

The Bishop says in the last paragraph of his letter that "our policy is clear," and then goes on to speak of the beneficial effects which will follow on the adoption of the Pim Report. Let us hear what Sir Charles says about the Pim Report:—

"The total amount definitely recommended for development work of all kinds was the ludicrous figure of £25,000 spread over five years for all purposes, including water supply. This, in a country 275,000 square miles in extent holding a population of 200,000 with thirty years' leeway of neglect to make up, must surely be regarded as a *reductio ad absurdum* of constructive proposal.

"It is true that Sir Alan Pim stated that this only covered the first stage of a much larger programme which might cost £150,000 to £200,000, but, although he states that the execution of such a plan was 'essential for avoiding an imminent calamity,' this was not only unrecommended by him, but was by implication postponed for five years. . . . ."

And so it comes about that, forty-six years after the country had become a Protectorate, it was possible for the Commissioner sent out by His Majesty's Government to write in 1931: "The tribal organisation persists; the chiefs have great power and prestige. Witchcraft is still prevalent, and the old beliefs retain their sway with undiminished power."

It is also fair to state that the Pim recommendations, so far as I have been able to judge, have been expedited, but neither of the three Protectorates—as they are to-day—is a credit to British rule, and I repeat what I have previously stated that the sooner they are transferred the better for the natives themselves. I have no wish to make scoring points off the Bishop, or off anyone, but I have a real desire to do what I think is the right thing, viz., to encourage and help those inside the Union to do their best for the natives as a whole, and this is surely the path of wisdom. I have my own quarrels with the Protectorate Administration and they have nothing to do with natives, but I see very clearly that the whole system of the Government has been wrong from the beginning. In essence it has meant government from Whitehall, and the system of the past must stand condemned, if judged by results.

Let me, in conclusion, implore the Bishop to leave this subject alone for the present. I have changed my views on many aspects of the treatment of natives by the Union Government, and I frankly admit that there are many laws which I should like to see deleted from the Statute Book, but progress—though slow—is being made in the right direction.—Yours faithfully.

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Race Problem—1938
Africa

MR. LINDSAY'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Nigerian Daily Times

At North Of England Conference

1-9-38 Lagos, Nigeria

REAL FRUITS OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

London.

MR. Kenneth Lindsay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, in his Presidential address to the North of England Education Conference at Scarborough to-day described progress which had been made in the urban and rural districts with reorganisation of schools resulting in provision of liberal and practical education suited to the varying needs of boys and girls over 11 years of age. Between April and November. 1937 the Board approved over £6,500,000 for capital expenditure mainly in connection with the reorganisation—an increase of £1,000,000 over last year's figures.

Plans for further work estimated at £13,000,000 are now in advanced stage in consideration.

In his concluding passages Mr. Lindsay turned to consideration of the valuable returns which have been derived from the great expenditure on education. He said the real fruits educated democracy reaped from its educational expenditure—cultural development and appreciation of beauty—did not yield to statistical measurement oftenwait unremembered. Tolerance and truthful dealings between people still matter. Care for the weak and oppressed is still a virtue. If Great Britain stands for these things in the world—and nothing could be less aggressive—it is to schools that we must look for their preservation.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON CROWTHER

Nigerian Daily Times

The death of the Venerable Archdeacon D. C. Crowther, O.B.E., D.D., which occurred in Sierra Leone on Wednesday and was reported in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Times* is an event which deserves more than passing notice, for the Grand Old Man will occupy a long chapter when the history of the Anglican Church in Nigeria comes to be written. Archdeacon Crowther may be said to have devoted all his life to missionary work on the Niger, for as a young man he was for many years his father's constant companion and helper, and when he himself joined the ministry he was assigned to the Delta where from 1871 he laboured with Pauline zeal and devotedness for well nigh 66 years. It may safely be said that the history of evangelisation in and around the Niger Delta, if not of the Niger province, in the last 66 years is the history of the Archdeacon Dandeson Coates Crowther whose unusually long missionary career, distinguished and successful, was crowned a few years ago with the Doctorate of Divinity conferred on him by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Archdeacon Crowther's father had served in several expeditions to the Niger in the days before the country came under the control of the Royal Niger Company and before he (the Bishop) was admitted into the Anglican Ministry. Later as a missionary he never lost any opportunity of



The late Venerable Archdeacon D. C. Crowther, O.B.E., D.D., whose death at the ripe old age of 93 we recorded in these pages in yesterday's issue.

Lagos, Nigeria

helping his people of whatever tribe. It was not surprising, therefore, that his son who had helped him in many difficult missions and had himself given nearly 70 years to work on the Niger during the early part of which the country was out side British control, should be recommended for special recognition to His Majesty the King and thus be appointed an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. That he lived to receive those marks of recognition from both Church and State must have, humanly speaking, rejoiced the old heart of the Venerable Archdeacon Dandeson Coates Crowther who after over 93 years, has now laid down his burden in Freetown and entered into his rest, in the 67th year of his ordination.—R.I.P.

Inclusion Of African For Confidence.

Lagos, Nigeria

Native Laws Amendment Act Cited As Commission's Dereliction.

1-9-38

ANOTHER matter of vital importance in the administration of Native Affairs was disposed of by the Natives Representative Council on Thursday, 9th December last. Cr. R. V. S. Thema (Tvl.) introduced a motion on the "Constitution of the Native Affairs Commission." As a result of the differentiation policy laid down by the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, Cr. Thema stated, the N.A. Commission should not consist of Europeans who represent European interests in the Assembly and Senate. Further, he opined, the time had come when Africans should be included in the personnel of the N.A. Commission, to ensure confidence of the Native races in it.

During this discussion the Minister of Native Affairs was present throughout, and so were the members of the Commission. It was argued by the Native Councillors that sometimes the Commission had to deal with contentious matters between Europeans and Natives, on the presence of a Native would assure Natives of a square deal.

Mr. A. L. Barrett (C.N.C. Cape) was of opinion that the fact of one being an M.P. should not forfeit him the confidence of the Natives.

Cr. Jabavu cited as an instance of lost confidence in the Commission the facts leading to the passage of the Native Laws Amendment Act by Parliament. The Minister in charge of the Bill had obtained his authority to proceed with the Bill from the Native Affairs Commission, whereas it was aware of the strong opposition by the Natives against the Act being passed without consultation with them.

The majority of the Representative Council were not enamoured of that part of the motion which excluded Europeans by reason of being M.P.'s, but all favoured the inclusion of a Native in the Commission. Cr. Elijah Qamata (Transkei) moved an amendment giving effect to the inclusion of a Native in the Native Affairs Commission, which was passed by 9 votes to 6. The original motion as it stood was lost.

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At North of England Conference

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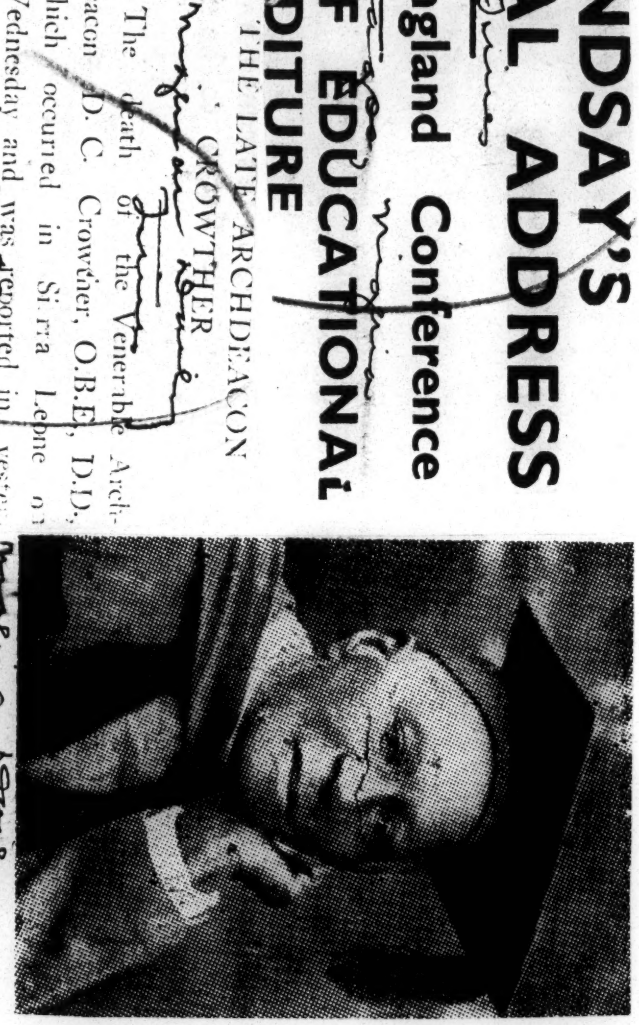
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THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES

First Representative Council

From our South African Correspondent

A body which may become famous in South African history—the Natives' Representative Council, created by the Natives Representation Act of 1936—has recently held its first meeting. The council, which met in the Pretoria City Hall, consisted of fifteen full voting members sitting under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Native Affairs (Mr. D. L. Smit). In ordinary sessions these members were arranged in a semicircle within which, at tables specially arranged for them, were the five Chief Native Commissioners and the four members of the permanent Native Affairs Commission, who have the right to attend and speak but not to vote.

Five of the fifteen members were chiefs; one member was principal of a high school founded by himself, three were editors of newspapers, two farmers, one a builder and contractor, one an hotelkeeper, one the proprietor of a bus service, and one a lawyer's clerk.

Contrary to the expectation of many, the presence of the officials was a help rather than a hindrance to the deliberations. One or two of the Chief Native Commissioners made valuable contributions to the proceedings, and happily they did not interpret their functions as being merely to defend the Government.

The estimates on welfare expenditure laid before the Council (now a statutory obligation) amounted to approximately £2,500,000. These included the second vote of £1,000,000 for the purchase of land under the Natives Land and Trust Act. The authorised expenditure on education was £908,000, an increase of nearly £100,000 on the previous year. In 1925 the total amount spent on Bantu education was £340,000: educational expenditure has thus nearly trebled itself in twelve years. On the other hand, the average cost of educating a Bantu child is still only about one-eighth of the average cost of educating a European child; education is not compulsory; only about one-fourth of the children of school-going age are in school, and of these the merest fraction proceed beyond the primary stage.

In agricultural development immense strides are being made. Increases amounting to about £250,000 have been authorised. Outside the well-staffed Transkeian Territories there is provision to-day for 195 Native Agricultural Demonstrators. A breath of new life has been sweeping through the Native Affairs Department. Its able and energetic permanent head, Mr. Douglas Smit, is getting things done. There is, on a small scale, something of the same spirit that built up the Indian Civil Service. Unfortunately South Africa still has to learn the lesson of doing things *through* the people and not merely *for* them. A process of "Bantuisation" (corresponding to the "Indianisation" of the I.C.S.) must be begun, and that speedily. It is a natural corollary of segregation, and the Representative Council has already asked for it. The Bantu will not be satisfied to occupy only the lowest posts in their own administrative services.

With admirable ingenuity and logic one of the councillors moved that in conformity with the policy of political segregation now accepted by the country it was not desirable that members of Parliament representing European constituencies should be members of the permanent Native Affairs Commission. As three of the four present members of the Commission are members of Parliament representing European constituencies, this was a shrewd thrust. With great statesmanship, however, the council voted down this resolution by nine votes to six, expressing their respect for and appreciation of the Commission as they did so. This politic decision served to soften the blow dealt earlier in the proceedings when the council unanimously rejected the proposal of the Native Affairs Commission to transfer the control of Bantu education to the Native Affairs Department, and that after a personal appeal by the chairman of the Commission. Such a transfer would mean a big step towards the establishment of a Bantu totalitarian State in the Union.

The council is an advisory, not a legislative body, and no doubt will experience disappointments as the years go by. Its attempts to get the pass laws abolished or drastically simplified and to ensure an early and substantial rise in wage levels may not achieve immediate success. There is still much that is radically wrong in Union native policy. But no one who attended the sessions of the council could possibly fail to see that here is a power in the land, an instrument which will make repressive legislation much more difficult to carry. Laws specially affecting the Bantu should now come before the council as a matter of course, and the council's resolutions on these and other points must be laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days of the opening of session. The new special Parliamentary representation will ensure that the council's resolutions are not forgotten or slurred over, but duly brought to the attention of Parliament.

On one subject the council—which enjoys the privilege of initiating discussions—was remarkably silent. That was the question of the proposed transfer of the Protectorates to the Union. Official Bantu opinion has thus expressed no opposition to, nor support of, the proposal. Large sections of unofficial Bantu opinion are much against it.

Representing the Natives

A Hint to the Anti-Slavery Society

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Many East Africans — and Kenya and Tanganyika are the Colonies in which I have lived—will be glad that you have called attention to the precedent set by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in appointing Colonel Gore-Browne, a settler in the territory, to represent Native interests in the Legislative Council.

In the territories generally it has been the practice to nominate to such appointments either missionaries or retired officials; and, without intending anything to the detriment of such people, I am sure there will be pleasure that in at least one instance a settler should be considered by his Government to be better fitted to represent the aboriginal population than any other non-official. It is a great compliment—and a great responsibility.

I have never visited Northern Rhodesia, and do not know Colonel Gore-Browne, or, indeed, any of the other non-officials in that country who must have been considered before this nomination was made, but it strikes me as the best possible vindication by the Government of the character of the European settlers as a whole, for it is inconceivable that the choice of the Governor—with the approval of the Secretary of State—would have fallen upon one of their number if he had been a great exception in his concern for the true interests of the Natives.

If I were a member of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, I should suggest to the Council that it should by resolution convey its congratulations to Colonel Gore-Browne, and in its journal take note of the nomination of a settler. There must be many of its members who would be very surprised to learn of such an appointment, simply because they are so prone to misjudge their fellow-countrymen who have settled in tropical Africa. All the more reason, then, that they should be made aware of the significant step just taken in Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,
A. CROSS.

Birmingham.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Opinions Of Past Agents-General.

Sir Kurma Reddi and Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri (former Agents-General) now at home in India, both declared that the proposal for a non-European Front of Indians and Bantu in South Africa was scandalous, and would be ruinous in Indian interests.

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, a prominent member of the Indian community in Johannesburg, declared that although the Traansvaal Indian Congress might still be aloof, a steadily growing number of Indians in the Union were looking forward to the creation of a Non-European Front with favour and enthusiasm.

"We have," he said, "mooted such a project, and we have the right to adopt such measures to protect ourselves against the intolerance and selfishness of the white oligarchy. Indians—I refer to the majority of poor Indians—in this country have been forced by a continous stream of anti-Indian legislation to associate with other non-Europeans in every possible way."

"By uniting non-European elements, Indians can transform their movement from being a negative movement into positive action for their political and social rights. We realise now that the best method of defence is attack."

It is significant that another leader of Indian influential thought, Dr. J. H. Gool of Cape Town vehemently stressed the fact (at the All African Convention, Bloemfontein last December) that Syed Sir Raza Ali certainly did not represent the views of Indians in South Africa in advising against an Indo-Bantu combination.

Advisory Boards Conference

The Tenth Annual Congress of the South African Location Advisory Boards was held in the T. M. White Hall in New Brighton Location, Port Elizabeth under the presidency of Mr. R.H. Godlo, M.R.C., on Dec. 19-22, 1937. Ninety delegates representing ninety-four Location Advisory Boards of Municipalities and other local authorities throughout the Union attended. There were besides the officers of the Congress, City Councillors of Port Elizabeth and Superintendents of Locations from Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Port Alfred, Winburg, Cradock and some of the smaller towns in the neighourhood. The Government was represented by Mr. C. M. Slarke, of Pretoria, an Inspector of Urban Native Locations, Mr. H. J. Malan, Native Commissioner of P.E. Senator J.D. Rheinallt Jones also attended.

The Congress was officially opened by the Mayor of P.E., Mr. Councillor W. C. Adcock, on Monday the 20th December who advised the delegates to stick to the "simple life" and to adhere to the highest principles in all their dealings and actions with their fellows, and never look down on those on the lower rungs of the ladder.

Mr. Councillor Relton, J.P., gave an address of welcome in the course of which he paid tribute to the work of the New Brighton Advisory Board.

Presidential Address

During the opening stages the President, Mr. R.H. Godlo, M. R.C. delivered the Presidential address, noteworthy of which he, inter alia, declared:

"I believe that there is no such thing as an inherent hatred between black and white, and that all the differences between the two races are due to misunderstanding." Mr. Godlo gave a resume of the respesentation of Native Act and the Native Trust and Land Act, both of which, he said, purported to draw a perpendicular line between the polit ical and residential interests of the two races respectively. He felt that section 12 of the princi-pal Act was so tightened up that the conditions under which the Bantu people were going to live in such areas would border on slavery. He felt that the measure was destined to effect the gradual but systematic policy of repressing the Africans under the cloak of segregation.

Addresses

The following addresses were delivered: Senator J. D. Rheinallt Jones: "The Native Laws Amendment Act of 1937;" Mr. C. W. Slarke: "The Recent Native Affairs Commission Report;" Dr D.L. Ferguson: "The Elimination of the Slums of Port Elizabeth."

In his address Dr. Ferguson outlined what was being and intended to be done for the well being of the Bantu People at New Brighton. The rent there was from 6s. to 9s. per month, which included free medical service. A Bantu Nurse was employed who visited the homes in the Location There were also employed a Bantu clerk and Bantu Sanitary Inspector.

Messrs. I. R. Cooper, I. R. Brent, Councillor Linton, Councillor T. C. White after whom the hall is named, and Mr. J. P. McNamee also addressed the Congress.

COLOUR BAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Racial Segregation in the Universities

One of the most noticeable applications of the colour bar in South Africa is in the field of education. As in the South of the United States of America, there is a rigid separation of European and non-European students in the schools of the country. Not only is this so but the various types of non-Europeans are largely separated from one another.

In the city of Durban, for example, in addition to the European high schools, there are three separate high schools for non-Europeans, one for Indians, one for Bantu, and one for "coloured" pupils—that is, those of mixed race. Occasionally one or two of these groups are combined. Sometimes the Indian and "coloured" students have a single high school between them. Occasionally the "coloured" students attend a Bantu high school. In Durban there is a Government hospital for Bantu and Indians, while "coloured" patients occupy a separate ward at the European hospital.

In no case, however, do we find European and non-European pupils sitting on the same school benches. There was a time when certain outstanding Bantu institutions, such as Lovedale, carried a certain number of European students. In fact, a former Chief Justice and Acting Governor General received his education at Lovedale Institution. Exceptions of this kind are no longer found.

Many who would be prepared to defend this measure of race separation in the existing circumstances of South Africa would hesitate to apply it in its entirety to the universities. Universities, it is felt, stand in an entirely different position. It is impossible to duplicate or, indeed, quadruplicate university institutions in every part of the Union. Moreover, it seems almost a contradiction in terms to limit the membership of the university on racial or denomina-

tional grounds. No single university in the Union of South Africa is legally closed to non-European students. In point of fact, the universities of Stellenbosch and Pretoria and several of the constituent colleges of the Federal University of South Africa have never admitted non-European students. In recent years such students have, however, gained admission to the two largest and richest South African universities, those at Capetown and Johannesburg. The Natal University College has organised parallel classes for non-European students in certain faculties, and considerable interchange of visits and work takes place between Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, and the South African Native College at Fort Hare, only two hours' journey away.

The number of non-European students at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, has always been very limited. Students' sentiment, however, is more liberal on the question of the colour bar at Johannesburg than at any other university centre. At the last meeting of the National Union of South African Students the Witwatersrand University deliberately chose an Indian student as one of its representatives, and although opposition from the other centres prevented him from actually sitting, the Witwatersrand University had made its own position clear.

Capetown University has from 40 to 50 non-European students, mostly "coloured." Educationally, these students have always been received on an equal footing. Socially they are by no means fully accepted by the main body of students.

Even this modest attempt at equality in university life is strongly criticised, and has been made the subject of invidious comment in the House of Assembly. Some altogether resent the presence of the coloured students within the university; others would wish them to be segregated within the classrooms and prevented from attending certain social gatherings. The attitude of these critics closely resembles that of Germany, Poland, and certain other European countries regarding Jewish students. Indeed, the unfortunate wave of anti-Semitism in Europe has done direct and great harm to the cause of Liberalism in South Africa. Race and colour prejudice can no longer be dismissed as merely a South African peculiarity, and those who share it find an underlying philosophy to explain their actions.

It is unfortunate that no single university in South Africa contains a really adequate representation of all the racial groups of the country. This is true as regards the European races themselves. The process of development by which every university in the country has adopted either English or Afrikaans as the medium of instruction—none of them using both on equal terms—means that racially every university is either predominantly English or predominantly Afrikaans. It is a serious loss to the whole cultural and political life of South Africa that there is no single place where Africaans-speaking, English-speaking, and Bantu-speaking students can meet on equal terms and interchange ideas.

Native Education In Natal

MAJORITY REPORT OF INQUIRY COMMISSION

That Native education in Natal should be controlled by the Union Government, is the opinion of a majority of the Provincial Education Inquiry Commission which has finally reported. Three members dissented from this opinion.

The recommendation of the Commission is that the administrative machinery set up by the State is based upon the principle of central determination of policy with decentralisation of administration, that it ensures adequate representation of missionary societies upon Provincial advisory boards, that it safeguards the principle of Native representation on those boards and that it is otherwise broadly upon the lines recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee.

The Commission has suggested (not recommended) the adequate provision of educational facilities for all Native children of school-going age and compulsory attendance up to and including Standard IV, the establishment of machinery for the detection and supervision of vagrant children, the creation of a housing centre for such children and the creation of a form of registration for the possible employment of Native children on leaving school.

It has recommended that a scheme be devised to supply books in Government and Government-aided Native schools to scholars at the lowest possible price through Government stores.

Regarding the training of Native Chiefs, the Commission has recommended that in addition to a general education, special courses should be organised in Government institutions to prepare future Native Chiefs and headmen for the duties they will have to discharge in tribal life.

Increases in Native teachers' salaries (spread over a number of years) have been recommended at a cost of £10,000 while the other improvements recommended are estimated to cost an additional £33,000.

Race Problem—1938
Africa

NATIVES AND POLL TAX.

Globular Sum Recorded.

In the Union Parliament last week some interesting information was divulged by the Minister of Finance (Mr. C. F. Clarkson). In reply to a question by Mr. P. P. du the Natives had paid a total of £14,277,571 in poll tax. Under the existing arrangements two-fifths of the proceeds was paid to general revenue and three-fifths to the Native Trust Fund.

Non-European Welfare.

The first of a series of four articles by Rev. J. MURRAY du TOIT.

(Secretary of the Christian Council of South Africa).

Beasts usually, and men only too frequently, act for selfish reasons. Such action is usually of an individualistic character — each individual acts alone, according to his own ideas, independently of others, regardless of others, without concern for the hurt which others may suffer — in fact, thoroughly selfishly. At times however, team spirit is evident — this is not necessarily a sign of goodwill; the criminals work in gangs, thereby increasing their crime, and team spirit for the purpose of self-preservation is evident even amongst animals — buck will form a circle, the whole herd co-operating, heads down, horns pointing outwards in a dangerous and threatening attitude to the intruder, all because the safety of their young, gathered in the centre, is at stake.

One might expect that in religion there would be no lack of the spirit of co-operation, nor co-operation merely from selfish motives, but unfortunately this is not the case. One need but page through any volume on Church history to see the disintegrating forces that have been at work, and these so often for selfish reasons.

No less than 532 Native Churches have applied for recognition to the Union Government. Are there really 532 different ways of delivering Christ's message of peace and goodwill? Or must we conclude that men have failed even in the religious field to live together in peace and harmony and have divided themselves into so many camps? And not only so many different camps, but so many antagonistic camps? The world's most bloody wars have been under the cloak of religion. It has been truly said that the religion of Christ is peace and goodwill—that of Christendom war and ill-will.

Such an attitude of antagonism we readily admit to be wrong. But what do we substitute? The absence of active antagonism does not signify goodwill by any means. Even peaceful Christians may be working side by side with very little real love for each other. My refraining from sandbagging my neighbour need not necessarily be an indication of my affection for him.

Let us consider the average community in any non-European area today: there are numerous churches and Christian bodies each doing its share of medical work, recreational work, literary work and religious work amongst the people of that community. Does this system necessarily lead to the advancement of the community along these various lines? Inadequately, unless all those who are doing the same work amongst the same people understand each other very thoroughly, and co-operate perfectly. This does not necessarily demand the amalgamation of work—on the contrary, it necessitates the independent health of each, but it demands such co-operation as will obviate overlapping, misunderstanding, competition and jealousy. This is just where the Christian Council of South Africa comes in,— a body about which a leading non-European, the head of one of the large non-European churches, has recently stated: *"I have visited all parts of the Union, the Protectorates and Rhodesia, and I think the Christian Council of South Africa is one of the most hopeful things I have met".*

Three articles describing the effect of the Council on the welfare of the non European section of our South African community will follow; the great difficulties it has to face will be dealt with in Article 2; its composition and its method of action in Article 3; and one of the most important and interesting features of its work, affecting especially the African delegation to the forthcoming World Conference in India, in Article 4.

Money Refunded To Native Teachers

3-5-38

Allowances Restored To Principals

Money From The Native Trust Fund To Which Natives Contribute By Taxation.

Through the representation made by the Native Representative Council, the African teachers in the Free State are to be restored their allowances. These will be made with effect from the beginning of the current year. The Free State was the only Province of the Union where the African teachers have been suffering from the effects of the economics of the last depression. The Provincial Administration is to be thanked for the considerate step taken. In this connection the Correspondent of the Friend of the 10th of February writes as follows:— "From 50 percent to 60 percent of the Native teachers in the Free State are being refunded a gross amount of £10,000 representing the money they lost as the result of the abolition of the principals' allowances in July 1932. The allowances have been restored with effect from the beginning of the current year.

The money has been made available by the Government from the Native Trust Fund to which the Native contributes by taxation.

Position in the Free State.

The Free State for financial reasons has been unable to refund the whole depression cuts imposed on the teaching members of the Provincial Education Department. Last year 20 percent of

the losses sustained were refunded and it is anticipated that a further substantial amount will be made available for refunded teachers. The matter will probably be discussed when the annual estimate are presented to the Provincial Council, whose main session of the year takes place in May.

LABOUR IN WEST INDIES

Daily Times 2-25-38

LORD OLIVIER'S QUESTION ON REASONABLE WAGES

Lagos, Nigeria.

Recent Trinidad Disturbances

GOVERNOR'S ATTACK ON COMMISSION'S REPORT

IN the House of Lords, Lord Olivier called attention to the conditions prevailing amongst Agricultural labouring classes in the West Indian Colonies with special reference to recent disturbances, and asked whether Government would take steps to ensure in all colonies in which productive or manufacturing industry received assistance from Imperial or local public funds that proper provision was made for maintenance of a reasonable standard of wages, and whether Government would also adhere to the long established colonial policy that maintenance of law and order in each community should be provided for by the local police forces, and not by the Imperial forces, naval or military, or by the local militia or volunteer establishments.

The Opposition leader, Lord Snell said the matter raised by Lord Olivier was one of immense importance, not merely to the West Indian islands themselves but the whole Imperial connection. He referred to the report issued on the recent disturbances in Trinidad.

The Duke of Montrose said so far as oil interests were concerned they were prepared to do all in their power to remedy any genuine grievances and carry out the recommendations of the commission. Earl Fortescue, replying for Government announced that a memorandum had been received from the late Governor of Trinidad commenting on the report of the commission. The memorandum was under examination. In effect, the late Governor had asked for institution of another inquiry. The Colonial Secretary was prepared to hear what he had to say but had full confidence in the impartiality of the commission.

Regarding conditions of labour, Lord Fortescue referred to the appointment of a Labour Adviser to the Colonial Secretary. He added that wages were not the only factor in securing a satisfactory labour position. There was no doubt that in the West Indies there was plenty of room for improvement in nutrition, especially among the labouring classes.

Considerable attention has been given to housing conditions, and within the last few days, a large building scheme had been decided upon by an industrial company.

He assured His Lordship that the Colonial Secretary and those responsible under him for administration of the West Indies were alive to the urgency of these problems, and doing everything within the limits of their power to solve them.

Daily Times 2-28-38

Race Problem - 1938
Africa.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS OF GERMANY AND RUMANIA

Forcing Them out of German Business

From our Berlin Correspondent

The extent to which the Jews are being removed from industry, after having been excluded from the professions and the arts, and the low valuation they have to accept for their businesses when they sell them —all matters of greater concern to the Jewish community as a whole than Herr Streicher's demands of the death penalty for racial pollution,— are revealed by a Nazi party official.

A leading Nazi principle, it is pointed out, is that "the solution of the Jewish problem in industry means the removal of Jewish economic predominance," and upon this principle the German business world is steadily being made "Aryan" and the chances for the Jew in business are being restricted.

Moreover, when the Jew is induced by various means to part with his business he obtains nothing for the goodwill but merely payment for its material value. Out of this he must pay pensions or suchlike claims of the Jewish staff, which has to be dismissed when the business is transferred. A Nazi party economic adviser, one of whom is appointed for each gau, or district, in Germany, has to be informed of the transfer of Jewish businesses to "Aryan" German

Discussing the problem of making German business "Aryan," Dr. Heutser, the Nazi economic adviser for Berlin, in the leading organ of the retail trade, declares that it is not sufficient to remove Jews from retail trade alone.

In many branches of trade, Dr. Heutser declares, Jewish businesses have not merely held their ground but have been increased in number. As a result Jewish economic influence has been merely transferred from one section of business to another. The present retail businesses such as multiple stores, the larger textile houses, chain stores, provision merchants, and the hotel trade have been brought under "Aryan" ownership. In addition wholesale houses and manufacturing firms which primarily do business with the State have been made "Aryan," as well as firms coming within the orbit of the Reich Food Estate (or Ministry of Agriculture), the Reich Press Chamber (books, magazines, newspapers, &c.), and the Reich Chamber of Culture (theatre, music, and the arts).

In the retail trade, however, writes Dr Heutser, only a proportion of businesses such as were expressly affected by the Nazi party's programme have been made "Aryan," while the others, with which the public mainly dealt, have been left untouched. Thus 75 per cent of the women's clothing industry is still controlled by Jews.

Speaking of the practice employed in removing Jews from the business world Dr. Heutser states that firms heavily in debt or not economically sound are not made "Aryan." The promotion of large-scale branch businesses is also considered undesirable. The transfer of a business is not allowed to show a special advantage for the buyer, and still less for the seller. The sale price is to be on the basis of the material value of the property, and nothing is allowed to be paid for the goodwill.

When a business passes into "Aryan" hands, Dr. Heutser continues, all the Jewish members of the staff have to be dismissed, including travellers or agents working outside its premises. The business must be completely and not partially acquired by "Aryans." Claims to pensions by the staff have to be borne by the Jewish seller.

To the list of occupations enumerated by Dr. Heutser from which the Jews are being excluded has to be added the medical profession in its two main branches. Recent regulations now exclude Jewish doctors and dentists from all panel practice. Formerly exceptions were made for doctors and dentists of Jewish blood who had fought for Germany in the war

"Semi-Professions"

The Nazi official evening newspaper, the "Angriff," is at present publishing a series of special articles, each occupying a page, on occupations still pursued by Jews. The articles are full of allegations of sharp practices and of the prosperity the Jews get from them. The newspaper declares to-night in an elaborate classification that there are still over eighty "semi-professions" in banking, the law, trustee and agency work, and special sides of business and dealings at present open to the Jews. The subject of this article is the Jew in the ownership and management of house property.

THE POSITION IN RUMANIA

From our Geneva Correspondent

I have received from the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress a copy of the petition that it is presenting to the Council of the League of Nations on the situation of the Jews in Rumania. The petition, with its annexes, is a document of nearly a hundred pages.

The Rumanian authorities, it is stated, are threatening to deprive from 250,000 to 500,000 Jews of Rumanian nationality and to expel them from the country. Special commissions set up to this end are already at work. The Rumanian Government alleges that the measures concern refugees and immigrants who entered the country after the war "by fraud."

An annex to the petition, however, shows from official statistics that whereas in 1910 the number of Jews inhabiting the present Rumanian territory was 851,000 it had fallen in 1930 to 758,000, of whom 494,000 lived in the territories annexed to Rumania after the war. No mass immigration of Jews into Rumania has ever taken place, and the International Nansen Office established that in 1936 there were not more than 11,000 Russian refugees, whether Jews or non-Jews, in Rumanian territory.

The annexes to the petition give particulars of the numerous measures being taken or threatened by the Rumanian Government. Jews are to be removed from all public administration and are to be forbidden to exercise certain professions or to engage in certain trades. Another important measure concerns the expropriation of Jews in agricultural enterprises, and steps have been taken to prevent Jews from carrying on any sort of commerce in the rural districts.

A committee has been nominated whose object is to remove Jews from innkeeping, and licences are being taken away in the rural districts. Jews have been forbidden to engage or to have in their service non-Jewish domestic servants of less than forty years of age. Measures have been taken or are threatened against Jewish doctors, engineers, and architects, and 1,500 Jewish lawyers are threatened with the abolition of their right to practise law.

Jews are already or are about to be excluded from all positions connected with wireless, and it has been announced that they will be removed from the theatre and the cinema. Jews and persons belonging to other minorities are not allowed to teach the Rumanian language and national history even in the schools directed by such minorities.

All Jewish newspapers have been suppressed in the province of Bukovina and all newspapers printed in Yiddish have been suppressed in Bessarabia. Rumanian papers have been compelled to discharge the Jewish members of their staffs, and several newspapers have been suppressed on the ground that their personnel is "foreign"—that is to say, Jewish. The travelling permits of 120 Jewish journalists have been withdrawn, and the director of the official telegraph agency "Rador" has been dismissed because he is a Jew.

The authors of the petition ask the Council of the League to restore the legal rights of the Jews in accordance with the Minorities Treaty of December, 1919.

SENTENCE ON JEWISH MERCHANT

Sentence of ten years' penal servitude and a fine of 300,000 marks has been passed, in his absence, by a Hamburg court on Morick Kaysey, a Jewish merchant, accused of currency smuggling.

Improvement Of Native Agriculture.

THE Assistant Director of Native Agriculture in the Ciskei, Mr. Sampson, was invited to address the Tamacha Local Council and four of the principal chiefs of the "King" district last Wednesday in the Native Commissioner's courtroom. Several headmen and other rural Africans also attended to listen to an interest ng and highly educative le:ture by the ex-principal of the Fort Cox Agricultural School which lasted about an hour. Mr. Sampson's way of imparting his subject with humorous parallels drawn between the modern and antiquated methods of Native farming captivated the audience to such an extent that at the termination of the address the Council and chiefs decided to send a deputation of eleven men from this district to visit Perksdale, Middledrift to study and report upon the highly developed improvements initiated by the Government in this area.

Mr. Sampson addressed the Council and chiefs on the general progress the Government was trying to bring about in Native agriculture. It was peculiar, he said, that it should be the agricultural officers who worried about the state of affairs, instead of the Natives themselves A census was recently taken, and figures showed that the "King" district had a population of 40,900 Natives, of whom 14,150 paid taxes. There was available an area of 128,000 morgen for the above mentioned population with 8,000 families. This, proceeded the speaker, meant that the proportion was 16 morgen per family, if the land was divided equally. In the Middledrift district the ratio was 13 morgen per family—an area that was drier than the former.

In the King William's Town district, he said, there were over 4 head of cattle, 14 sheep and 5 goats per family, whereas in Middledrift each family had 2 head of cattle on the average. Over and above this, Natives had to go out to earn money, as the land did not maintain them. White people were in the same position, Mr. Sampson continued, but people in the rural areas were not making what they could out of the land. Government felt that more could be made, which would improve their health and strength. Even those who went to the Johannesburg mines to work should not spend their earnings on food alone. There were the improvements to their homesteads and the education of children to be seen to.

A funny tradition among the Bantu, said the speaker, was the belief that agriculture was not a man's work, but a woman's job. Many Bantu worked for the Whiteman from morn till night on up-to-date lines of agriculture, and enriched him; and yet at his home the Native orders the boys to do the ploughing while he sits in the shade, ostensibly happy, but growing poorer and poorer. Government had come to their aid with a Xmas present. In the past the locations were left to themselves with the resultant ruin to grazing and soil erosion. He appealed to them in this district to start building their resources with the State's help. Peddie, he said, was also lagging behind as he observed the other day on a visit there. The scheme pursued by the Government was a survey of the locations for occupational purposes, water supplies and other requirements. Thereafter the agricultural officers with the Native Commissioner made recommendations for improvement. Some of the present locations had built dwellings all over the common age, and this limited grazing Removals, he said, would be recommended where it was absolutely necessary.

A committee would be appointed in a location that had decided on improvement, (including men from among themselves) and it was this that would direct activities. The scheme was to fence round a location and divide it into four camps for changes in grazing, in the same way as European farmers did. If two locations had common grazing, the fence would take them in together, and where convenience permitted, the arable lands would be fenced also to save the owners expense.

The Government encouraged communal ploughing where the lands laid in close formation, and this system resulted in a bigger yield of crops. Combined ploughing operations were undertaken and each field owner concentrated in cleaning his own field.

For the improvement of stock, Mr. Sampson pointed out that Government assisted Natives by making bulls and rams available to them at half cost. He exhorted them to utilise this privilege, and strongly recommended the adoption of the Afrikander bull as a first step in improvement. A good bull, he said, would produce oxen that were worth more money on the market, for they were tough beasts. He admitted the difficulty of a section of them trying to effect these improvements while other people in the same location kept scrub bulls. The advanced districts took advantage of the Proclamation enforcing the culling of stock. In that way even strayed valuable stock would not be in danger of being deteriorated by other stock. It was hoped that a location would ask the magistrate to introduce this Proclamation as the loss among their cows was serious if covered by inferior bulls at wrong periods of the year. The speaker suggested a cross breed between their cows and the Afrikander bull as a start. When the locations had enough water and grazing it would be time to introduce Friesland for increased milk supply. At present he advised Native farmers to plough a garden for feeding one Jersey, Shorthorn or Friesland cow, or to keep the special animal under chain, away from the rest. Their lands were not sufficient to maintain six cows, but one good cow could be kept for a continuous milk supply even through the winter months—a great thing for their children.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Further discussions on the appointment of European Teachers in Bantu Schools.

African education policy in the Free State creticised Messrs John L. Lobere and Aaron Thubisi lash out.

Mochachomong (The Comet) 1-1-38
Maseru, Basutoland

Public interest is not abating on the important question of the appointment of European teachers in Bantu Schools. Protests against the appontments to staffs of Native Schools were voiced at a public meeting in the Community Hall on 5th of December, over which Mr. J. L. Lobere presided.

Among others present were:— Messrs J. Melk, A. Shupiinyaneng, S. Molatlou, J. G. Ntlatseng A. Mosieleng, J. B. Sesing, P. Phahlane, Abe Dilape, Sol. Motshabi, Secretary of the Central Committee, I. Nthatisi, J. Mpinda, C. Doyle Modiakgotla, E. Ramagaga and Aaron Thubisi.

After preliminary exercises Mr Lobere addressed the meeting and explained that last year the parents of children attending the Bantu High School were informed that an African graduate will be appointed principal and that this statement was subsequently confirmed by the Chief Inspector of Native Schools, and that a European will take over temporarily. Mr Lobere added that the position to-day is that 2 additional Europeans had been engaged and 2 Africans asked to to resign or accept notice. Representations were made on behalf of the parents through the Native Advisory Board and he proceeded to read the Inspector's reply. The members of the Board were of opinion before approaching the Department to acquaint the parents and the residents of the particulars. He took exception to the policy of replacing African teachers by Europeans.

Mr Aaron Thubisi who was the next speaker states that the parents would in future not allow their children to embark upon a course of higher education for fear of seeing them unemployed after graduation. He stated that as soon as the appointing of Europeans in the Bantu High School is consolidated the practice will be extended to the lower primary schools. He concluded his speech by saying that the avenues of employment for the Africans are greatly limited.

After the discussion a draft statement deprecating the replacement policy to be send to the Director of Education, Bloemfontein was read and agreed to unanimously. The following took part in the discussion:— Messrs J. B. Sesing, E. Ramagaga, Abe Dilape, C. Doyle Modiakgotla, J. Mpinda, I. Nthatisi, J. G. Ntlatseng. Mr Matsepe and others.

All-African Convention

Mochachomong - The Comet
Maseru, Basutoland 15-1-38

The matter was referred to three weeks ago when the All-African Convention in Bloemfontein strongly deprecated the policy of the Government by employing Europeans where Africans can be appointed and passed the following resolution:- "That the All-African Convention has learned with great concern and alarm that the present system of the administration of the African education in the Free State is responsible for the growing disafection among the Bantu in the Province. The situation has been aggravated by the recent employment of European teachers in the Bantu High School. The Convention therefore strongly urges that a commission of enquiry to be appointed to investigate the administration of Bantu education in the Province in general and the causes of disaffection in Bloemfontein in particular."

African Women Meet.

National Council Formed.

Mochachomong - The Comet
15-1-38
Maseru, Basutoland

The inaugural conference of the African women was opened on the 17th of December by the Mayoress of Bloemfontein (Mrs L. W. Deane in the Bantu Y. M. C.A., Bloemfontein and presided over by Mrs Lily Nikiwe of Port Elizabeth, Mrs Mina Soga was appointed Secretary. The delegates represented various Bantu women throughout the country.

While the Council has not yet been formally constituted and its aims and objects properly defined, the message sent the Durban Bantu Women's Society would appear to indicate what the Bantu women want. The Secretary of the Society in her letter to the conference reported that in Durban it had established a body called the "Daughters of Africa" for the promotion of the home industries and the initiation of agencies for the economic uplift of African women. The discussion disclosed that the newly organised body intended to cover a wider field, embracing every phase of the life of the African people. Mrs J.D. Rheinallt Jones and Mrs M. V. Balling M.P. attended on invitation, expressly to advice the council. Mrs Rhodes Harrison was also present.

The Mayoress congratulated the African women for coming together in the manner they did. She said it was a very whole-home sign, when the women started to bring the various organizations together in proper relation to each other. By so doing they were bringing the knowledge and experience together for the good of the whole "I hope with God's help" she said your work will be beneficial.

Miss M. M. Soga, the organizer gave the history of the idea which culminated in the calling of the conference.

Mrs Rheinallt Jones lectured to the conference on the National Council of women. She covered a wide gound explaining the scope and activities of the Council. She felt sure that when they came to discuss the question they would find out that their wants and requirements were the same. She emphasised that the strength of any national organisation was its branches. Mrs Rhodes Harrison congratulated the Bantu women on thier efforts and said that the idea of the federation of the African women's Societies was extraordinarly essential. As women they would find that their aims, ideas and hopes were always the same no matter what race, colour or creed. They all want a good education, good health services for their people and equal opportunities for their men.

OFFICE BEARERS

In the afternoon the conference decided to create a national organization of African Women which will be called, for the probationary period of one year "The National Council of African Women". The following office bearers were elected:— National President Mrs C. M[illegible] B. Sc., Vice President [illegible], National Secretary: Miss Nina Soga, Asst. Secretary [illegible] Xala and [illegible] Z. D. Mahabane.

All African Convention Bloemfontein.

Bantu Sales Manager
Johannesburg
1938

(Dec. 13—15, 1937.)

DISCUSSIONS.

(By Martin L. Khumalo.)

(Continued from last week.)

My second report as reflected in the last issue of this paper is on Discussions carried at the Convention. The first and most important of all was the Presidential address delivered by Prof. D.D.T. Jabavu. The address had much food for thought and was a complete resume of the Convention's activities efficiently summarising the conditions of African life in the Union as well as the Protectorates Its context was fully approved by all the delegates, more especially as it was not a theoretical document but initiated a programme of

action on behalf of the Convention.

The next discussion was led by Mr. Martin L. Khumalo on the Economic Uplift of the African. This discussion took a fair part of a couple of hours. The facts impressed by the leader and corroborated by the meeting were the evils of the credit system in trading, the necessity for the inauguration of Co-operative Credit Societies and Limited Liability Co npanies, the encouragement of individual enterprise, as well as a keen sense of competition with foreign traders, and the founding of an intermediary body for the bringing together of the trading as well as the farming interests. Above all, trading only in lines required by the communities served and the extension of courtesy to customers whose importance cannot be over emphasized.

Mr. L. T. Mvabaza very strongly urged the necessity for Old-age Pensions for Africans The changing times demand a quick action on this very urgent matter. The Convention discussed very intelligently on this matter. Mr. E.T. Mofutsanyana with corroborative data and evidence fully exploited the labour and its relation to African wages as a means of livelihood.

Mr. S. S. Rajuili talked extensively on African youth and attendant Social Evils. He advocated the return to African discipline where conditions permitted an invaluable programme of action suitable for urban areas.

Mr. Z. K. Matthews very ably and practically outlined the evils of the Native Laws Amendment Act which is nothing but a greater barrier than the Colour Bar Act. The interest of the Convention was greatly aroused on this most important subject and many valuable and constructive suggestions were brought before the house by the leader as well as by the delegates.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN ASIA AND AFRICA

Army's Interest in the Campaign

From our Diplomatic Correspondent

There is close co-operation between the German military and civil authorities in the propaganda campaign that is being carried on by Germany in Asia and Africa. The German military authorities were at first sceptical about the value of this propaganda, but their scepticism has given way to keen interest and approval.

They are particularly pleased with the propaganda campaign that has been carried on in British colonies, Dominions, and mandated territories and in the Islamic world. They have come to the conclusion that the campaign has distinct military value for the reason that if there is disaffection in areas under British rule or where there are British vital interests, Great Britain will be compelled to send troops and will therefore be weakened in case of war, so that Germany will be correspondingly strengthened.

That this is indeed the view of the German military authorities is proved by a letter dated September 17, 1937 (Ref. 22/14/37), from the German Ministry of War to the Ministry of Propaganda. This letter ends with the words:

> Everything is being done here [i.e., in the Ministry of War] to follow the directives given by the Ministry of Propaganda, especially with regard to the arms which are to be made available. Special instructions in this matter have been given to the departments concerned. (Copies of these instructions enclosed herewith.)
>
> We are also in full agreement with the view that the dispatch of troops from the Mother Country will signify a considerable strengthening of our forces.

The propaganda campaigns in question were started by the German Ministry of Propaganda in collaboration with the German Foreign Office and the Ministry of War as far back as 1935. A special department was created in the Ministry of Propaganda immediately after the Saar plebiscite. A certain Dr. Rüdiger was put in charge. His staff was made up of young men studying Oriental languages at the German universities.

In April, 1935, fifty German agents, between the ages of 23 and 45, were sent to Africa and the Near East. The German Foreign Office was asked to give them all the assistance it could. The close collaboration between the German propaganda, diplomatic, and consular services is shown by the following letter from the Ministry of Propaganda:—

> Berlin, W., May 16, 1935.
>
> The Reich Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
> Berlin, W., Wilhelmstrasse.
>
> We thank the Herr Reich Minister for the kind help given with regard to colonial propaganda and are conscious of being in agreement with the aims that are being pursued in this respect.
>
> The directives of the Herr Reich Minister of Propaganda were made known to the representative of the Foreign Office at the meeting on May 8, 1935, and he expressed complete approval. Our agents have received instructions and orders for their task and we have informed our consular representatives at Haifa, Jaffa, Algiers, Agadir, and Rabat. We have also informed our agents (Vertrauensleute) and influential natives.
>
> We, too, are of the absolute opinion that success can only be achieved if the most intense propaganda effort is concentrated on the natives (Intensivste Bearbeitung der Eingeborenen).
>
> Our representatives have been asked to send in monthly reports. We shall send the Herr Reich Minister copies of these reports each time.

Activity in Palestine

Towards the end of 1935 three groups of German propaganda agents arrived at Haifa, Jerusalem, and Jaffa. There were 18 in all, each group consisting of six persons. Their main task was to conduct anti-Jewish propaganda on a Pan-Islamic basis and to stir up the population against British rule. The means at their disposal were leaflets, money, and weapons.

A similar propaganda campaign was conducted from Spanish Morocco against French rule in the Islamic regions.

German propaganda activities were extended to India (there are German propagandist centres in Calcutta and Bombay) and to South Africa, with a centre at Johannesburg.

The propaganda agents destined for service in territories under British rule are selected with special care. They have to attend instructional courses and to pass very strict examinations. They are then sent to England or to some English-speaking country for six or eight months. They usually go by way of Italy to Africa, Palestine, and India.

SPECIAL NATIVE AREA FOR SALISBURY.

Checking Infiltration Into Business Life.

The Salisbury City Council has decided to apply to the Governor-in-Council to Gazette over 700 acres of the municipal area for the exclusive use of natives under the Land Apportionment Act. If this application is approved no European will be permitted to carry on business within the 700 acres, while, on the other hand, no native will be allowed to conduct a business in the rest of the municipality, although natives may work there as employees as they do at present. The proposed native area lies east of the Beatrice Road and includes the existing location.

The Medical Officer of Health, in a report to the Council, stated that there were, roughly, 3,400 natives in the location and 17,000 natives in the municipal area as a whole. The location was quite insufficient to meet the city's requirements. The position was far more serious when the gradual infiltration into the city of natives conducting businesses or natives employed by native employers was considered. This infiltration was obvious to the keen observer, and might seriously jeopardise the future of the business, industrial, social, and moral life of European Salisbury. If the problem was tackled now the authorities would be saved much expense.

Salisbury is the first municipality to invoke the Land Apportionment Act, although that Act was passed seven years ago.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Cases of Native Self-Help

An Example from Northern Rhodesia

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—The paragraph under "Matters of Moment" in your issue of March 31 in which you asked for any parallel cases of Native self-help to that of the Natives who defeated plague in Kenya, which happened to be followed by paragraphs on locust control, brought to my mind some measures adopted to meet the effects of the terrible locust infestation in Northern Rhodesia in 1932 and 1933, during which years I was Provincial Commissioner in charge of the Wemba Province.

In 1933 the position had reached such a pitch that the Natives had become apathetic towards the scourge, and officials were at their wits' end how to deal with it in order to save the food supplies of their charges. A system of daily scouts had been inaugurated to report outbreaks of hoppers or approaches of swarms. Smoke screens were tried. Poison bait was laid. Experts were sent up to report and advise. Still the swarms came, until it was seen that the problem would have to be attacked from another angle if a famine were to be averted.

Many of the tribes living in the large river and lake areas in the Wemba Province (now named the Northern Province) are cassava-eaters. The dominant tribe—the Wemba—are grain-eaters, and they saw their food supplies being devoured before their eyes. Incidentally, it was also the source of their beer supply.

One of my District Officers came to me one day after a tour in his district and suggested that we should call in the paramount chief of the Wemba and explain the serious position developing, and order him to issue a decree that every able-bodied Native should show at least 100 beds of root crops in the vicinity of his village.

The chief was called, and, as was expected, the idea did not at first obtain favour—for the Wemba think it beneath their dignity to hoe, and follow the extremely wasteful system of *vitemene*. This consists of lopping off branches—and often cutting down trees—heaping together, burning, and sowing their grain in the thus fertilised ground. However the order was given and the chief promised to have it carried out.

The result must have been almost as staggering as in the case of the plague preventive. Even before I left, when placed on the retired list on pension at the end of 1933, the unwonted sight was already seen around Wemba villages of mounds and mounds of root crops. I understand that the food situation was completely saved. Yet an attempt by a District Officer many years before to wean the Wemba from their destructive agricultural methods had nearly led to a local rising.

As an argument in favour of the appointment of lads born in the country to administrative posts in the country of their birth, it might be worth mentioning that the D.O. of whom I have written was born and bred in Rhodesia and was thus an expert Native linguist. He was connected with the famous Livingstone and Moffat families.

Natal, South Africa.

Yours faithfully,
S. HILLIER.

WHITHER ARE WE WENDING.

AN APPEAL.

BY WALLACE JOHNSON.

After a lapse of years I have returned to my home for a very brief stay. But I feel I will be doing the greatest injustice to my conscience, should I fail to give a little of my time and attention to the state of affairs in my native land.

Within the past 12 years I have had the opportunity of investigating conditions in most, if not all, of the colonies and protectorates of West Africa and in no other place have I been faced with a condition as that which exists in Sierra Leone at present. In no other Colony in West Africa do I find the masses in such a miserable state of economic and social disabilities, and in no other towns or villages in any other Colony in West Africa do I find men and women upon whose personalities the strain of economic depression and financial diarrhoea, has wrought greater havoc than the men and women of Freetown.

To take a casual survey of Freetown the capital city, is to be confronted to face with the most shocking spectacle of material and physical degeneracy. To say the least, instead of progress after a lapse of 12 years, I find conditions within the colony rapidly declining. Bad roads and streets poor lighting condition, inadequate water supply, improper sanitation, insufficient transport facilities, squalid-looking buildings---in many instances, vermin stricken and unhealthy---are the presentments that greet the eyes, and yet it stands without question that the material progress of the country are abundantly yielding those essentialities which are required to raise the condition of the people to a standard worthy of humanity.

But why is the state of affairs so deplorable? The Why is obvious!

Undoubtedly the system under which the Colony is administered could not be regarded as perfect and there could be no criticism against the fact that the entire administrative machinery of the Government calls for complete over-hauling. Nevertheless I cannot lay the blame for the present state of affairs upon the shoulders of any one else but ourselves.

Unquestionably, as a people, we have been too lethargic, drowsy and happy-go-lucky. Added to these, there is every indication of the dominant influence of those suicidal traits of individualism, superiority and inferiority complexes, chauvervism etc., etc. in all our activities and dealings with ourselves; thus a very wide margin has been provided for the foreign exploiters—capitalists and imperialists alike—to drive the wedge of divide-and rule within our social circle: and while we keep grasping at shadows, they (the foreign invaders) are busy rapidly draining out the natural rescurces of the land for their personal benefits, leaving us in poverty and want.

My appeal as a son-of-the-soil is that we take a look of curselves at the mirror of social and economic development and ask ourselves this one question "Whither are we wending?" Are we marching towards progress or to the brink of catastrophic ruin?

The fact should always be borne in mind that so long as the masses of any country remain bound in chains of economic and social slavery, no one in that country could boast of freedom.

Now is the time and now is the hour. There is only one way out of our difficulties and that is to organise and move. Although it has always been asserted by our so-called benefactors that we should take what we get and be satisfied, I maintain as Aggrey did, that we should not be satisfied with taking what we get or what has been given us but to use what we have been given to gain what we ought to have.

Come therefore and let us reason together for the economic and social emancipation of our Alma Mater. Attend the Wilberforce Memorial Hall on Monday and Tuesday and register your determination to prove to the world that we also are a destined people.

Education on African Lines

Is the Idea Self-Contradictory

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—You have quoted Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood, Tanganyika's Director of Education, as concluding his address to the Royal Empire Society on Native Education with the words of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr that: "If the African is to be educated on his own lines, who is to determine what those lines shall be? This is a matter primarily for the Native himself. . . . It must get most of its inspiration from Native sources."

Now, on analysis, Mr. Hofmeyr's views open up a whole series of problems of a very intriguing nature. In the first place, as Mr. Hofmeyr used the term "African" in its general sense, we may take it to include all the Natives of the British Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias and we may ask what were the "lines" on which the African educated himself before the impact upon him of European civilisation.

The aim, in the case of boys, was, by example and particularly by initiation ceremonies, to make the youths hardy and capable members of the tribe fit to take their place in defending it, and to do such work as tribal custom relegated to the males. In like manner the girls were brought up, and confirmed by initiation ceremonies, to be good wives and mothers, loyal to the tribe and its customs, and apt in all feminine tasks. No question of reading or writing entered into the "education," for these accomplishments were not only unknown, but undreamt of, in any African tribe.

Missionaries were primarily the "educators" of the African—using the term in the normal European sense—and the very first thing they did was to teach the Native to read and write, thus introducing into tribal life a radical and utterly revolutionary factor. To-day Native "education" implies a method based on literacy, which at once destroys the Native's "own lines," and forces him to adopt new lines founded on an alien and completely novel conception.

That the African took to the novelty with avidity and, on the whole, with amazing success, is entirely to his credit; but it is difficult to see exactly what Mr. Isherwood means by his words: "If the system of Native education is to develop naturally along a distinctive course, then it must get most of its inspiration from Native sources." If he visualises a Native literature, well and good; that is already in sight, and points to a distinctive course, but its inspiration would come, not from Native sources, but from an "education" that is foreign in origin and has no roots in any indigenous African culture.

Dar es Salaam,
Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,
"NOT SO NATIVE."

The African In Question.

In a few days the election results will be known and the country and the world will know who are going to be the rulers of this country for the next five years. There are certain questions which will be decided by the electorates, as, for example which party will be in the majority and consequently will form our next Government. But in the midst of all the election activities the Native African and his affairs are brought to the front, according to various motives, by the aspirants to Parliamentary honours. We particularly note the recent reprehensible behaviour by some members of the "Purified" Nationalists who had the audacity to imagine and depict a picture which they well knew would raise the ire of the South Africans against the Native Africans for no transgression of theirs. The cartoon referred to, described a European woman with a black baby, in order to placate the United Partyites as guilty of encouraging mixed marriages in this country—a pure fabrication from an irresponsible mind and heart. These people know the effect of this will operate harshly on the Native Africans who will be perhaps persecuted and despised following this callous suggestion. Of course they know they have nothing to lose and perhaps they may add a number of new converts to their party.

This is reminiscent of the Black Cloud Manifesto of a few years back which was productive of the success of the then Nationalists as against the S. A. Party. This exploitation of the good name of the Native Africans for the victory of their party, by the Nationalists cannot be condemned in suitable terms but it is mean tactics to use the inarticulate position of the Native African for such a selfish purpose. There are many African servants in the farms and homesteads of the European farmers and there has been no record of their showing any approach or semblance to aspire to any relations with their mistresses higher than that of servants in the house or outside. There has been abundant testimony of farmers who, during the English-Boer War left their families with their African servants and when they returned to their homes found no cause for complaint of any violence on the part of the Native Africans. The suggestion then is unfounded and devilish.

The other reference to the South African situation was mentioned by a Scottish Bishop, the Right Reverend F. L. Deane to the effect that the treatment usually meted out to the Native Africans was far from just. Of course it was a slip of the tongue to allege that the South African Government have not spent a brass farthing for the good of the Africans. We think His Lordship meant by the words, that the South African Government had, in the past, not done as much as they could for the Native Africans -which is quite true!

We, of the African race in this country, do realise that all that could be done for us in the way of education, agricultural and economic uplift has not been done as for the other more privileged sections of the Union's population, but at the present moment we do not shut our eyes to the faithful attempts by the Government to settle our people on land which will be theirs for the future although, considering our numbers at the present time and in future, is yet inadequate. We know that it was not easy going with some of the white race who do not wish to give a brass farthing to the African for a crime which we would be glad to know and appease it in our power. We hope the next Government of the Union will faithfully adhere to its progressive programme of improving the locations and the Reserves and provide facilities for Africans to make a living in their own rural areas and not to be handicapped by certain Europeans and Indians.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Native Civil Servants in Basutoland

SPEAKING at Oxford on British Colonial Policy recently Mr Malcolm MacDonald is reported to have said: "We have a passion for liberty and would fight and die for it—maintenance. If we thought that a thing was good for us we thought it was good for other people as well. Even among the backward races of Africa our main effort should always be to try to help people to stand more securely on their own feet."

It will be remembered that Basutoland is one of the British colonies overseas and one of those to which Mr Malcolm MacDonald referred. Whether the Authoritis in Basutoland regard the above statement as meaning anything to them it is hard to say. An African servant in their service is the least satisfied and one that is never likely to stand securely on his own feet under the present discriminatory, exploitations and oppressive treatment. The reason for this is very simple to understand.

What the authorities think good for themselves, they think it worth withholding from the African. All measures are employed to enrich the whites in Basutoland whilst no stone is left unturned to see that the African is kept in complete poverty.

Besides the horse' allowance which in many cases is double the earnings of Africans the white employees are favoured with several more financial previleges exclusive of their bulky salary. In addition to allowance granted for officers' horses which (horses) by the way are rarely ever used, forage is supplied by the Government to feed them so that no money s ever spend on these horses. The African's horse which is always at work gets no allowance and the owner receives nothing worth talking about in the way of allowance.

Practically all European officers own motor cars for which huge sums of money are drawn as mileage. Many of them such as those in the roads and education departments drive up and down the country doing nothing but to accumulate mileage for their cars. Their tools (Native School Supervisors and Road Overs-seers) do not receive even a fourth of what is paid for the cars. One African in the Education Department owns a car and he could use it to cover greater part of his inspection circuit, but no allowance is given to him as it might help him to stand securely on his own feet.

Every European officer's child from the age of ten to eighteen receive £30 per annum education allowance whereas only three bursaries of £20 per annum are given to Basuto student with a few others of £10 also available for three years only. The African whose salary is not even enough to cope with his daily demands of living desires to pay for better education of his children but where is he to get the money since education levy only pays for elementary education. Only a few Africans are able to pay for such education as would bring liberty to their children. All must work for slave wages like their semi-illiterate fathers.

Privileges are a monopoly of white officers and their families They and their families are entitled to free railway tickets to travel to the coast ports every two years whilst the government will not spend a penny on African employees going on holidays even though little is required by them.

Any such help as the Europeans get may help the Africans to stand securely on their feet to the detriment of the whites in this country The main effort of the British Authorities in Basutoland unlike that of those at home is to help the whites to prosper and to forever keep the African in his semi-slavery position for such is the position of the Native Civil Servant in Basutoland.

AMBROSE K. NOTS'I

FOREIGN NEWS.

WHITE SCIENTIST "OSTRACISED FROM BRITISH EMPIRE"

SEQUEL TO MARRIAGE WITH COLOURED WOMAN

Sr. Sydney Cross Harland, the foremost British plant geneticist, who is suing the Empire Cotton, Growing Association, suggested in the King's Bench Division that he had been ostracised from the whole of the British Empire" for marrying a Chinese woman. It was the eighth day of the hearing of Dr. Harland's action in which he claims damages from the Corporation for alleged breach of contract. Dr. Harland denies allegations that he had immoral relations with coloured women at the house provided for him by the Corporation. It was also stated that Dr. Harland's wife divorced him in 1932, and in June, 1934, he married a cultured Chinese woman who had been his assistant for some years.

DIFFICULTIES EXPECTED

Referring to an interview Dr. Harland had with Sir Geoffery Evans, controller of the research station, immediately after Dr. Harland married, Mr. Gilbert Beyfus, K.C., for the Corporation, ask Dr. Harland: "May I take it that you realised your marriage might lead to certain administrative and social difficulties?" Dr. Harland: "With his kind of person, yes." The doctor added that, realising that the presence of his wife and her two sisters on the staff of the station might lead to administrative difficulties he asked her to resign.

Did you say at your interview Sir Geoffrey that neither you nor your wife had social ambitions?—No I don't talk about social ambitions. When Mr. Beyfus suggested that after the interview Sir Geoffrey Evans endeavoured to smooth over difficulties, Dr. Harland retorted, "I did not know that he was stabbing me in the back at the time." To a remark by Mr. Beyfus that "scientists are difficult beings to handle at the best of time," Dr. Harland replied, "Yes." Mr. Justice Hawke: All scientists?—Most scientist, my lord.

"SITTING ON A VOLCANO"

Mr. Beyfus: You who have been described by Prof. Haldane as the greatest plant geneticist in the British Empire, do not regard it as a

possible contingency that you will not obtain new employment?—I do; not in the British Empire. Are we so devoid of appreciation of scientific attainment? Is there some defect in the British character ?—I have very good reason for believing that I am ostracised from the whole of the British Empire for my action in marying my present wife.

It is a matter which is generally disapproved by people of British blood?—By the administrative mind at present in charge. Referring to Dr. Harland's present post in South America, Mr. Beyfus observed: "There are jobs outside the British Empire. You have got one now." Yes, but I don't see any more," Dr. Harland replied. Mr. Justice Hawke: That job may go on? It is highly unlikely in the present political situation. Mr. Beyfus: There have been lots of revolutions, or attempted revolutions, since you got your job?—Two. I am sitting on a volcano.

Mr. Beyfus: It has exploded twice without touching you.

The case has not yet been concluded

WHITHER IS THE YOUTHS' LEAGUE BOUND? (1)

A "NAME" is a word which is intended to mark a person or thing out, amongst several persons or things taken singly. "Taken singly" appears to be necessary to this definition of "name," seeing that when persons and things are taken in pairs or groups, another and a different name may be given to them: their known names become appropriately altered to apply to the whole of them taken severally. Examples of this fact are ample, and need not be given here to occupy the valuable limited spaces of this journal.

Some people think that the name "West African Youth's League" is too wide and ought to rightly be "Sierra Leone Youths' League," especially as there is a "Nigerian Youth's League" in existence. It does not appear to matter much, since the name identifies the one league as distinct from the other. It seems rather suggestive to the organizers of other leagues of Youths in West Africa, to add to their respective titles "West Africa," or to altar their titles, so as to admit of the addition, Nigeria Section or Gold Coast Section, etc. "in brackets."

Some people again feel that the League's motto, "Liberty or Death" is in its nature, "revolutionary," because of the word "death" in it. If such a feeling is imparted to them, it should be assured them that, that may not be necessarily so. If, however, the feeling is original, then their attention should be called to the fact that, "revolution" means "a radical change in one's way of living", and is applicable to any individual, family, tribe, community, nation, or race, that sees it necessary to change from a "Worse" way of living to a "Better." Of course, to effect such a change may cause death to some persons; but, the primary motive is "Not Annihilation, but Amelioration of Life" The motto is in place.

One must then get away from the "Title" and the "motto" of the Youths' League, and confine himself only to the question on the headline of this article: namely "To which destination is it ready to go (bound)?" This is the paraphrase of the question.

Judging from the aims of "The Larger Body" into which the Youth's League is incorporated, one can see that it is bound to the destination of "civil liberties" and "National defence." It should be observed that the former of these two descriptions is comprehended in the latter; for, if there is national defence anywhere, there also is liberty of the people---civilian freedom.

Taken as a people, whether race or nation the Negroes are defenceless everywhere in the world. Even when they happen to live amongst people who are basking in the sunshine of self-defence, these more often than not, assay to exempt them from enjoying the privileges of their self-defence. But, the time is come when the dark-skinned people all over the world are become conscious of the fact that they also are entitled to comfortable existence, which is a GOD-given privilege common for all mankind. And so, the Negroes are asking, and persistent in their asking and seeking for freedom "In all Respects."

For the moment, each nation of the Negro-world is championing its own cause, and Sierra Leoneans, as a part in that world, are not behind hand; especially as Providence has caused a leader to arise amongst them, and this pioneer is directing their course. As there is what is known as "free will" in individuals, so too, in groups; and therefore the Sierra Leone Youths must use their corporate free-will, which, GOD helping them, may be used in the right way, to do the right thing. And who thinks that self-defence is undesirable, since it will make one secure under his own vine and under his own fig-tree, none dare making him afraid!

Undoubtedly, a great deal of injury are being done the people of this land, because their rulers know that they are more or less ignorant in political matters. Howbeit, the Sierra Leoneans are not the most ignorant; for, it is the case too with the Negro-people of other colonies, dependencies and perhaps dominions. Local diplomacy derived from foreign centre is being put to play, and those who are feeling its effect are at a loss as to whether justice, humanity, fair-dealing, etc, are no longer in the dictionary of the English people, especially the "ruling class" of them; or, these "Sacred" words have changed meanings for the worse,

Supposing a master of many "wards," for whom he is a guardian, took all possible care of them until his responsibility for them ceased, would it be a wrong action on the master's part to say to his wards that they were now discharged, but, could refer their respective difficulties to him for solution: nevertheless their respective services were no longer "nolens volens," but spontaneous? If he did so, would the wards consider him unkind and undeserving of any return of their gratitude? But if the master did not act in the right way to his wards, would these be right to offer resistance to his further treatment to them, or they would not be?

Surely it is not the law of nature for the child to-day to be a child all the three score and ten years, more or less, of his existence. Why then should the Negro-people be treated in the unnatural manner in which they have been, and are still being treated? Is the guardian-ship over them, eternal? Race consciousness echoes, "not a bit of it!"

It has been said somewhere that the aims of the Youths' League are not yet indicated to the Sierra Leone public. Be that as it may, one feels certain that those aims will not contradict the aims of the larger body. They may be set out in greater details; but, in one's opinion, they are better left in a comprehensive form, for the moment. When they begin to materialise, they shall speak for themselves.

This is article (1) under the above heading. It speaks generally on "civil liberties" and "national defence"—abstract terms. Article [2] is forthcoming, and will deal with concrete facts connected with, and inseparable from, those abstract terms; for, after all, the shadow of an object is one thing, but the thing itself, is another. Howbeit, the two are not dissociable, and each should be given the attention it deserves.

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

Ciskeian Native Convention.

ON Friday the 11th February the Ciskeian Native Convention met in annual session in the Methodist African Church, King William's Town at 8 a.m. and deliberated till the following morning. About four hundred delegates filled the hall to its capacity, Mr. S. E. K. Mqhayi presiding. Paramount Chief Archie Sandile was conspicuous among those present, supported by the majority of Ciskei chiefs, a host of headmen, and councillors and a sprinkling of local African women. 2-19-38

Three members of the Natives Representative Council viz. Messrs. R. H. Godlo, B. B. Xiniwe and A. M. Jabavu gave a vivacious verbal account of the deliberations of the Council sessions at Pretoria, expatiating generally on the peculiar atmosphere that characterised the forgathering of Councillors who were strangers to each other. They related how, taking things as a whole, they were favourably impressed by the sincerity and courtesy of the Ministers of the Crown, and Government officials, in the huge administrative tasks the latter had to deal with.

The Convention warmly thanked Councillors for the report, and for the conscientious discharge of the duties addressed to them by the electors. The chiefs made a fervent recommendation to the Councillors to adopt the closest co-operation between themselves as representatives of the Cape Province, and with all the other Councillors, as men in whom the destiny of the Bantu race was entrusted. One speaker, Sonjica, remarked that the manner in which the Councillors acquitted themselves at Pretoria was a categorical refutation of the common charge of ineptitude levelled against African intellectuals.

A vote of condolence with the relatives of the following deceased was passed: Mr A. H. Maci, Chief Nqabisile Toise (of the ama Gasela), Dr. A. W. Roberts and Rev. T. B. Soga, the usual mark of respect being accorded.

In seconding the vote of thanks, Professor Jabavu gleefully observed that nothing pleased him more than the first newspaper reports about the Pretoria Council. He noticed how straight the Councillors aimed and hit, and that they had excelled themselves in the discussions.

A resolution was passed that the blue-book report of the Natives Representative Council should contain a verbatim account of the proceedings. This resolution has since been negatived by the subsequent official publication of the "Verbatim Report," which was roneoed, and posted to each member of the Council by the Department of Native Affairs. This is a bulky production with drab covers consisting of 295 pages.

A brief discussion on the limitation of stock proposed by the Government took place, during which it was obviously apparent that the Convention was not enamoured of the suggestion. The few delegates who ventilated their feelings, amid murmurs of approval, argued that the root cause of the congestion in the Reserves did not lay actually in the superabundance of stock so much as on the shortage of land for human beings who had multiplied enormously in the old-established locations.

In reply to a question, the Councillors informed the Convention that the Government was not in favour of a policy of precipitating matters against the will of the people, though it is confident that the chiefs will realise the urgent necessity of something being done to ease the situation. In the newly released areas, the Councillors explained, the Government's policy is decidedly that of introducing stern measures whereby land preservation will be achieved.

The matter of the affiliation of this Convention to the All African Convention was deferred pending the next meeting, to afford an opportunity of studying the latter's Constitution.

The Convention further resolved to send a strong deputation to interview the Native Commissioner of King William's Town on the next day (Saturday 12th) to state certain disabilities in connection with the dipping of equines and bovines, and in regard also to an official circular to headmen dealing with blood smears from carcases suspected with anthrax infection. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Chief Native Commissioner (Ciskei), expressing this Convention's request that all Local Councils be seriously implored to use Cooper's Tixol Dip in their cattle dipping tanks.

Africans and Trading In the Union.

Sir,

The Minister for Native Affairs has refused to receive a deputation from the African Traders Association of the Free State on the ground that "it would not be in accordance with the policy underlying recent legislation for him to interfere with the discretion of the municipalities in the matter of trading in the locations." 2-19-38

I wish the Minister could implement this decision by ordering the withdrawal of all licences issued in favour of Europeans in the African Reserves. It may not be known that trading in almost all the Reserves and even on land owned by African syndicates is in the hands of Europeans and Asiatics. Europeans owning land within a scheduled or released area are protected by Section 14 of the Natives Trust and Land Act of 1936. "Urban areas", says the Minister, "are areas where the interests of Europeans are predominant".

Here we have a declaration of a trustee of our interests disclaiming the right to interfere in favour of an African being allowed to trade among his own kith and kin. Not many weeks ago, the Governor General of the Union informed the Queenstown Africans that "great things are being done by the Government for your development and progress", but we were told only last week by the chairman of the Native Affairs Commission that no money will be spent by the Government to improve or assist in the improvement of African-owned farms. This confirmed the attitude taken up by the Native Affairs Department when the Newcastle African landowners applied for the appointment of a demonstrator in their district and refused for the same reason. I would certainly be grateful to know where in the Union of South Africa are the European interests not predominant.

The Government is meeting African demands, everywhere, with a challenge. It says, "We are bosses here, our interests are predominant, We cannot interfere in your favour". And yet we are asked to accept this Government or European domination in the light of a trusteeship which in practice means "protection for European interests".

I welcome this challenge. It should be an eye-opener to all Africans. The proverbial "Am I my brother's keeper?" sounds right through the Native policy of the Union. It is time Africans realised what we have said year in and year out that the salvation of the African is in his own hands. He must organise against these forces. The All African Convention, acting in unison with all other organisations, has initiated a scheme which will insure a thorough solidarity in the ranks of all organisations and make the African his brother's keeper.

I have already appealed to our organisations to please take advantage of the new organisational plan. They should register and affiliate immediately in terms of the Constitution adopted last December. We want Organisers to further our new Economic Uplift Scheme. Only affiliated bodies will be entitled to benefit under this scheme to the full and save Bantudom from the stigma which

is becoming our heritage as long as we submit to a trusteeship which is ever prone to disown its trust whenever there is danger of a clash of interests.

Yours, etc.,

H. SELBY MSIMANG.

Native Administration and Milking the Black Cow Dry.

2-19-38

The problem of Native development can never be adequately solved as long as Native administration is staffed up to the brim with the most expensive European service. The fact of the matter is that Native revenue is swallowed up by the excessively high salaries paid to Europeans charged with the direction of Native Administration.

These high salaries are, of course, the great attraction to Europeans, and the Native people are looked upon as the hen that lays the golden eggs. It has been admitted that the running of Native Institutions could be succeessfully developed economically by a proficient Native civil service, but the Government, with an eye to the main chance, has blocked the way.

In consequence of that policy the Government is milking the black cow dry year in and year out. If Europeans are to be fit rulers they will have to recognise some obligations which are higher than merely bleeding the ignorant Africans to an economic death.

VIVIAN L. MQWEBU.
Box 889,
Cape Town.

Native Education.

THE Commission's report on Education in Natal, published two weeks ago provides the reader with information of interest on the past, present and future state of Education. Of course, as Native Africans our interest naturally centres on that section of the report which directly concerns us. As is well known, there is just now a controversy as to the future control of Education. Some express the opinion that it would be to the best interests of the country if all education was transferred from the hands of the Provinces to those of the Union Government, while there are those who think Native Education had better be in the custody of the Native Affairs Department. To our knowledge this latter would be an unpopular move amongst Native Africans.

It is the opinion of the members of this Commission that no changes of control of Education should be made but that the existing arrangement should remain as before in the hands of Missionary Societies, tribal organizations, municipal authorities, and local committees at least for the present.

The services and co-operation of the Native Education Advisory Board are valued since its inception in 1907 and therefore it has been extended to include not only members of Missionary bodies but representatives of Joint Councils of Europeans and Natives, Institute of Race Relations and Native Village Advisory Boards.

The thorny question of free education was duly considered in response to the evidence of witnesses but the Commission's views are unfavourable in these words:— "The Commission is aware of the demoralising effect upon a community of a too liberal provision by the central authority without effort on the part of the people who benefit, but it realises that Native Education is not a free gift to the people because the cost is met from the general Native taxation. The Commission, however, cannot get away from the conviction, that it is inequitable to require the poorest section of the community to pay school fees and at the same time to relieve the wealthiest section from this burden".

But the Commission recommends that in Native schools free education should be given up to and including Standard IV as well as the paying of rent-grants for school buildings on certain conditions.

The Commission was agreeable to the suggestion advanced by several witnesses for the application of compulsory education on Native African children with special emphasis to urban areas. They felt this necessary to keep juvenile delinquency there rampant under control and only regretted absence of accomodation for such children. They also put suggestions for Natives and Europeans in large urban areas that there should be educational facilities for all children of school-going age and compulsory attendance up to Standard IV as also the establishment of machinery for the detection and supervision of vagrant children in certain centres and a provision for the employment of Native children when the time comes for leaving school.

One of the subjects considered by the Commission which is of interest to all Natal Natives, is that of the education of Native Chiefs. The Commission were unwilling to build special schools for chiefs' sons but are prepared to recommend provision for these of a special course which would assist them in their future duties as rulers of their people.

On the question of teachers the Commission strongly felt that the future of Native Education depends largely upon the teachers who will go into training during the next decade. It believes that at this stage of Native education the Department should primarily aim at securing the very best type of student teachers for training.

Non-Union Natives Wanted:

Despite Native Law Amendment.

2-19-38

A PANDER TO EXPEDIENCY.

OWING to the general shortage of Native labour it has been decided not to repatriate non-Union Natives from urban areas in which they are at present settled until the census of Natives to be taken shortly has been completed.

This decision by the Government amounts to a reversal for the time being of the policy set out in the regulations framed under the Native Laws Amendment Act, which came into force on January 1.

Under these regulations it became an offence for any person in an urban area (except the mines, which are provided for otherwise), to employ a Native from the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa unless the Native had been granted a special permit by the Secretary for Native Affairs.

It is estimated that there are approximately 11,000 non-Union or tropical Natives in Johannesburg, excluding those engaged on the mines and by firms who come under the Mines Act.

The new decision means that the Native now in urban areas may continue to be re-employed

BROADER VIEW OF RACE

The National Congress of British West Africa is gone for ever; but it is matter for thankfulness that in a small way interest is being shown in one another by the leaders of West Coast enlightenment through what we may call journalistic exchanges. It does not appear that any paper from Liberia, our near neighbour and a Colony of pure negroes like ourselves, is being widely circulated here in Sierra Leone and yonder on the Gold Coast and at Lagos. This omission on the part of Liberia should be set right at once if it could be.

The conception of a United West Africa by Casely Hayford of blessed memory still waits after twenty years for its fructification; and while we may not dare to propose a revival of the National Congress on the original plan it may be urged that between ourselves and our cousins on the Coast and in Liberia, there should be brought to birth the family interest, strong, vigorous and pure, which would show itself in anxiety for each other's welfare and in a desire to bear one another's burden.

We have our denominational names of Nigerians, Liberians, and Sierra Leonians; but there is the family name—Black, Coloured—which should unite us in service to one another.—*Sierra Leone Weekly News.*

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Race Problem - 1938

Africa

Abyssinia

ETHIOPIANS REPORT BIG ITALIAN LOSSES

More Than 6,000 Declared Slain in Two Months in Clashes in East Africa

VIGOROUS DENIAL IN ROME

Story Is Termed Propaganda to Sway Geneva—But Army Paper Tells of Fighting

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—More than 3,000 Italians and Ekaris have been killed in fighting in Ethiopia during the past two months, the Ethiopian legation asserted in a statement today.

The story was promptly denied in Italian quarters here as "fantastic and utterly without foundation." Well-informed British observers here agree that the figure probably was much exaggerated and wondered if the statement was timed to coincide with the meeting of the League of Nations Council.

Yet with all these reservations the story is widely accepted here as a sign that the Italians are having trouble in "pacifying" their newly conquered empire. Similar signs have come recently in trustworthy reports from Djibuti, French Somaliland, and in the news that 4,000 Italian troops have left Naples for Ethiopia since last Saturday.

Dead Far Exceed Wounded

The Ethiopian Legation statement detailed the Italian dead as eleven senior officers, five junior officers and 5,993 men. One senior officer was made prisoner according to the statement, and eighty-three wounded were picked up. The statement did not attempt to explain the disparity between the numbers of killed and wounded, although it did add that "the number of Ethiopian warriors killed during these engagements is equally large."

The legation went on to say that three battalions of Eritreans and a number of Italians" had deserted to the Ethiopians in the northern region.

"Italian staff officers are in despair," said the statement, "and there is general discontent among those compelled to remain in Ethiopia."

The legation story also told of a "massacre" of eighteen Italian officers at Debra Markos in Gojjam Province, followed by daily air raids as reprisals.

Rome Emphatic in Denial

By ARNALDO CORTESI

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 26.—An announcement by the Ethiopian Legation in London of widespread disturbances and desertions on a large scale among native troops in Italian East Africa dre wan unusually emphatic denial from officials here.

Not only are the reports that the Ethiopian Legation is circulating untrue, it is stated, but nothing has occurred in East Africa that could give them even the appearance of truth.

A rather different picture of the situation is given, however, in Forze Armate, official organ of Italy's armed forces. It is true that the incidents to which it refers occurred during the great rains, which ended in September. Nevertheless this newspaper's account of recent fighting seems to indicate that armed resistance continues in some parts of Italian East Africa at least sporadically.

"The air force," says the paper, "performed warlike operations against the remnants of robber bands which during the rainy season molested some of our garrisons. Characteristic in this connection were the episodes of La Libela, Bilbala Gorgis, Debra Brehan and Debra Sina.

400 Troops Surrounded

"In the first-named place a detachment of 400 men was completely surrounded during the first week of September. Another detachment of 200, sent from Socota to relieve them, was completely surrounded in its turn at Bilbala Gorgis. Only the air force could have saved the situation with its timely action in revictualing the besieged and bombing and machine-gunning the hordes of Rebels.

"Planes left every day from the base at Diredawa, 200 miles away, and supplied the men with a total of 130,000 tons of supplies [this figure is so high that it must obviously be a misprint], nine tons of munitions and 88,000 thalers. At the same time they dropped abundant quantities of bombs on the enemy, who were trying to close in on the besieged."

The paper also reveals that 113 planes participated in the work of assisting distant garrisons from the beginning of August to mid-October. The air force was also active in protecting several stretches of the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railroad. It also figured largely in the repression of banditry, especially between Addis Ababa and Moggio, in the Jerer Mountains and at Zuquala and Debocodio. At these last two places 6,834 bombs of various sizes were dropped. Aerial repression lasted about a fortnight and was "most efficacious."

"In cooperation with the Mariotti column," adds the paper, "it permitted railroad traffic in a zone which, owing to its nearness to the capital, was particularly sensitive to many abnormalities in service."

Gesture to Geneva Seen

Replying to the statement of the Ethiopian Legation, Italian quarters contend that the reason such reports are being put forth at present is quite clear. It is, they argue, in view of the League of Nations Council meeting at Geneva, where recognition of the Italian conquest may possibly come up for discussion. Rome thinks the Ethiopian Legation's move aims at preventing or at least retarding such a step on the part of a growing number of small nations that think the time has come for regularizing the Italian position.

Italian circles, in any case, say the military situation in East Africa is excellent. Military operations against a few surviving groups of Haile Selassie's disbanded soldiers who have turned to robbing for a livelihood are reported proceeding according to plan and therefore quite satisfactorily.

The number of Italian troops in East Africa is reported to be much smaller than a year ago. An overwhelmingly large force is stated to be no longer necessary, owing to the increasing favor the Italians are winning with the native population.

That everything is quiet is held to be proved by the fact that the Minister of Public Works has just completed a 3,500-mile tour of inspection through every corner of the East African empire without being molested and by the fact that the first Italian colonists are now being sent to East Africa. The number of applications from persons wishing to transfer their homes to East Africa is reported to be so large that a majority of them cannot even be considered.

MUCH FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA

Italian Difficulties

Guardian Weekly

The Abyssinian Legation in London states that reports received direct from Abyssinia say that violent opposition and fighting are going on in the North and North-west, and that attempts by Italian flying and motorised columns to recapture lost positions have met at the most with only temporary success.

The statement alleges that three battalions of Eritrean troops deserted and that the Italians during the last two months have lost the following killed in engagements :—Eleven senior officers, five junior officers, and 5,993 men (Italians and Askaris). The statement says that the Abyssinian losses were equally great; it claims also the capture of 43 lorries, a considerable amount of arms, machine-guns, rifles, field artillery, and ammunition.

The statement concludes by alleging that, owing to the non-observance of certain conditions by the Italians, 18 Italian officers were massacred in Debra Markos, capital of Gojam Province, and that in reprisal 30 to 40 aeroplanes leave Addis Ababa daily to bombard Debra Markos and other towns of the province.

It claims that the Abyssinians are masters of the situation in many districts.

Regarding the reported desertions from the Italian forces, the statement says :

"The desertion of three battalions of Eritrean troops, which have helped to reinforce the resisting forces in the northern region with arms and ammunition, has completed the disorder of the Italian General Staff officers, who, in the words of the Italians themselves, manifest evident signs of despair.

"Other Italian soldiers who have deserted are also fighting for the Abyssinians. They have declared that there is general discontent among the Italians who are compelled to stay in Abyssinia, but that the least manifestation of it is suppressed with unheard-of brutality."

Official quarters in Rome on Wednesday vigorously denied the claim made by the Abyssinian Legation in London. "Italy is in complete control of every part of Ethiopia," said an official

ITALY'S ARMS HOLD ETHIOPIA IN CHECK

Reports of Continued Unrest Are Confirmed From Bases Bordering New Empire

COLONISTS ARE AT ODDS

By ROBERT P. POST

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Competent reports reaching here through a cloud of conflicting statements and propaganda indicate that though Benito Mussolini's conquering legions are still in possession of the capitals and the government of Ethiopia, the country is not only not quiet politically but is still far from being an economic asset to Italy. Periodically Ethiopia's legation shakes London with reports of the slaying of thousands of Italian soldiers and colonists, only to be met with vehement denials from Italy and glowing pictures of a stable and prosperous regime in Ethiopia.

As always, the truth lies between the extremes, but from reliable observers at Jibuti, Aden and other near-by points come reports that the Italian domination of Ethiopia is still one of arms—and those arms are frequently employed.

Though the Ethiopian was conquered in pitched battles with all the horrors known to modern warfare, he still remains fierce and intractable. His hero is still the military man and bands of warriors gather around chiefs who, like medieval barons, scorn any occupation but war. Roving guerrilla bands still harass Italian settlements and swoop down on highways and railroads and make travel perilous, except in the immediate area around captured cities.

Troops in Action

Large numbers of Italian troops and airplanes are necessary not only for protection duties but for reprisals. One account of fighting—certainly not overdrawn, since it comes from an Italian military

journal—gives a sample of what appear to be frequent occurrences within forty miles of Addis Ababa.

At Lalibela, 200 miles north of Addis Ababa, 400 Italian troops were completely surrounded, while a similar fate met a relief column of 200 at Bilbala Gorgis. Planes from Diredawa, 250 miles away, finally saved the situation. One hundred and thirteen machines dropped food and nine tons of munitions, as well as bombing and machine gunning the Ethiopians.

In other sections the air force was called on to assist in keeping the roads clear and dropped over 7,000 bombs, this article shows.

These clashes took place in the Fall, but authenticated reports recently received show recent fighting about forty miles from Addis Ababa as well as near Lake Tana and also in the northwest.

The situation so far as Italian colonists and soldiers themselves are concerned also is disturbed. There has been, if not actual riots and lootings as reported, at least a serious disagreement between Italian regulars and volunteers, who subdued the country, and the Black Shirt colonists sent over for the purpose of exploitation and colonization. The troops, it is reported, felt that they did the work and are entitled to the jobs and the land and resent seeing the Fascist newcomers preferred.

Living Costs High

Other sources of discontent are reported to be the slow payment of salaries and the high cost of living. Although supplies are plentiful, they are said to be terribly dear, despite attempts to control prices.

Disagreement over Ethiopia is reflected in higher circles. It is persistently rumored that the appointment of the Duke of Aosta as Viceroy was a victory for the "peaceful penetration" school of Italian civil administrators over the military, who wanted General Italo Balbo to subdue the country by force.

The same sources draw a gloomy picture of the net economic advantages of the Italian occupation. They cite the drop in exports of coffee, hides and skins and the refusal of Ethiopians to cultivate valuable agricultural tracts as examples of the destruction wrought by Italy. They also cite the fact that some flour is being imported, whereas before the conquest there was sometimes a small export surplus. Italians reply that there is much export from Massaua, making up for the admitted decline from Jibuti, and while admitting the flour imports, they attribute them to the increased European population.

Ethiopian Crown Is Placed By Mussolini In Colonial Museum

ROME, March 6.—(AP)—The jewel-encrusted crown of conquered Ethiopia today was presented to Premier Benito Mussolini.

Il Duce received the symbol of vanished Ethiopian glory from Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, former Italian viceroy of Ethiopia, who brought it from Addis Ababa, together with Haile Selassie's imperial sceptre.

Both were captured when the Ethiopian capital fell to the Italian Army in May, 1936.

Mussolini ordered that the gold crown and sceptre be placed on display in Rome's Colonial Museum.

He congratulated Graziani on his work in Ethiopia, especially for his victory on the southern front during the Ethiopian campaign.

At the same time the government announced 136 Italian workers had died of illness or accident in Ethiopia from December to February this year. The new deaths brought to 1,732 the Italians officially reported dead there since Jan. 1, 1935.

Italy and Ethiopia

Official Statement of Policy

GENERAL TERUZZI, Under-Secretary of State for Italian Africa, addressing the Chamber of Deputies in Rome last week after the presentation of Colonial estimates, said that Italians should not be unduly impatient or pessimistic if results from their achievements in Ethiopia appeared to be slow in coming.

A country six times as large as Italy and abandoned for centuries to the blackest barbarism could not be explored and studied in two years. The internal situation of Italian East Africa was "good from every standpoint"; only in the Amhara region had rebel and brigand activities necessitated repressive measures, and some time must necessarily elapse before the endemic pest of brigandage could be wiped out. But the presence of Italian troops and a continuous political action now assured tranquillity and respect everywhere.

The economic life of the Empire would be regulated on corporative lines. To reduce the cost of living the local production of foodstuffs was being increased, especially of cereals; the Government had guaranteed to buy grain at a fixed price, and so far 25,000 acres had been sown in the Ambo region and 15,000 acres near Dessie, besides a large area outside Addis Ababa. It was expected that about 700,000 quintals of grain would be obtained from national and Native farmers during the coming harvest. Among the activities which were being entrusted to private enterprise was cotton growing.

White Settlement to be Promoted

While one of the fundamental functions of the Empire was to supply raw materials to industry in Italy and so free the country from foreign imports, the self-sufficiency needs of Italian East Africa must not be overlooked in order to guarantee it "the minimum of autonomy indispensable in peace and war" and to provide work for settlers in the newly conquered territory.

Settlement of Italians in Ethiopia was one of the corner-stones of Italian policy, but speed of settlement must be linked with caution, as "our peasant comrades must be assured of those possibilities of life worthy of an Imperial race." General Teruzzi added that the organisation of Italian labourers in the Fascist militia had given excellent results, and that over 40,000 men had so far been enrolled.

The Italian Ministry of Propaganda describes as "fantastic" the suggestion that Italy is contemplating the offer of special colonisation facilities for Jews in Ethiopia. The *Jewish Chronicle* comments:—

"Well, an official spokesman is an official spokesman, even if he speaks only for one of those Propaganda Ministries which have themselves been known to say the most 'fantastic' things. But, after all, the reports were so circumstantial—about all the wonderful things being prepared for the Jews in a country which Italy has no right to give away! And there was so much, unemphasised, that Italy might, quite incidentally of course, expect in return for her generosity! How do these things get into newspapers? Can it be that the Duce was really flying a kite, just to see how the wind blew? The kite has flopped ingloriously to the ground. The Jews are not prepared to exchange Palestine even for the somewhat exaggerated fascinations of Ethiopia. They prefer to put up with the difficulties they have rather than fly to others they know not of."

Emperor's Action at Law

Mr. Justice Bennett gave his judgment last week in the Chancery Court in the case in which Emperor Haile Selassie claimed from Cable and Wireless, Ltd., £10,613 alleged to be due to him under an agreement for a radio-telegraphic service between Great Britain and Ethiopia. The company contended that the money was due to the sovereign Power of Ethiopia. It had been claimed by the Italian Government. Mr. Justice Bennett, who held that the rights and liabilities under the contract were those of the Ethiopian Empire, and not of the plaintiff, who, however, was recognised by the British Government as the *de jure* Emperor of Ethiopia, decided that he had no jurisdiction to decide the rights of the plantiff, who, except for the costs of certain amendments, was ordered to pay the defendants' taxed costs of the action.

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

Abyssinia

Italy and Ethiopia

General Teruzzi's Review of the Position

East Africa

GENERAL TERUZZI, Under-Secretary for Italian Africa, made further reference in the Italian Senate last week to the pacification of Ethiopia.

He declared that the power of the *rases* had been declining since political authority had been taken out of their hands. In place of the revenues and services which they had been accustomed to receive from their subjects, they were now paid a subsidy by the Government. A centralised system of government was being steadily substituted for the feudal. With the object of allowing the leading chiefs to see the King-Emperor and Signor Mussolini, several of them would visit Rome for the celebration of the foundation of the Empire on May 9.

Questioned about the scheme for flooding the Danakil depression from the sea, General Teruzzi said that there was no particular difficulty about carrying out the plan, but that the Government had more urgent matters in hand. He doubted the likelihood of oil being found in Danakil.

The garrison in Ethiopia was, he said, being kept in principle at the strength decided upon two years ago, 25,000 metropolitan and 43,000 Colonial troops, but for the moment it was expedient to maintain some extra metropolitan and Colonial units. He was satisfied with the enrolment of Ethiopian tribesmen in the Italian forces.

Of 59 casualties among Italian troops in Ethiopia during March, eight were officers and five N.C.O's.

Marshal Balbo, the Governor of Libya, has visited the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. It is rumoured in Rome that the Marshal is to be the next Viceroy.

A Startling Report

Le Populaire, of Paris, has printed a remarkable document, which first appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle* from Mr. Frank Sondern, its correspondent in Ethiopia. The document, stated to have been sent to Signor Mussolini by the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, might well be doubted but for the fact that similar information has recently reached England from various other sources. The letter states:—

"The situation is really terrible. Italy's influence extends only within gunshot, and no further. The whole of the six million Natives are absolutely hostile. Within 80 kilometres of each Italian garrison the Ethiopian *rases* rule just as they did before the war.

"We lack everything; the Natives refuse to sell anything to the Italians, having no longer any confidence in the paper money we offer them. The only money in which they have any confidence is the Maria Theresa dollar. The result is that the Natives refuse to come to the markets frequented by the Italians; it would cost too much and would be too dangerous to send bodies of police against them.

"Italian financiers, in spite of the pressure of the Duce, have so far invested only 150,000,000 lire in Ethiopia, a sum altogether insufficient. Much more is necessary, and it must be found at once. In view of this situation many Blackshirts, who had meant to settle down as colonists, have decided to return to Italy, where they will spread most angry stories among their relations and friends. . . . If a European war broke out, we should be driven from the country in a few weeks."

This statement is published with all reserve, for there is clearly no means of discovering whether it is authentic or not. What is certainly true is that a number of Italian garrisons have been invested and attacked, and that the Ethiopians generally refuse to trade with the Italians.

ABYSSINIA SENDS A CHEQUE

League Embarrassed

Guardian Weekly 5-6-38

From our Geneva Correspondent

A cheque for 10,000 Swiss francs was received on Friday by the League Secretariat as a token payment of Abyssinia's 1935 contribution to the League. No small amount of embarrassment has been caused to League officials, who have not as yet accepted the money.

On the eve of the hundred and first Council session, when an effort may be made to exclude Abyssinia from the League on the ground that the Emperor and his representatives no longer constitute the legal Government of Abyssinia, the acceptance of a cheque from a League member which the British Government, among others, wish to consider as no longer existing is proving a difficult matter.

The Abyssinian Government owes 229,455.64 Swiss francs (approximately £10,900) to the League for its back and current annual contributions. The token payment of about £200 represents one-fifteenth of the yearly contribution.

Whether the cheque is accepted or not, it seems likely that the result of the British Government's request to discuss the "consequences arising from the conquest of Ethiopia" will result in a statement of fact which will require no vote, but which will leave the various State members of the League free to recognise the Italian conquest of Abyssinia as they may see fit.

Ethiopia's Fate Sealed By League

Secret Parley Assures France, Britain Will Be Freed Of Promises

Russia Protests

Litvinoff Scores Failure To Uphold Obligations, Oppose Italian Conquest

GENEVA, May 9.—(AP)—The fate of conquered Ethiopia was sealed tonight in a single three-hour secret session of the League of Nations council.

Great Britain and France, despite violent opposition of Soviet Russia, won assurances they would be freed of the obligation not to recognize Italy's conquest of the East African Empire.

Italy annexed Ethiopia two years ago today after a war for which the league condemned her as an aggressor and 50 nations applied financial and economic penalties from Oct. 31, 1935, to July 15, 1936.

League members were pledged not to recognize the fruits of aggression but France and Britain, as a part of their wooing of Italian friendship, have undertaken to have the ban lifted.

Delegates from New Zealand, China and Bolivia joined Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet commissar, in refusing at today's session to back the Franco-British proposal but other members of the council agreed.

That meant that a series of declarations before the council, probably Thursday, would give league members freedom to recognize Italy's conquest without taking a vote.

Wilhelm Munters, Latvia's foreign minister, as president of the council, will make a resume of the declarations and the issue will be ended.

Alto L. Taezaz, wily little Ethiopian delegate, will be present at the council table but he will be able only to make a speech of protest.

Litvinoff led a bitter attack on Anglo-French politics in the opening battle of the 101st council session which kept delegates in a secret meeting for more than three hours.

The meeting was called to fix the Agenda and two Ethiopian diplomats, Taezaz, permanent delegate appointed last Friday by exiled Emperor Haile Selassie, and Ato Ephrem T. Medhen, assistant delegate, attended the first part.

When the council turned to other matters—including Spain's appeal against foreign intervention in her civil war and China's appeal for league aid against Japan—they were excluded.

The heavy-set Litvinoff told the delegates that no matter how the league handled the recognition question, the world would see it simply as an admission of failure to live up to its obligations.

At tomorrow's public session of the council, British Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax will make a statement on the Easter agreement between Italy and Britain.

The British wanted Julio Alvarez Del Vayo, Spanish government delegate, to present his appeal next.

He refused however, and the way was left open for discussion of China's appeal for aid against Japan as the main item on the morning's agenda.

The general opinion in Geneva was that neither China nor Spain had any hope of getting concrete aid from the league.

46-Monroe, Works. Tuskegee Institute Research 25c

ANNEX OF ETHIOPIANS

Secret Parley Assures Africans' Fate by Allowing Anglo-French Recognition

Telegraph 5-6-38

HEATED PROTEST HEARD

Stalin's Representative Condemns Actions as Revealing League's True Face

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Italy's conquest of the East African empire.

Italy annexed Ethiopia two years ago today after a war for which the League condemned her as an aggressor and 52 nations applied financial and economic penalties from Oct. 31, 1935, to July 15, 1936.

League members were pledged not to recognize the fruits of aggression, but France and Britain, as a part of their wooing of Italian friendship, have undertaken to have the bar lifted.

Delegates from New Zealand, China and Bolivia joined Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet commissar, in refusing at today's session to back the Franco-British proposal but other members of the council agreed.

Litvinoff Bitter in Attack

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RECOGNITION "NEITHER LAWFUL NOR HONOURABLE"

Lord Cecil, Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker, and Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., were among those present last week at a meeting in London of the British Executive Committee of the International Peace Campaign, which passed the following resolution :—

"This committee protests against the British Government's proposed recognition of the King of Italy as lawful ruler of the whole of Ethiopia. We regard this policy as neither lawful, nor honourable, nor well founded on facts, nor compatible with international security.

"1. **Not Lawful.**—The League Assembly in March, 1932, after a week's deliberation, unanimously declared that no change in the independence of any country brought about by means contrary to the Covenant should be recognised by any member of the League. This decision clearly, in accordance with article 10, cannot be set aside by the Council.

"2. **Not Honourable.**—The proposal for recognition is being made not because the British Government has come to the conclusion that the Assembly was wrong in its definition of the obligations of League members but simply because it wants to make a private bargain with the aggressor, even at the expense of the rights of the victim.

"3. **Not Well Founded on Fact.**—There is ample evidence that the conquest of Ethiopia is very far from complete, much less complete than was the conquest of Belgium at any time between the end of 1914 and the end of the Great War. As Lord Lugard has emphasised, there is undeniable evidence that the real situation in Abyssinia is very critical for Italy, and the rains are shortly due, when it may become more so. The difficulty of feeding the troops increases, and the cost weighs heavily on the Italian Exchequer. The proposal implies that the Emperor Hailé Selassié should henceforth be debarred from sending delegates to the League to sustain Ethiopia's cause, but the facts do not warrant the conclusion that 'Ethiopia will never again have need of a spokesman of her own choice.'"

4. **International Security.**—It is not compatible with international security, for this recognition, sold as part of an imperialist bargain, undermines the foundations upon which international confidence rests. In particular, it imperils the security of the British Commonwealth; for it humiliates the League and discredits the collective peace system, whose existence is vital to the security of so scattered and vulnerable an Empire. It loosens the ties of loyalty and mutual respect which hold together the parts of that Commonwealth, the vast majority of whose inhabitants are not white but coloured.

"We recall that the British Government took on itself the responsibility of withholding war supplies from Ethiopia during the months preceding the outbreak of war, when Italy was completing her preparations for attack; that it advised the Ethiopian Government to rely on the protection of the League; that it authorised Sir Samuel Hoare to make the famous declaration of September 11, 1935, in support of sanctions; and that it reaffirmed this policy at the general election of 1935. It still has a legal obligation and a debt of honour towards the Ethiopian Emperor and his people, who, despite past betrayal, are continuing to fight for their independence, and who will continue their fight even if this last betrayal is consummated. Their struggle against aggression is still part of our struggle, the world-wide struggle against the use of war as a legitimate instrument of national policy."

Italy and Ethiopia

ITALIAN casualties in Ethiopia during May are reported to have numbered 64. Six officers and 11 other ranks were killed or died of wounds in "reconnaissance or police operations," six officers and 41 other ranks died of disease or other causes; and 62 deaths are reported for the same period in the labour corps, the total strength of which is approximately 55,000.

Over 100,000 Natives are said to be employed in road construction work in Ethiopia. About 1,800 miles of highway have already been built, and many more surveyed. Some of the roads built for the advancing troops have already been washed away, but an all-weather road is now open as far as Asmara. A second trunk road, linking Addis Ababa with Assab on the Red Sea, is nearly completed. An all-weather road also links Asmara with Gondar, on Lake Tana, and another runs from Asmara to the Sudan frontier.

An Ethiopian who was praying before the large gilt Lion of Judah, taken from the Imperial Palace in Addis Ababa to Rome, where it reposes at the foot of a monument in honour of Italians killed in the Italo-Ethiopian war of 1897, ran suddenly amok one day last week. A crowd had gathered around the man, and when an officer attempted to move him on, he suddenly produced a sword and slashed at those around him. Shots were fired at him, and he and two soldiers were later taken to hospital.

There are now nearly 15,000 Italian civilians living in or near Addis Ababa, of whom 4,380 are women. More than 100 Italian children have already been born there.

For Ethiopian Refugees

An appeal for further funds for Ethiopian refugees has been made in England. It states that "the number of these unfortunate people has increased tenfold, and there are now over 9,000 men, women and children who have sought asylum in neighbouring territories. Already reduced to penury by the exigencies of hostilities, they fled from their homes with the scantiest possible possessions, and when they arrived after a long and arduous journey, not only were they without the bare necessities of life, but—particularly in the case of the old and the very young—their health had been undermined by hunger and hardship.

"The Ethiopian Refugees Relief Fund has received and distributed during this year just over £4,000. To enable the Fund to continue its work of helping to mitigate the sufferings of the refugees until they can become self-supporting a further £10,000 is required."

Cheques should be made payable to the Abyssinian Refugees Relief Fund, crossed National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 250 Regent Street, London W.1, and sent to the honorary secretary, Mrs Hazel M. Napier, 5 Crossfield Road, London N.W.3.

TO SAFEGUARD HAILE'S TITLE TO HIS PROPERTY

Dispatch

Emperor's Aide Gives Court Evidence In Rug Case

12-24-38

LONDON, Dec. 23—(By our London Correspondent)—Before the debate of the Scottish Housing bill in the Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Henderson, Socialist member for Kingswinford, asked leave to introduce a bill "to safeguard the title of Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, to property within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United Kingdom."

He explained that the court had ordered payment to Haile Selassie of $50,000 which he sought to recover from Cable and Wireless Ltd. under an agreement for wireless services in Abyssinia.

The Italian government had claimed this sum, and as Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia had now been recognized by the British government and an appeal had been lodged, the money would go to the Italian government unless the bill was passed.

Its object was to secure the payment of the money to Haile Selassie. Leave was given and the bill was brought in and read a first time.

Secretary Gives Evidence

Evidence regarding Persian rugs was given at Bristol Assizes by Legassa Cabol Mariam, secretary to Haile Selassie. Three Glasgow men were accused of conspiring to obtain money by false retences.

It was alleged that attemps were made to defraud a Bristol widow of more than $30,200 over a transaction in Perisian rugs.

One of the rugs was stated to have been represented as having belonged to Haile Selassie. "I am an Ethiopian," said Mr. Mariam, and live at the residence of the Emperor of Bath. No rug has ever been sold from the residence and no negotiations have gone on. I have never heard of the defendants."

The trial was adiourned.

Tanganyika To Aid Jewish Colonization

Dispatch

12-24-38

DARE-ES-SALAAM, West Africa, Dec. 23—The proposal that Jews should be settled in Tanganyika has generally received a welcome reception from European settlers in Tanganyika. They feel that there is now an opportunity to open up the country for further development, which is badly needed.

A more potent factor in their favorable reception of the idea is that once the Jews were settled in the territory there could be no question of handing it over to Nazi rule.

Progress Held Up

One point of criticism is heard, however. If the government has discovered that 50.000 acres are now available for Jews, this same area must have been available during the past 20 years for British and other immigrants. Yet all the time further settlement has been consistently discouraged, and the country's progress has therefore been held up.

The Indian community has no definite opinion on the question yet, but one or two prominent residents are strongly opposed to the scheme. They fear that a large influx of Jews would adversely affect their strongly entrenched position as small traders, middlemen, brokers and buyers of native produce.

What the Africans themselves have to say has not been asked, for of course, it really doesn't matter.

Suggested Scheme

The scheme which finds most general favor is that the whole of a large area be leased or otherwise reserved to some influential and well-financed Jewish organization preferably in London, which would then sub-divide the land among the settlers and finance operations.

Under this arrangement, the organization would be responsible to the government for seeing that each individual small-holder carried out his duties. The organization would also have to replace any failures. Moreover, a Jewish organization would be better able to select applicants having a wide knowledge of types.

It would also have a more effective control over the conduct of the settlers than a government department would have. A still further advantage would be that cooperative marketing and buying could more easily be started under such a system.

Italy Wants Open Door To Ethiopia

Dispatch

1-14-39

ROME, Dec. 2[illegible]—Virgino Gayda, authoritative [illegible] editor this week sounded Italy's demand for an open door to her Ethiopian empire through French Somaliland.

He indicated that the least Italy would ask of France would be better and cheaper shipping facilities at the port of Djibouti, a larger share in the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad and reduction in rates, and an end to alleged anti-Italian activity in the French colony.

Base For Opposition

Gayda, writing in his Il Giornale d'Italia, charged Djibouti was a base for French opposition to Italy's colonial expansion but a parasite feeding on "the blood of Italian shipping and labor."

The editor, who is close to both Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, charged that Djibouti "always has been an active center of France's silent and continuous war against Italian interests."

Race Problem - 1938.

Africa.

Abyssinia.

Haile Selassie Wins Appeal

EMPEROR Haile Selassie won his appeal last week against Mr. Justice Bennett's decision that he was not entitled to have his claim for £10,613 against Cable and Wireless, Ltd. adjudicated upon in an English court. The action was accordingly remitted to the Chancery Division for retrial, and costs of the appeal were awarded to the Emperor.

The case arose when the Emperor claimed the money under an agreement for a radio-telegraphic service between Ethiopia and Great Britain, but in the meantime the Italian Government had claimed the money. The defence was that by the conquest of Ethiopia, coupled with the recognition by the British Government that the King of Italy was *de facto* sovereign of the country, right to recovery was now invested in the King of Italy. The Lords of Appeal were of the opinion that Mr. Justice Bennett's view that the rights of Haile Selassie could not be determined could not be supported.

Ethiopian Conquest Recognised

Replying to Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the following States members of the League of Nations had, as from the dates indicated, taken action which might be regarded as equivalent to recognition in one form or another of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia: Hungary, Albania November, 1936; Switzerland, Chile, Great Britain, France December, 1936; Honduras, March, 1937; Poland, May 1937; Yugoslavia, November, 1937; Ecuador, December 1937; Latvia, January, 1938; Netherlands, Bulgaria Belgium, March, 1938; Rumania, Greece, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Finland, April, 1938; Lithuania, Panama, Eire, Estonia, Peru, Sweden, Norway, Uruguay, Denmark, May 1938; and Argentina, June, 1938.

Would the Colonial Secretary consider transferring the Ethiopian refugees in Kenya to the hilly districts of Tanganyika which have a climate similar to that of Ethiopia? asked Mr. Perkins, who also inquired if the British Government would offer the Emperor of Ethiopia the rule of that territory within the sovereignty of the Empire.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the suggestion had been considered, but found to be impracticable.

Mr. Henderson asked whether repeated attempts had been been made by British authorities in British Somaliland to induce Ethiopian refugees, including Fitamen Baede, an Ethiopian chief, to return to Ethiopian territory, and whether the Minister would give an assurance that such pressure should not be exercised in the future.

Mr. MacDonald could not accept the suggestion that any pressure had been brought to bear on any of the Ethiopian refugees in Somaliland; the Governor's instructions were that no pressure of any kind should be put on them to return, and none of the refugees would be sent back against their will.

SELASSIE WINS $50,000 RADIO CABLE CLAIM

British Chancery Division Denies Mussolini's Appeal

LONDON, [illegible]—Justice Bennett, in the Chancery Division this week, gave judgment for Haile Selassie with costs for $50,000 claimed against the British Cable and Wireless Company, Ltd., under an agreement for a radio-telegram service between Addis Ababa and Great Britain.

It was his lordship's second judgment on the action which was sent back to him by the Appeal Court. He granted a stay of execution for 21 days with a view to an appeal. The company did not deny that the money was due to the sovereign power in Ethiopia, but Mussolini claimed that Italy is this power and therefore demanded the money.

Mr. Justice Bennett had previously held that he had no jurisdiction to decide what the rights of Haile Selassie were, and made an order staying all future proceedings.

Bombshell

Haile Selassie appealed, and at the hearing of the appeal, it was stated that Mr. Bennett's decision "came as a bombshell to both sides." The appeal was allowed and the Master of the Rolls, in giving the judgment of the court, referred to the appellant as His Majesty Haile Selassie the First, Emperor of Ethiopia."

Mr. Justice Bennett said that he had now to decide whether Haile Selassie although recognized by the British Government as the de jure Emperor of Ethiopia had lost the right to recover debts formerly due him in Britain because the British Government had recognized the Italian Government as the de facto Government of Ethiopia.

"I think that it is unfortunate," said his lordship, "that the question has to be decided by a judge, for in deciding it, it is impossible to avoid expressing an opinion on a claim made by a foreign power not a party to the proceedings."

ENGLISH EDITOR PAYS DAMAGES TO THE NEGUS

Lord Beaverbrook's Paper 'Evening Standard' Makes Apology

LONDON, Aug. 19—A settlement was announced in the King's bench division this week before Mr. Justice Hawke of an action for libe brought by His Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, against Lord Beaverbrook's 'Evening Standard.'"

G. O. Slade, who appeared for the Emperor, said: "The action is an action for libel in respect of an article published in the earlier editions of the Evening Standard dated May, 26, 1938, under the heading 'Abyssinian in 1925 Intrigue With Mussolini.'

"In the course of that article the writer stated that one Ras Hailu had intrigued with Mussolini and that the Emperor Haile Selassie had cut off the feet of one of his nephews who intrigued with him. There were other passages in the article to which the Emperor took exception, but your Lordship will appreciate the surprise and indignation with which the Emperor saw this particular statement when I inform your Lordship that a similar libel appeared in the issue of the 'Evening Standard' dated September 7, 1936.

"The only material difference being that 'in the earlier article the cruelty attributed to the Emperor was in respect to Ras Hailu's son, whilst in the present article it was in respect of one of his nephews.

Previous Proceedings

"The Emperor brought proceeding for libel in respect of the 1936 article which were settled upon terms that the defendants should make a complete withdrawal and full apology in open court, and I cannot do better than refer your Lordship to the statement made by Mr. Monier-Williams on that occasion, who then represented, as he now represents, the defendants:

"'The defendants are now satisfied that there is no truth whatever in the story and that it is entirely without foundation in fact. In the circumstances I desire to say that the magnanimity of the Emperor of Ethiopia in allowing this action to be disposed of on payment of costs is indeed worthy of admiration, and is greatly appreciated by my clients.

"'It only remains for me sincerely to apologize to the Emperor and to express on the defendants' behalf their deep regret that they should have been in any degree responsible for the circulation of this untrue story whereby pain has been caused to one who has already been the victim of almost overwhelming misfortune.'

Substantial Payment

"His Majesty was content to dispose of his first action upon these terms since his only desire was to be vindicated of a charge which he knew would be regarded with perculiar repugnance by the English people, for whose hospitality he feels the deepest possible gratitude.

"It was therefore with something akin to horror that the Emperor read a repetition of the libel in a newspaper of the standing and reputation of the 'Evening Standard.'"

He gave immediate instructions to his solicitors to commence the present proceedings, his intention being that they should proceed to trial so that he might be afforded the opportunity of personally entering the witness-box and refuting once and for all this charge of abominable cruelty. He has only been dissuaded from doing so by the very proper attitude which the defendants immediately adopted.

They have convinced the Emperor that the repitition of the libel was a pure oversight; they published a full apology in the "Evening Standard" of June 15. The defendants have further agreed to renew their apology before your Lordship today. They have agreed to make a substantial payment to the Emperor by way of compensation and to indemnify him in respect of his costs. The Emperor trusts that the last will be heard now of this libel upon him.

Ancient Hills of Ethiopia To Become Modern Home For People of Jewish Race

Native Semitic Strain is Dominant Among Much of Abyssinian Stock

Special Overtures Made to Settlers

ROME.—(ANP)—A plan to both colonize Ethiopia and provide a place of refuge for Italy's Jews and possibly the world's was seen on analysis of Italy's recent decrees expelling stringent restrictions on native Jews.

A semitic strain is dominant among many Ethiopian population stocks and has been for many generations.

It was said here that no obstacles would be placed by Italian authorities in the way of any Jew residing in Italy, whether Italian citizen or not, who wished to make his home in Ethiopia, and Jews from other countries may perhaps also be granted leave to settle there under certain limitations and safeguards. Jews leaving Italy will not be allowed to take more than 5,000 lire with them and will not be able to enjoy revenue deriving from investments they have left behind in Italy. No such restriction applies to Jews deciding to move to Ethiopia.

Hitherto this has been a matter of not very great importance owing to the small number of Italians who have lived in the colonies, but it cannot be overlooked now that the Italians are planning to colonize Ethiopia on an extremely extensive scale.

Several laws have been passed providing penalties of various sorts against race mixture in the colonies, but it is doubtful whether mere laws will prove effective unless supported by a strong racial conscience in the bulk of the colonists who make their homes in Ethiopia.

A New Situation

It is frequently pointed out that the problem confronting Italy is totally new, since it has no precedent in the colonial experience of the world's two principal colonial powers, Britain and France. These countries, in fact, have sent to their colonies as a rule a limited number of higher-class men—engineers, technicians, overseers and the like—who may be expected to have a well-developed sense of their racial superiority. Italy is planning to colonize Ethiopia in due course of time with hundreds of thousands of peasants who are likely to create a race of half-castes unless efficacious measures are taken to prevent it.

The existence in Ethiopia of a racial problem of sufficient proportions to justify the Italian Government's giving it very serious consideration may therefore be taken for granted. What is more difficult to follow is Premier Mussolini's reasoning when he says that Italy's Jewish problem is merely one aspect of the general racial problem. It is not easy to see how the fact that Jews are being thrown out of government jobs in Italy is going to help Italians in the colonies to keep aloof from the natives.

The problem becomes even more puzzling when one remembers that Ethiopia has been reserved as a haven of refuge for the very Jews whose presence in Italy is supposed in some mysterious fashion to be sapping the traditional virtues of the Italian people.

Mussolini's Words

Premier Mussolini said in Trieste that the world will one day be obliged to wonder more at Italy's leniency than at her harshness toward Jews and that all Italian Jews who have deserved well of the nation or of the Fascist regime will receive comprehension and justice. These words perhaps will be damned in some quarters as too vague, but they nevertheless reflect the government's present intentions toward Italian Jews.

This can very clearly be seen in a circular issued by the Ministry of National Education, giving precise instruction regarding the manner in which the decree excluding Jewish pupils from Italian schools should be applied. The circular says exceptions to the exclusion order are to be made in the case of children of men who fought in the World War or were members of the Fascist party before 1922 or who participated in the Ethiopian or Spanish campaigns or who have more than five children.

Premier Mussolini closed his remarks on the Jewish problem with a word of warning. The Italian Government, he said, intends to be lenient unless foreign and Italian Jews and their defenders abroad render a radical change of policy inevitable.

Possibility of Reprisals

In other words, Premier Mussolini was telling foreign sympathizers who have adopted or are planning reprisals against Italy to "lay off" if they have the interests of Italian Jews really at heart. Nobody who knows how fatally repression and reprisal follow one another in a vicious circle doubts that the future treatment of Italian Jews depends largely upon the extent to which the warning is heeded.

ITALY TAKES UP RACIAL PROBLEMS

Law Governing Ethiopia Is Combined in Theory With Anti-Jewish Measures

Wireless to The New York Times.

ROME, Sept. 24.—In his Trieste speech on Sunday Premier Mussolini used Italy's Ethiopian conquest as justification not only for the general racial policy now being pursued by the Fascist government but also for measures Italy is taking against the Jews.

That a racial problem has been created for Italy by the conquest of Ethiopia nobody can gainsay. In their attitude toward colored races the Italians have hitherto been more akin to, say, the French, than to the British. In other words, they have lacked that particular type of racial pride that prevents bringing half-caste children into the world.

ETHIOPIA UNCONQUERED

3 YEARS AFTER INVASION

Three years ago, on Oct. 3, 1935, the troops of fascist Italy marched into Ethiopia. Thanks to the enormous superiority of their military technique, the Italian fascist, after repeated defeats inflicted upon them by the incomparably worse equipped Ethiopian army, who were heroically defending the independence of their country, advanced into the interior of the East African nation at the cost of great sacrifice both of men and war material. After seven months of stubborn fighting they occupied a number of towns, including the capital, Addis Ababa.

In May 1936, the Italian Government published a decree on the annexation of Ethiopia, and the assumption of the title "Emperor of Ethiopia" by the Italian King. But, up to the present day, the Italian fascists have not been able to master the counrty. Considerable territory is still in the hands of the partisans, and Mussolini is compelled continually to send fresh troops to fight against the Ethiopian people. Again and again reports slip past the strict fascist censorship of revolts and attacks by guerrila units on the garrisons of the occupation troops. Even in Addis Ababa the enemy troops do not feel safe.

Fascist Italy's Ethiopian adventure constitutes a stage in the developing second world war. It followed upon and was encouraged by Japan's aggression against China and immediately preceded the Italo-German Intervention in Spain.

For a long time Ethiopia was the object of imperialist rivalry, which became particularly bitter during the seventies of the last century after the completion of the Suez Canal. This country, comprising a territory of 350,000 square miles and possessing a population of 11,500,000, was for many reasons a prize coveted by the imperialists. They were particularly attracted by the great natural wealth in iron ore and gold. The British, French and Italian plantation owners, employers and bankers greedily stretched out their hands to gain possession of the fertile lands, the rich forests, and grazing grounds, the sales markets and possibilties of capital investments. But the main reason for coveting the possession of Ethiopia was its geographical situation near the most important sea route leading from the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean, thereby connecting Great Britain with India and Australia, and France with Indo-China.

For decades Great Britain, France and Italy jealously watched each other and concluded among themselves treaties on the distribution of spheres of influence and markets in Ethiopia, until finally fascist Italy preceeded to realize its predatory plans, completely disregarding the fact that Ethiopia was a member of the League of Nations, Mussolini had before his eyes the example of the Japanese imperialists, who had invaded Manchuria in 1931 with impunity. And, in fact, the most outrageous violation of the elementary principles of international law by the Italian fascists remained unpunished.

The League of Nations did not come to the assistance of the victim of aggression. True, four days after the commencement of the Ethiopian adventure, the League designated Italy as the aggressor, and it was thereupon decided to apply economic sanctions according to Article 16 of the League Covenant. Those sanctions which caused serious damage to Italy were not, however, carried out with the necessary energy by all States. In the last resort the British Government decided to sacrifice Ethiopia, just as it has sacrificed the interests of the Spanish, Austrian, and Czechoslovak peoples, prompted by the desire to arrive at a modus vivendi with the fascist aggressor at the expense of others.

The Ethiopian adventure has cost the Italian invader very dear, and is still costing them very much. According to the figures of fascist statisticians, the expenses of the war in Ethiopia amounted to 30 milliard lira, and 21 milliard lira will be required for opening up the country including the upkeep of the occupation troops and the building of roads. Thus it is clear that this "victory" has become a Pyrrhic victory for Italy's economic system, which in addition has to bear cost of the ever increasing armaments and the expenditure on intervention in Spain. The Ethiopian adventure has had disastrous effects upon the living conditions of the Italian people who have to bear the enormous tasks of this undertaking.

The occupation of Ethiopia, the inhuman regime introduced into that country by the Italian blackshirts, the betrayal of the Ethiopian people by Britain and France, constitute one of the vilest chapters in the chronicle of our time. But the freedom-loving and courageous Ethiopian people, which is continuing the fight against the fascist aggressors, will bring this chapter to a conclusion.

Race Problem — 1938

Africa

Abyssinia

Il significato politico di un processo civile

La Corte d'Appello di Londra riconosce che il Negus è il sovrano legale dell'Abissinia

Londra, 29 luglio

Come si ricorda, tempo fa il Negus aveva sporto querela contro una ditta radiotelegrafica, alla quale richiedeva la somma di 10.613 sterline per la mancata installazione di una linea radiotelegrafica fra Addis-Abeba e Londra.

La compagnia non aveva negato di essere debitrice della somma alla potenza sovrana in Etiopia, ma aveva contestato che questa potenza fosse rappresentata dal Negus. Il tribunale si era dichiarato incompetente a dare un giudizio.

Il Negus era ricorso in appello e ieri, la Corte di Londra si è pronunciato in suo favore. Alludendo al querelante, il giudice l'ha denominato: « Sua Maestà Haile Selassié, primo imperatore d'Etiopia ».

Omit Anti-Jewish Edict In Ethiopia

By WILLIS N. HUGGINS

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The recent Fascist decree issued by Mussolini expelling Jews from Italy and certain Italian territories, probably will not be rigidly applied to Ethiopia, if at all.

Up to the Italo-Ethiopian war, all Ethiopians were loosely considered to be "Semites," especially the Amhara "ruling race" to which Emperor Haile Selassie belongs.

About "Shangallas"

The ruling clique in Ethiopia has long scorned the "Shangallas," an Ethiopian word for the American term "Negro" when used in its corrupt and basest form. Nor did the Ethiopians, before the war, seek, in any sincerity, any form of genuine confraternity with black men in the Americas.

The war proved that the Ethiopians are all Negroid, all members of the black race. Such is grudgingly backed up by Emperor Selassie, through his American representative, Dr. Bayen, who is now in Harlem yelling, "Black Men, Black Men, Black Men," louder but less earnestly than Garvey ever did.

The "Black Jews"

If the Fascists apply the decree to Ethiopia and hold the erstwhile "Semites" to their racial record, before the war, where would they go? Not to Palestine, not to French or British territory, not even to East New York or the Bronx. Some of them might come "Home to Harlem," as a few have already been wise enough to do.

But the Fascists won't expel them. They may eventually "pacify" them and put them to work. Selassie himself, but doubtless Dr. Bayen, may ere long show up in Addis Ababa. The point is, that all members of the race, black or octoroon should stand up and be counted. For they will find out, sooner or later, and often very bitterly, that there is no "escape" to, nor is there any hiding place for them within, the white race.

Il Duce's Anti-Jewish Decree Strikes A Snag In Ethiopia

Fascist Action Raises New Problem for Haile Selassie. Belief Prevalent That All Ethiopians 'Semites.'

By WILLIS N. HUGGINS

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—The recent Fascist decree expelling Jews from Italy and certain Italian territories, probably will not be rigidly applied to Ethiopia, if at all. Up to the Italo-Ethiopian war, all Ethiopians were loosely considered to be "Semites," especially the Amhara "ruling race" to which Emperor Haile Selassie belongs.

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EMPEROR VOWS TO FIGHT ROME TO BITTER END

Statesmen Snub Selassie As He Enters League Of Nations Hall

By ANDRE DUVALON

GENEVA, May 20—Emperor Haile Selassie, for the second time since the invasion of his empire by the Italian Black-shirts, appeared before the League of Nations last week in a last-minute effort to prevent official recognition of Italian rule in East Africa.

Too ill and worn to deliver his own speech, Selassie's manuscript written in French, was read by his adviser, Ato Taezaz. Though he mustered enough strength to speak for a moment, the Ethiopian monarch's voice was too weak to be heard even by those who sat near him. He vowed before the Council of the League that his intrepid countrymen, straining at the yoke of Italian imperialism, would continue war against the Roman invaders without quarter or mercy.

The huge assemblage sat in hushed silence as Taezaz read the Emperor's impassioned speech in fluent French. He said:

Protest to World

"I am the legitimate emperor of Ethiopia, and in the name of my people I address an indignant protest to the world.

"Awaiting divine justice, the Ethiopian people will remain conscious that their rights have been violated. I ask the league not to tear up agreements with its own hands. I demand that the questions I have placed before the British government be considered by the whole league assembly. If my demand is not granted Ethiopia will continue her war against its invaders without quarter or mercy.

"We are the victims of inexcusable aggression. There is maintenance of peace by law and there is maintenance of peace at any price. The League cannot choose peace at any price.

"Nations which have violated their commitments aim at currying favor with the aggressor. We are even faced with brutal abandonment by the powerful British Empire of the principle of non-recognition of acquisition by force. But Italy has not conquered. The war will be continued. Implacable guerrilla warfare is being waged against the Italians. It will continue until the Italians evacuate our country or the Ethiopian people are exterminated.

Snubbed by Statesmen

"I ask you," Taezaz read, "that Ethiopia be allowed to remain among you as a living image of violated right. The League is digging its grave. It is a decisive hour for the League."

Snubbed by statesmen and League officials alike, knowing that he was unwelcome, knowing that the great powers had written the death warrant of his empire, Selassie faced the league defiantly. Anger, outrage, contempt were in his speech. He remained motionless, his face showing no emotion during the session. At the end he rose, bowed his head right and left in farewell and walked out with all the dignity of his station.

As the emperor left, many of the delegates felt, with the cards stacked against the African kingdom, that Ethiopia as an indepedent nation was leaving the world in whose history it had participated for centuries before Christ was born.

Borah Blasts "Betrayal" Of Haile Selassie

Declares Act 'Shameful' Says Europe Has No Treaty Consideration

WASHINGTON, May (ANP) — Great Britain and France's betrayal of Ethiopia at the League of Nations council is "shameful," declared Senator Borah of Idaho, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations committee in a statement issued Tuesday.

"In view of the shameless betrayal of a small nation at Geneva, we ought to cease trying to mislead the American people by indicating that the democracies of Europe have any greater consideration for treaties and national integrity than the dictators," Borah asserted.

"Never was a more solemn obligation entered into than that between Ethiopia with Great Britain and France. These democracies now not only propose to betray Ethiopia, but are asking all other nations to join them.

"What is the difference between seizing a nation and endorsing the seizure? Or what is the difference between the seizing of Austria by Hitler and the betrayal of Ethiopia by Britain and France? It is a system that prevails, and it covers the democracies and the dictatorships of Europe alike."

Selassie's Betrayal

FROM WHAT TRANSPIRED at Geneva last week, it is conceivable that England and France would sacrifice the Deity Himself for a fleeting peace with tyrants. For the betrayal of Haile Selassie and his ancient country by the so-called democratic countries of Europe as well as most others in the world was the most dastardly and hypocritical event of this century. Only four countries—Russia New Zealand China and Bolivia failed to subscribe to the Machiavellian deeds of Great Britain, France and their henchmen.

Every British person of color will be a part to the sanction of the rape of Ethiopia who, after reading about what happened at Geneva, fails to send a post card or letter to the British Foreign Office at Whitehall, London, to the British Consulate in New York, or the Embassy in Washington, expressing his indignation. Even though Britain's colored citizens throughout the world are now powerless to make a more effective protest, every economic means at their command should be used against Britain even to the point of purchasing goods made in other countries that are not so viciously inimicable to colored people.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cordell Hull is to be commended for his recent stand against the recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. And it is sincerely hoped that our government will never recognize the outrageous acts of an aggressor nation like Italy; if for no other reason than that there are 15,000,000 Negro citizens in this country, who are helping to pay Italy's war debts. Fact is, if England, France and Italy had spent part of their time working to pay the war debts they owe to the United States, they would not have had so much time to spend framing Haile Selassie and stealing his birthright for the mad man, Mussolini. England has again sold Colored, Inc., short; and by so doing she and her allies have prostituted the very name of Democracy.

THE DOUBLE-CROSSER

England adds another chapter to her long and shameful history of dealing with dark nations. Her efforts to have the League of Nations recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia is a blow to international morality and to the League itself as an agency founded upon the theory of collective security. Though her conduct in the past had earned for her the name of perfidious Albion, she has never flaunted with such unrestrained brazenness her international commitments as she has done in her despicable betrayal of Ethiopia.

During the early stage of the Ethiopian war, Great Britain blocked negotiations between Haile Selassie and Mussolini which were leading to a cessation of hostilities and ultimate peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two sovereign states. The Italian Premier was willing to carry on a demarche for peace provided the Ethiopian government would discuss the terms of settlement without the assistance of a third power. Throughout the whole conflict Great Britain advised every move that was made by the African ruler. She promised him moral, financial, and even military support, all of which she disregarded without the slightest compunction.

It is true that she led the economic campaign against Italy at Geneva on the ground that Italy had violated specific provisions of the League Covenant. It is also true, today, she finds herself not only applauding what yesterday she condemned, but actually championing the Italian violation of Ethiopia's sovereignty.

In deserting Ethiopia, England establishes beyond doubt her unfitness as guardian of the rights of the people in her colonies and mandated territories. She has robbed and defiled Africa and now she has elected to lie to Haile Selassie and betray Ethiopia. She will pay dearly for this betrayal. If moral disintegration is a symptom of progressive physical deterioration, the world will soon witness the passing of the Great British Empire. May the betrayal of Ethiopia hasten that day.

Jews for Ethiopia

Last week Premier Mussolini announced that Ethiopia would be open to Jews expelled from Italy, Austria, the newly-acquired Sudetenland and by inference those to be finally expelled from Palestine.

Jews to be absorbed into the "Aryanization" program of the Fascist regime include those who have married Italians or been born of mixed parents prior to October 1, 1938. Thus Il Duce concludes that pure (?) Italians will have to carry along some Jewish blood for the time being at least.

What the near future may record as a result of settling any considerable number of Jews in Ethiopia may also be interesting. It was the mixture of Jewish and African strains which produced the fighting clans in Ethiopia, and it is not likely that Jews expelled from Fascist and Nazi countries would be disposed to teach the natives to love the Nordic purists.

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Race Problem — 1938
Africa.

International Committee on African Affairs.

MAX YERGAN SAILS FOR EUROPE TO DISCUSS AFRICAN AFFAIRS

his capacity as director of the international committee on African affairs Max Yergen sailed for Europe on the Georgic which left New York on July 23.

During his stay of several weeks in Europe, Mr. Yergan will confer with members of his committee residing in England and France and will meet with a number of representative Africans with whom conferences have been arranged to discuss conditions in different parts of Africa and developments among the African people.

Another of the important reasons for Mr. Yergan's visit to Europe is to carry forward conversations with people who are interested and others who will participate in an International Conference on Negro Life and Labor which will be held in the United States next spring.

This conference will deal specifically with standards of living, existing and possible, in South Africa, the West Indies and Southern United States.

The organizations under whose auspices this conference will be held are the International Industrial Relations Institute, whose headquarters, are at the Hague with its American office at 130 East Twenty-second street, this city; the Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends, Philadelphia, and the International Committee on African Affairs, New York City.

Conversations concerning this conference will be carried on with representative people from the West Indies and Africa and with others interested in the basic social conditions of the Race in the areas referred to above.

Mr. Yergan's office announces that he will be back in America in time to be present at the World Youth Congress which opens at Vassar college on August 15.

Race Problem - 1938

Africa

Liberia.

CONCERNING WEST AFRICA

Western Africa.—This title under the head of the 14th Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, includes Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, which is known as a part of British West Africa, and the Republic of Liberia. The area covered, including Liberia, is 471,000 square miles. This area is greater than the area of the States of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, with a population 22,894,711, which is more than double the population of the states named. This great territory of tropical West Africa offers to the Church a great challenge. The Negro there is looking to the Negro in America who has had the opportunity of Christian enlightment and education who has been exposed to the economic, commercial, industrial advancement of America to bring the light to his less fortunate brother millions of whom are still in the immediate shadows of heathen, and primitive darkness.

The Moravian Brethern have the credit of being the first among Protestant Churches to attempt Christianizing the people of West Africa. Since this early beginning in the year 1736, the Wesleyan, Baptist, North German Society of Breman, Evangelical Mission, Free United Methodist, American Episcopal Board, United Presbyterian, American Southern Baptist, American Methodist Episcopal, American Presbyterians, United Brethern, and Roman Catholic, have established and maintained schools and churches. Missions under the government of Afro-American churches are the African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and Baptist.

The African Methodists are the pioneers of the race in the founding of Missions in this part of the African Contingent. The torch of hope lighted there by the intrepid and far sighted Turner has continued to burn. The spirit of the Church in America is that the light shall be lifted higher and be made to burn with increased brightness.

Sierra Leone

After carefully going over our West African Missionary field and checking up on the immediate needs, I am grateful to our heavenly Father to report the work of the three conferences is fairly well organized and the spirit of hope pervades the ministers and teachers. I have had letters from Presiding Elders, H. M. Steady of the Freetown District and the Reverend G. Ademu John of the Port Lokkoh District, both Districts of the Sierra Leone Conference. They informed me of the successful sessions of their district conferences and of the encouraging outlook for the future of the world. They are greatly in need of equipment for the young men's school and for the girls' industrial school. We must arrange somehow to provide the girls' industrial school with adequate equipment for instruction in the department of Home Economics.

Our next important plant is at Port Lokkoh in the Protectorate eighty-five miles from Freetown. We have there on a beautiful elevated site of two acres,, on which a neat concrete church is erected with a seating capacity of 200, now used for school purposes also a four-room parsonage of clay stucco, with corrugated iron rod and earthern floors. The erection of a reinforced concrete school building is now in progress. It will require at least $1000 to complete this structure, and when it is finished, it will add much to the effeciency and prestige of our school and church work at this place. This building will accommodate approximately 150 children.

Port Lokkoh is a town with a population of 6000 and is considered an important rural trade center. This community is dominated by the Mohammendan Religion. The leading spirit or chief is a Mohammedan who is very friendly toward the African Methodist Episcopal Church, (having attended the boys' industrial school in Freetown in his youth). Reverend I. C. Steady, is acting as our assistant and presided at the conference which was held February 2, 1938, in Freetown.

Liberia

Concerning our work in the Republic of Liberia, it is known that the building erected under the administration of the late Bishop W. Sampson Brooks, is



BISHOP E. J. HOWARD

being used by the Government of Liberia for school purposes under arrangement made with our missionary department. It was promised at the meeting of the Executive Board of the Mite Missionary Society that a primary school be established in the City of Monrovia in the Eliza Turner Memorial Church. The Episcopal Residence is used as the headquarters of a Lutheran Mission. The rent from same is to be used in supporting the proposed primary school.

A new Eliza Turner Church building is being erected on a beautiful site called Kings Highway. The material of concrete blocks, the same being made on the ground under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. P. A. Hope. (The walls of this building were about five feet high all around, at the time of my visit. About five hundred blocks were on the ground.) This will be a building with a seating capacity of around 500 persons. There is nothing extravagant in the plans. The drawing shows conservative and yet artistic lines. This building should be completed as early as possible. It will mean much in strengthening our work in Liberia by restoring confidence in the officials and citizens of the intention of the A.M.E. Church to permanently maintain and extend its work in the Republic.

We have in Liberia twenty-two preaching points. Our principal schools are located at Harper, Cape Palmas, Grand Basso and Lower Buchanan. Reverend W. T. White, a very capable and intelligent minister who has charge of the schools there and who acts as presiding elder of the Cape Palmas District, represented us in holding the Liberia Conference which was held March 1. Definite assistance must be afforded this week as each of the twenty-two points are in need.

Special attention is called to another church which is in course of erection at Lower Buchanan, known as Bethel, under the pastorage of the Reverend S. A. Gabbidon. The Confereuce was held at this place this year.

The Gold Coast

Here we have a most fertile field for our missionary efforts. The A.M.E. Church has a strong appeal for these people. Reverend Richards, Mrs. E. J. Randall, Reverends Thomas Aquah, S. B. A. Campbell, Wright and Moie have accomplished much in establishing the church in the Gold Coast. The Conference is well organized. The schools at Essakidu, Sekondi and Accri are carrying on in spite of little money and other adversities.

It is proposed to establish Payne Collegiate Institute at Kpano, capitol of British Togoland, and about 6 hours drive from Accra.

According to a recent letter from Rev. Richards, all the people Presbyterians, Catholics, Pagans, and heathens, have promised assistance for the College. They are very enthusiastic over the possibility of having a school which will provide higher education for their young. It will interest the church to know that the Chief Sempa Mancha of the Fantis Tribe, who is in possession of large tracts of land, in the vicinity of Accra, donated to the A.M.E. Church, through his counselors, a beautiful site for a school and church. A copy of the deed to this land is filed with our Missionary Department in New York. At least $5000 is needed for immediate use in this field.

Donations for our West African Missionary work should be sent to E. J. Howard, presiding Bishop of the 14th Episcopal District of the A.M.E. Church, P. O. Box 1074, Waco, Texas.

Liberia Next Hitler Grab, U.S. Thinks

Fears Britain May Let Germany Have African Republic

OFFICIALS WORRIED

Government Eyes Naval Base In Trinidad To Protect S. America

WASHINGTON, Nov. (ANP) —Fearful that Great Britain may give Hitler a free hand in Liberia and entrench Germany on the northwest African coast, thus placing the Nazis in a position to dominate South America, officials of the U. S. department of state are busy discussing acquisition of a naval base in the British West Indies, preferably Trinidad.

It is no secret that government officials are worried over the possible fate of Liberia, an unofficial American protectorate. But the worry is not a philanthropic one over the safety of the last independent African nation.

The United States does not want Germany, long known to have designs on Liberia, to get the African republic for several practical reasons. An independent Liberia would provide an aerial base for America aviation in the South Atlantic. It also constitutes virtually the only source of rubber available to the U. S. which is not controlled by British or Dutch interests. And, of course, a Nazi controlled Liberia would place Germany too close to South America, thus endangering the Monroe doctrine.

Doom Of Republic of Liberia Is Predicted By Dr. Willis Huggins

In a speech laden with dynamite, Dr. Willis N. Huggins, historian, teacher and lecturer, professor at Buswick High School, in a talk on "Fascism, Africa and the Refugee Problem," before the Adult Education Forum of Harlem River Homes, last Sunday, predicted the doom of Liberia, defended the Negro of charges of anti-Semitism and endorsed the battle for jobs being waged in Harlem.

Charging that one-fifth of the land area of Liberia was now in the hands of Germany, which is awaiting a chance to gobble it up entirely, Dr. Huggins showed his interested audience an official French newspaper in which the partitioning of Liberia was planned in full by invading powers of Europe.

He showed that most of the charges of anti-Semitism among Negroes was unfair and untrue, citing as a specific example the attempted fostering of anti-Semitic charges against Howard University, which because of lack of adequate study facilities for students of our race, had been compelled to place restrictions on incoming Jewish students. Howard was censored for this and called anti-Semitic and Jews were taken to task for not providing a medical school for themselves, by the Jewish magazine "Opinion," though it did advocate racial restriction on the proposed school, he said.

Praising the late Sufi Abdul Hamid, for his work in Harlem to obtain jobs, Dr. Huggins said, "Sufi was styled a "Black Hitler" by the Jews of Harlem because he taught the Negro the power of the boycott and the picket line, methods which the Jew has used for countless ages in adjusting their grievances."

Turning to the Coordinating Committee, Dr. Huggins said they were but bluffing the Uptown Chamber of Commerce and declared "Whites cannot be bluffed."

In touching on Fascism, he said the "only thing new about it is the fact it is not new. It is as old as the hills." He then stated, that the "Fascist line among Negroes was the color line and it should be eradicated. We should stand up for the race whether it be in the West Indies, Africa, South America, the Southland or here."

He declared that "the rise and spread of Nazism is due in part to the fact that the white world has tried to forget that force is still a determinant and that the democracies have used force to the uttermost on weaker and less advantaged people—they, the white world, have schooled themselves in crime against the black race so long that today there is no longer any luck in it. They are now assuming the role of robbing each other." He then went on to state that the "black man has been so busy trying to get from under the American brand of Fascism, he has had no time nor inclination to be "anti- anything except, perhaps, himself."

At the conclusion of his address, numerous question were fired at him by the interested audience.

The Forum meets the second and fourth Sunday of each month. This meeting was in charge of Miss Nannie R. Gadson, representative of the WPA Forum in Adult Education. This was the second of a series. On November 13, there will be a symposium on project housing with invited groups to take part in discussions.

Liberian Head, FDR Exchange Valuable Gifts

Ambassador To Liberia Receives 15-Gun Salute From U. S. Vessel

MONROVIA, Liberia, Nov. (ANP)—When Lester A. Walton, the American minister, visited the U.S.S. Boise to pay a return call on Captain B. V. McCandlish, as a mark of respect to the diplomat, a salute of 15 guns was fired in his honor.

As Minister Walton stepped aboard the new 10,000-ton cruiser, which carries 48 officers and 700 enlisted men, the guard stood at present arms, officers and sailors stood at attention and the customary ruffles by the drums and flourishes by the bugles were given.

At a luncheon given October 31 at the Executive Mansion by President Barclay in honor of Captain McCandlish of the U. S. S. Boise, Lester A. Walton presented President Barclay with a gold fountain pen, the gift of President Roosevelt. The American Minister in turn received, on behalf of President Roosevelt, a rare collection of Liberian stamps, a gift of President Barclay.

WALTON GIVEN 15-GUN SALUTE

MONROVIA, Liberia, Nov. 23—(ANP)—When Lester A. Walton, the American minister, visited the U. S. S. Boise to pay a return call on Captain B. V. McCandlish, as a mark of respect to the diplomat, a salute of 15 guns was fired in his honor.

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Walton Gets Salute On Visit to U. S. Cruiser

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Do You Know?

By
R. J. SALISBURY

THE QUESTIONS

1. For how many years are presidents of Liberia elected?
2. For how many years are senators of Liberia elected?
3. For how many years are members of the House of Representatives of Liberia elected?
4. How many members constitute the Senate of Liberia?
5. How many members constitute the House of Representatives of Liberia?
6. How many political divisions, known as counties, are there in Liberia?
7. What are the names of the counties of Liberia?
8. When was the Liberian government organized?
9. When was Liberian independance declared?
10. Where in the Bible is the quotation, "I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valley?"

THE ANSWERS

1. The presidents of Liberia are elected for four-year terms.
2. Senators of Liberia are elected for six-year terms.
3. Members of the Liberian House of Representatives are elected for four-year terms.
4. Eleven members constitute the Senate of Liberia—two from each county, and one from the territory.
5. Twenty-four members constitute the House of Representatives of Liberia as a standard; but one Representative for every ten thousand voters are elected by a general popular vote: the latter of course fluctuates.
6. There are five counties and one territory in Liberia.
7. The counties of Liberia are named Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Maryland, Cape Mount, and the territory of Marshall.
8. The Liberian government was organized Dec. 1821.
10. The Song of Solomon 2:1.

Race Problem - 1938
Africa

Liberia

Liberia Balances Budget Says U. S. Minister Lester A. Walton; Plan of Expansion Being Pushed

By WILLIAM E. CLARK

Enthusiastic reports of progress were made by Lester A. Walton, U. S. Minister to Liberia, to high government officials in Washington last week on conditions in the little African republic, the only spot in all Africa that remains a free and sovereign state. Minister Walton, who arrived home for a vacation with his family on February 4, was given an audience of half an hour by President Roosevelt on the following Monday, and also held conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other high government officials.

He told the press that President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State evinced deep and sincere interest in the affairs of Liberia.

Not only has Liberia balanced her budget but in January, 1936 entered upon a three-year plan of expansion, which is being vigorously prosecuted. During the early part of that year President Barclay spent five out of six months getting first hand information from the natives on their conditions and how best to improve them. As a result of this survey a new Road Commission came into being, headed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior and Maxwell B. Sabene, American specialist in administration. This commission has mapped out an extensive program of road building designed to bring the market of Monrovia closer to the native farmers, who have persistently refused to produce more food stuffs because they could not sell them.

Modern machinery is being used in the construction of these new roads, which will reach far into the interior, and it is interesting to report that one of those employed on this project, which is under the supervision of Mr. Sabene, is Joseph Walker, American trained civil engineer.

Another evidence of progress, reports Minister Walton, is the disappearance of the human burden bearers—those picturesque natives who could be seen carrying produce and burdens of various kinds on their heads about the streets of Monrovia. The opening of new roads have eliminated these people, as vehicles of various sorts, including the auto truck, can now go into almost any section of the country.

New Radio Plant

The radio will play a big part in future development in Liberia. In February, 1937 a new radio broadcasting plant was completed by the Radio Corporation of America and now a telegram can be sent from Monrovia to Washington in one hour. Radio broadcasting stations have been placed in various strategic cities and towns throughout the country. President Barclay plans to make periodic reports to the people on the condition of the country, via radio and these broadcasts will be re-announced to natives in the interior in their own dialect. Market prices of various staple foods will also be broadcast so that foreign merchants may no longer take advantage of the Liberian farms in this respect.

The public school system is also being built up under the supervision of Prof. R. L. Embree, an American educator, and Miss Ellen Mills, who gave up a teaching job in Trenton, N. J., to return to her native land to help her own people. At the present time, about 90 percent of the schools are private, operated by the foreign mission boards of the various religious demonimations of this country. President Barclay plans to supplement this educational work with a modern public school system.

Firestone Plantation

Minister Walton was asked if the death of Harvey S. Firestone, Sr., would affect the work of the Firestone Plantations Co., the largest single industry i the country—the growing of rubber trees. He replied, "Not in the least." He pointed out that Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., is the active head of this business and that the founder of the firm had been in retirement for some time prior to his sudden death last week.

The Liberian government and the Firestone Plantation Co., entered into a new and supplementary agreement last November, the provisions of which were mutually agreeable to both sides. The Firestone Company is now developing thousands of acres of new land and making many important improvements—building new roads, factories, etc. In 1937 this company employed some 15,000 natives and their port of Marshall, Liberia, is the largest shipping center in the country.

The American Minister will remain in the United States for two months during which time he will attend the wedding of his elder daughter, Miss Marjorie Walton, to Percival Rochester, young Harlem salesman, and will also visit his mother in St. Louis, Mo.

NEW CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS FROM LIBERIA

Hamburg, Liverpool and London Get New Men

2-19-38

LONDON, Feb. 16 (ANP)—President Barclay of Liberia has announced the appointment of Mr. Robert Broadhurst, retired west African merchant prince and former governing director of the well-known firm of Messrs. Robert Broadhurst & Company, Ltd., of Manchester and Sierra Leone, as the consular representative of Liberia in London.

Mr. Broadhurst, who is wealthy and independent, is popular among both the Negro colony and his English associates in London.

The Liberian government sent one of its veteran diplomats, Henry Cooper, Consul-General at Liverpool, to serve in Hamburg, Germany, in order that a close watch may be kept upon the German situation.

The Hon. E. Fredericks has been appointed Consul-General in Liverpool. Mr. Fredericks is a native of the West Indies but a naturalized Liberian having served as governor for several provinces in different parts of the Liberian Republic.

WALTON SAYS LIBERIA OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES

No Dumping Ground For Back To Africa Movement'

Lester A. Walton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Liberia, emphatically stated that Edwin J. Barclay, president of the black republic, welcomes Americans of color who are trained agriculturists, artisans or physicians trained in tropical diseases.

The Liberian president would also welcome men trained in business but these men would have to have capital. To have capital and no business training or have the training and no capital will not do. There is a great opportunity to develop an excellent export trade between Liberia and America. Liberia's best exports are coffee, rubber, piassava (a grass from which brushes are made) and palm kernels, which are used in the manufacture of soap. Pineapple of the finest flavor and variety, oranges, bananas and grape fruit are grown in abundance.

"The president of Liberia would object to his country being a dumping ground for any 'back to Africa movement'," said Minister Walton. "Liberia would, if such a movement were to be started, be run over with unemployed."

Liberia is a coming republic, Walton said. President Barclay balanced the budget in 1937 due to the increase in revenues; a new radio station has been erected and others in the hinterland will be erected; the budget for 1938 is the largest in the history of the country and road construction has been started in order that the markets in Monrovia can be reached without difficulty.

Minister Walton believes the Firestone Rubber company is an asset to the Liberian republic. Natives are encouraged to grow rubber by the government officials.

The interest on loans has been met by President Barclay and the republic's debts have been reduced.

President Barclay is an Americo-Liberian, a descendant of the free Negroes from America who set up the colony in Africa in 1847 under the auspices of the American Colonization Society and with the help of the American government.

Minister Walton was here on business. He was the guest of Attorney and Mrs. Macon Huggins, 6638 Rhodes avenue, and addressed a group of Alpha Phi Alpha men on Tuesday night, March 15. He left for New York Wednesday and will sail in May for London, then proceed to Monrovia. Mrs. Walton will accompany him. His two daughters, one of whom is married and the other who marries in April, will remain in the United States.

Minister Walton was born in St. Louis. He entered the newspaper business as a county reporter and representative of the St. Louis Globe Democrat and later went with the St. Louis Post Dispatch. He became court reporter for the St. Louis Star-Sayings, now the St. Louis Times.

He went east to make his home in New York and to write the lyrics for Ernest Hogan's "Rufus Rastus" show. Later he became managing editor and dramatic critic for the New York Age. He took over the Lafayette theatre as lessee and manager and for some years continued in the show business.

Minister Walton went to the New York World as a feature writer from 1922 to 1931. When the World failed, he spent a short time with the New York Herald-Tribune.

He returned to the New York Age as associate editor and in June 1935 was appointed to the United States diplomatic corps and assigned as envoy extraordinary and minister plentipotentiary to Liberia. His headquarters are in Monrovia.

The diplomatic relations between the United States and Liberia, also between Great Britain and Liberia were discontinued in 1931 at which both governments had served notice on Liberia to clean the country from the slave trade which flourished even during the administration of Charles E. P. King.

Edwin Barclay, now president, was secretary of state under President King. The investigation rocked the African republic and President King resigned. Mr. Barclay served out Mr. King's unexpired term and was then elected president.

Until Minister Walton's appointment by President Roosevelt, the United States representatives to Liberia were known as "minister resident and consul general."

Minister Walton strongly believes in the future of Liberia. He ridicules stories that appear in the daily press about voodooism, etc. He says when the native aborigines become educated, they marry into the Americo-Liberian families. They become excellent citizens. The armed forces of Liberia total about 2,000. These soldiers act more as a republic police force and keep order in the hinterland. Monrovia has its own city police force.

LIBERIA AND THE GREAT POWERS

The diplomatic relations between Liberia and the United States and Great Britain were discontinued in 1931, when both countries served notice on the small republic to clean its country from the slave trade which flourished even during the administration of Charles E. P. King. Edwin Barclay, the present President, was Secretary of State under President King. The investigation into the slave trade caused the resignation of King, and Mr. Barclay then served out the unexpired term and was re-elected President. Until Mr. Walton's appointment by President Roosevelt, the United States representatives to Liberia were known as "minister resident and consul general."

Mr. Walton strongly believes in the future of Liberia. He ridicules stories that appear in the daily press about voodooism, etc. He says the native aborigines marry into the Americo-Liberian families when they have become educated, and become excellent citizens.

The armed forces of the republic total about 2,000. These soldiers act as a republic police force and keep order in the hinterland. Monrovia has its own city police force.

Our Liberia Letter.

("African World" Correspondent.)

DEATH OF LIBERIAN EX-PRESIDENT.

The death, on July 10, is reported of ex-President Arthur Barclay of Liberia, who was the second to hold that office in the Republic, which received the recognition of all the Powers in 1847, with the exception of the United States of America, which was withheld only until 1862.



EX-PRESIDENT BARCLAY.

President Barclay was a West Indian born negro who, it is said, conducted the government of the country on sound and liberal lines endeavouring to maintain the "African" character of the Republic. Self-educated and deeply read, he did much to restore the finances of Liberia from the chaos in which they had fallen. Formerly Principal of the College of West Africa, he was installed as President of Liberia in 1904 and re-elected in 1907 for four years. He was born in 1855. President Edwin Barclay is his nephew.

NOTED ANNIVERSARY.

On June 20 occurred the twentieth anniversary of the call to the Bar of Mr. E. S. Beoku-Betts, M.B.E., who represented Sierra Leone at the Coronation of the King and Queen last year.

Mr. Beoku-Betts has, during the time he has practised at the Bar, appeared in every court in Sierra Leone and the Protectorate, as also in the Gambia, and, as a Counsellor-at-Law, in the Republic of Liberia. He has also filled some of the highest offices open to Africans, having been a member of the Freetown City Council for six years, Deputy Mayor and Mayor, respectively, of the City, and over thirteen years senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Colony.

Liberian Officials Entertained.

MONROVIA, July 13 (by Air Mail).

Officials of the Liberian Government and Diplomatic and Consular representatives were entertained in Monrovia by the American Minister, Mr. L. A. Walton, and Mrs. Walton, in celebration of America's Independence Day, July 4. The reception was held at the American Legation.

Compulsory Contribution to Civil Service Fund.

By an Executive Circular dated July 5, the Civil Service Provident Fund, passed into law in 1936, becomes effective as from August 1, 1938. All employees of the Classified Civil Service under forty years of age; all commissioned officers of the Liberian Frontier Force within the said age limit, and all employees of the unclassified Civil Service receiving an annual salary of two hundred dollars or more, are required to subscribe one-tenth of their monthly salary to this fund. Voluntary contributions to the Fund may be made by employees of the Classified Civil Service over forty years of age.

Race Problem—1938
Agrica

Liberia

PRESIDENT PLEASED WITH PROGRESS OF AFRICAN REPUBLIC

American Minister To Liberia Proves To Be Master Diplomat—Secretary of State Hull Co-operative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(ANP)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt received the American Minister to Liberia, Hon. Lester A. Walton of New York City, in his White House offices Wednesday afternoon and listened to the envoy's report of progress being made in the African Republic. The president is said to have evidenced the most lively interest in the affair of Liberia, and to have expressed enthusiasm over the success which President Barclay is meeting with in putting over his three-year plan, designed to establish needed reforms and to rehabilitate the country economically.

Finances Healthy

Minister Walton, who arrived from Monrovia this week, spent considerable time with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, as well as with the president. Secretary Hull has been one hundred per cent cooperative, Minister Walton said in the few remarks which he could be persuaded to make.

"The finances of the Librarian Goverment are in the healthiest condition in the country's history," said Mr. Walton. "In 1937, the budget was balanced, the receipts and revenue reached a new high record and there was a surplus amounting to about one-quarter of the total budget. The result was larger appropriations than those of the previous year by 22 per cent.

"For the fiscal year 1938," he continued, "the appropriation for the country's ambitious road program is 152 per cent over 1937; for sanitation is 72 per cent greater; for education 120 per cent, and radio communication 88 per cent.

Technical Assistance

President Roosevelt is said to favor giving Liberia as much technical assistance as is deemed expedient in Liberia's effort to promote its economic development and in conducting a more intensive health and sanitation program.

The State Department is said to be tremendously well pleased with the diplomatic acumen displayed by Minister Walton, who, it was learned from sources close to the department, has negotiated several important and far-reaching new treaties.

The Firestone Company's program for the expansion of its rubber plantations in Liberia is progressing satisfactorily, and is receiving the whole-hearted cooperation of the Liberian Government. While in America, Minister Walton, who was welcomed home by his wife and two daughters, will attend the marriage of his eldest daughter.

can minister to the Republic of Liberia.

"The finances of the Liberian government are in the healthiest condition in the country's history," he continued.

Mr. Walton, who recently returned to the United States on leave of absence, conferred with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull last week and, according to a release from the Department of State, he reported that "for the fiscal year 1938 the appropriation for the Liberian government's ambitious road construction program exceeds that of 1937 by 152 per cent; for sanitation the increase is seventy-two per cent; for education, 120 per cent, and for radio communication, eighty-eight per cent.

Budget Balanced.

Continuing his report, Mr. Walton informed the State Department that "in 1937 the Liberian budget was balanced, the receipts and revenues reached a new high record, and there was a surplus amounting to about one-quarter of the total budget."

"This surplus," Mr. Walton said, "was brought about by an appreciable increase in revenues and receipts but, while larger receipts and revenues in 1937 are primarily responsible for the balancing of the budget and for the surplus, President Edwin Barclay's insistence on economy was a contributing factor."

Discussing the Firestone Rubber Company's operations in the West African republic, Mr. Walton declared: "The Firestone Rubber Company's program for the expansion of its rubber plantations in Liberia is progressing satisfactorily and is receiving the whole-hearted co-operation of the Liberian government."

Mr. Walton paid a high compliment to the Americans who are serving in Liberia as technical advisers to the Liberian government, among whom are a financial adviser, a military adviser, a specialist in administration, an educational adviser, a supervisor of revenues, and an auditor.

Keen Interest.

Mr. Walton explained that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull are "manifesting a keen and sympathetic interest in Liberia's heroic efforts to establish needed reforms and to develop its economic resources."

He said that the one basic reform around which President Barclay's entire program revolves is the construction of roads, whereby the interior of the republic will be linked up with the seaport and the capital at Monrovia.

The erection of two powerful and well-equipped radio stations in Monrovia and Bassa has greatly facilitated Liberian communication with the outside world and giving information to the various tribes in the interior. These stations are under the management and operation of native Liberians, John Morris Cooper and Henry Grimes.

In Urgent Need.

Liberia is in urgent need of technical agricultural assistance and it is possible that such assistance may be procured in this country in the near future, Mr. Walton said.

Speaking of the future of the Liberian Republic, he declared: "My observation of the Liberian people is that they lack contact with the outside world. I should like to see at least twelve Liberians of both sexes come to the United States and go to other countries to study conditions and return with a larger vision and perspective to help in the general rehabilitation of Liberia."

"There is no place in the world that affords people of African descent a larger economic opportunity than Liberia. But those who desire to take advantage of such opportunities as exist in the republic must take something worth while. Liberia needs artisans, agricultural experts, physicians, and other trained men.

Mr. Walton, who is a former newspaperman, having been a writer for the New York World, was appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Liberia by President Roosevelt in July, 1935. He is now dean of the diplomatic corps at Monrovia and he was recently elected a member of the International Diplomatic Academy of Paris

LIBERIAN THREE YEAR PLAN WILL BE SUCCESSFUL

Lester A. Walton Is Confident That it Won't Fail

"According to present indications President Edwin J. Barclay's three-year plan, designed to establish needed reforms and to rehabilitate Liberia economically, will be a success," said Lester A. Walton, Ameri-

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
March 29, 1938

NEED FOR MICKEY

Because it was intended to be a home for liberated American negro slaves and their descendants, Liberia is of more interest to people of this nation than are most other African countries. The general impression has been that its people are making as much progress toward achieving a high standard of civilization as could be expected under almost insuperable difficulties. It has been believed that a lack of twentieth century machinery and conveniences is one of its outstanding drawbacks.

Now, however, Lester A. Walton, American minister to the little-known country, insists, according to the *New York Herald Tribune*, that what Liberia really needs is a liberal supply of Mickey Mouse films. After reading an interview with him we are inclined to agree, with the quibble that Donald Duck should be included, to cuss for the Liberians when things go wrong. We don't know, of course, that Donald does use bad language, but that's what he always gives us the impression of doing when he gets mad on the screen!

At any rate, here is the New York paper's article, which gives considerable information about the tropical country of Liberia:

The airplane, the radio, the Firestone rubber concession and similar influences are speeding modernity to Liberia, the tiny Africo-American republic from which Lester A. Walton, American Minister, has just returned, but the place still lacks "Mickey Mouse." Mr. Walton, former New York negro reporter, said yesterday at his home, 2588 Seventh Avenue, that he is very anxious to make some arrangement for better films in Monrovia, the Liberian capital, before he returns there with Mrs. Walton in May.

"Some of these animated cartoons should be fine," he said. "Just now it's very hard to get sound films, though once in a while you can see an educational short at the West of Africa College, a school founded by Methodists. There is a movie house in Monrovia, but it only shows the old silent. I have to ride fifty miles to Du Side, the Firestone plantation nearest the capital, if I want to see and hear a modern picture, but sometimes it's worth it."

Reports Amazing Program

Mr. Walton has seen amazing progress, however, in the little republic founded by American freed negroes since he went there in 1935. Mail, which used to take three weeks or more to reach him from New York, now takes only twelve to fourteen days, thanks to the new French airline operating from Toulouse down the African coast since March, 1937.

This year, he says, a French link to Pan American airlines in South Africa will cut the time of his mail to about six days. The Liberian government wireless station, remodeled, re-equipped and improved in management by the help of R. C. A. experts, has cut the old time for State Department messages from a day or so under the old cable system to little more than an hour.

Plans for the new American Legation, to cost $100,000 and to house the American Minister, Consul, Vice-Consul and ministerial secretary, have reached the point where Mr. Walton expects the house to be finished in 1938. The administration of President Edwin Barclay of Liberia, Mr. Walton says, has balanced the republic's budget. It has doubled the national appropriation for education. It is building new miles of dirt roads into the interior faster than you can say "Bill Robinson," who, incidentally, is the Waltons' neighbor in the Dunbar apartments.

A complete new elementary school system has been worked out, under leadership of R. L. Embree, American-trained expert on education, and next month Monrovia is to have its first supervised playground, directed by Adelaide Morris, a Liberian girl who was graduated from New York University and is something of a star at tennis.

Tennis, Mr. Dalton says, is one of the favorite sports of the capital, and the Liberians are very good at it, usually beating foreigners in the annual tournaments. The governmental set and diplomatic colony also go in for swimming. Mr. Walton is now the doyen of the diplomats, being senior to the Papal ennvoy, the German, British and French charges d'affaires.

Forced Labor Ended

Forced labor, or the herding of inland Liberian boys into Spanish territory to the south has been entirely wiped out in the present Administration, he says. There is absolutely no unrest among the 1,500,000 aborigines of Liberia since a five-and-a-half-month tour among them by Liberia's President.

Plans of the government radio station call for periodic broadcasts by the President to the tribesmen—broadcasts to be translated into local dialects.

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

("African World" Correspondent.)

MONROVIA, June 29 (by Air Mail).

Bureau of Tribal Affairs Created.

By an Executive Order dated June 24 (No. 14 of 1938) there has been established a Bureau of Tribal Affairs in the Department of the Interior.

The Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is to take cognizance of all matters arising out of Tribal relations, is charged with the management of the affairs of the Tribal Areas within the Republic, and will be responsible for the welfare and economic development of the members of the Tribal groups, both individually and tribally.

The Bureau of Tribal Affairs will co-operate with other Departments and Bureaux of Government in promoting educational, medical and agricultural activities within its jurisdiction and will co-operate and assist in the collection of taxes and revenues within the Tribal Areas. Its work will be directed by a Chief of Bureau appointed by the President of the Republic. The Chief of Bureau will be responsible to the Secretary of the Interior for the efficient operation of the Bureau's activities in general and is specifically charged with the following responsibilities, viz.:—

He shall at all times keep corrected to date an organisation chart showing the tribal organisations within the Tribal Areas. He shall be responsible for the enforcement of the Administrative Regulations for governing Tribal Areas and, from time to time, shall prepare and present to proper authority for approval such changes and additions thereto as may be required by the public interest. He shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior an annual budget showing itemised estimates of Bureau expenses for the ensuing year. He shall approve expenditures from the budgetary appropriation provided for the operation of the Tribal Administration and shall keep accounts of revenues collected by officials serving in the Tribal Administration, and such other accounts as may be required by law or regulations.

The Chief of the Bureau of Tribal Affairs shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior an annual report showing the activities of the Tribal Administration during the year and shall submit such other reports as may be required from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior or other competent authority.

The Chief of the Bureau will have full power to carry out the duties of his office by any legal means. In this connection he is empowered to issue such lawful Orders or Regulations as may be necessary for the efficient operation of the Bureau, except that General Orders affecting the Interior Department policy in the administration of Tribal Affairs shall be issued only by the Secretary of the Interior.

News in Brief.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Liberia laid the corner-stone of the Edwin Barclay Public School Hall on June 19, the exercises were held under the patronage of His Excellency President Barclay.

President Barclay was entertained at a reception given by the Commissioner for the Township of Johnsonville on June 23.

His Excellency Lester A. Walton, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary of the American Government, paid his first official call on the State Department since his return on furlough on June 21; later in the day, Minister Walton paid calls on the members of the Government.

Mr. Varnie J. Fahnbulleh, District Commissioner for the Vonjama-Kolahun Districts, Western Province, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Tribal Affairs.

Race Problem — 1938

Africa

Liberia



Principals in Signing of New Treaty Between United States and Liberia

Christian Recorder 10-20-38

HON. LESTER A. WALTON AND SECRETARY OF STATE SIMPSON OF LIBERIA

Philadelphia, Pa.

Who were the principals in the negotiations leading to the signing of the New Treaty of "Good Will, Navigation and Friendship" by the United States and Liberia. The Treaty was signed at Monrovia August 8th and was the first Treaty ever signed at the Liberian Capital. It has for its purpose the cementing of the friendly ties that has always existed between the two countries. It is also reported that there is the closest cooperation between the Government of Liberia and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Hon. Walter L. Walker is the Liberian Consul for the Port of New York.—Eastern News Service.

MATERIAL IN SAME FAMILY NEARLY ONE HUNDRED YEARS

When the U. S. Cruiser Boise arrives in Monrovia, Liberia, on or about October 24, she will carry a new flag of the West African Republic made from blue and white bunting that has been in the possession of the Phelps-Stokes family since 1840, or thereabout, according to an announcement this week by the State Department and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The flag, which will be presented to the Liberian government and people as a gesture of good will and recognition of the progressive administration of President Edwin Barclay, is being made in the United States by a well known flag manufacturer, who will supply the red bunting, thereby completing the red, white and blue colors of the national emblem of the republic.

"We are particularly glad that this flag is being sent to Liberia now," Dr. Jones told The Amsterdam News Monday, "as under the administration of President Barclay such substantial progress is being made."

Continuing, Dr. Jones said, "Our minister, Mr. Lester A. Walton, has contributed much to the cooperative understanding between the United States and Liberia."

"In view of the plight of Ethiopia, one of the two independent countries in Africa, it is most encouraging that Liberia, the one remaining independent and sovereign nation in that continent, is making real progress toward enduring safety," Dr. Jones added.

Speaking of the mission of the Boise, a spokesman for the State Department said: "Considering the remarkable progress made by Liberia in the last few years under President Edwin Barclay, the occasion is expected to be something of a landmark in the history of the relations between the countries."

The Boise will leave American waters on October 12, and remain in the port of Monrovia from October 24 to 27, when the new United States legation building will be dedicated, it was reported.

Dr. Willis N. Huggins Predicts Liberia's Doom Within A Decade! To Go Way of Ethiopia!

(By JOHN H. THOMPSON)

New York City—Making the startling prediction that Liberia will go the way of Ethiopia within the next decade, Dr. Willis N. Huggins, professor of History and Economics at Bushville High School, student lecturer on Africana, in an address on "Fascism, Africa and the Refugee Problem," given before the Adult Education Forum on Harlem River Residence, last Sunday afternoon, showed his audience the proof as outlined in French official journal.

Dr. Huggins further said that charges of Anti-Semitism among Negroes was unfair, unfounded and untrue. He defined Anti-Semitism as the power or authority to expel, injure or in some radical way bring harm to Jews, and Negroes in America have neither the power or inclination to do this."

He began his speech by saying that "the only thing new about fascism is that it is not new. It is as old as history. It is as old as the hills."

He then showed why Nazism was engulfing the world. "The rise and spread of Nazism in due in part to the fact that the world has tried to forget that force is still a determinent and that the democracies have used force to the uttermost on weaker and less advantaged people.

"The white world is more vulnerable today than ever before," he continued. "They have schooled themselves in crime against the black race so long that there is no longer any kick in it. They are now assuming the role of robbing each other."

"The Czechs were among the first to give their blessings to the fascist robbery of Ethiopia. Retribution on them was swife and unerring. The force with which England and France has torn Africa and India apart met them in Czechoslovakia an its way to London and Paris.

"The black man has been so busy trying to get out from under the American brand of Fascism, he has had no time nor the inclination to be 'anti' anything or anybody, except himself. Until American democracy has extended to the black man the common ordinary amenities of civic life, namely, a man's chance to earn a decent living and then live according to his station, the right to a theatre ticket, a place on juries, protection from mob law, the right to go when and where he pleases, and if he must die, to die fighting shoulder to shoulder with his fellow American. Not until these things are done may any 'anti' charges be lodged against him.

"Yesterday it was Ethiopia. Today, Czechoslovakia. Tomorrow, Palestine. And within the next decade, little, innocent Liberia."

Here Dr. Huggins showed to the audience one of the official newspapers of France, in which the entire plan to partition Liberia was outlined. According to Dr. Huggins, one-fifth of the total area of Liberia was leased to the Dutch who have now sub-leased this land to Germany. "Hitler will use this as an entering wedge with which to sever Liberia," said Huggins.

"Let Democracy and Christianity prove itself," said he, "then it will provide means of fair play for all minorities and a refuge for the Jews. Europe created the Jewish problem. Let Europe solve it in Europe. There is enough trouble in Europe already."

He cited as an example of false charges of Anti-Semitism among Negroes, the editorial in the Jewish magazine, "Opinions," in which the editors took Jewry to task because "even Howard University has placed restrictions on Jewish students." "Be-

cause Howard, for good and sufficient reasons, restricted the number of matriculants of Jewish extraction, it is now accused by leading Jews of being Anti-Semitic," said Dr. Huggins. "But in the next breath, as it were, these same editors advocate the establishment of a restricted Jewish medical school."

Pointing to the late Sufi Abdul Hamid, who was styled "Black Hitler" by the Jews in Harlem, Dr. Huggins declared, "Sufi was no Hitler, he but attempted to teach Negroes the power of the boycott and the picket line, methods which the Jews have used for countless ages in adjusting their grievances." He then berated Negro papers for adopting term Black Hitler.

Charges of Anti-Semitism have been hurled at Negroes who have attempted to secure jobs from the Jews in Harlem," said Huggins, "but because, we as colored people without jobs, demand jobs from those with whom we spend our money, we are accused of being Anti-Semitic. We can disagree with a man without being against him."

Concluding by saying that the roots of Anti-Semitism go back to the Crucifixion has spread itself via ghettoes of the world," Dr. Huggins declared that, "the Jew was forced into money lending and trade by the early Christians who did not want that stigma on his soul. The Gentile child, by every artifice and example, as soon as he can babble, is led to be anti-Jewish if not anti-Christian."

Miss Nannie R. Gadsen, representative of the W.P.A. Forum in Adult Education was in charge of the meeting. This is the second series of the second season. On November 13, there will be a symposium on Project Housing held at Harlem Homes with other invited groups to take part in discussions. Harlem Homes Forum meets every second and fourth Sunday of the month.

Race Problem - 1938
Canada.

CANADIAN COURT UPHOLDS RACE BIAS

Bystander

Montreal, June 29—(CNA)—A fascist like ruling condoning the practice of discrimination against Negroes in public places was handed down here by the appellate court of Quebec this week.

6-30-38

The action grew out of a damage suit brought by Fred Christie, Montreal chauffeur, against the York Tavern, where he was refused service. The ruling reverses the decision of the lower court, which had awarded Christie $25.00 judgment some weeks ago.

Des Moines, Iowa,

It is felt here that the action of the high court in this case completed the chain of a series of similar insulting incidents to Negroes throughout Canada. It will be remembered that some time ago the famous American singer, Marion Anderson, while staying at a Toronto hotel, was "requested" not to use the dining room, and that Negro delegates attending a social workers' convention were refused admittance to leading hotels. These incidents, following in the wake of the rapid growth of fascist movements here, have caused grave concern to Negroes and progressives.

Lovell C. Carroll, white, representing Mr. Christie, declared the action "a serious affront to racial amity and minority rights, and should be taken to the supreme court of Canada."

Race Problem — 1938
Central America and Mexico.

Mexican Mulatto President Ruled Part of U.S.

By ARTHUR J. SMITH

WASHINGTON

Vicente Guerrero, mulatto Mexican general, who was elected president of the Mexican republic in 1829, ruled over more of what is now the United States than George Washington and other early American presidents.

Guerrero, who was born at Tixtla, Mexico, in 1788, was the only general who continued to resist the Spanish from 1816 to 1818, until victory at Tampa revived the cause and led to the independence of Mexico.

The general first served as vice-president. His rule as president lasted from March, 1829 until December, 1829, when he was forced to abdicate. He abolished slavery.

An area of 960,411 square miles of what is now Texas Arizona, part of California Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah was included in Mexico during Guerrero's adminstration.

After the Mexican revolution of 1829, this colored president was succeeded by Santa Ana. Guerrero was executed by the military in 1831. The Mexican State of Guerrero, on the Pacific Coast, is named in his honor.

Mexican Government Disclaims Negro Ban

1-20-38

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—According to information secured by Eugene Homes instructor in philosophy, Howard university, during his recent trip to Mexico, there will be no future embarrassment of Negro American tourists entering from Texas or any other port of entry into the republic.

Some of the local authorities at such border cities as Nuevo Laredo, Juarez, Piedras Negras and other points have refused to allow Negroes to enter Mexico without the posting of a $500 (Mex) bond.

This action was entirely extra-legal and done at the insistance of white Texans who wished to make it extremely difficult for Negroes to enter Mexico where there is no legal basis for any discrimination.

The proper authorities approached by Mr. Holmes in the Mexican capital assured him of the legality of his protest on behalf of Negroes against this unfair proviso and interviews were obtained with the minister of interior and the officials of the tourist bureau, and verbal assurances given that the matter would be adjusted at the earliest possible moment.

While in Mexico Mr. Holmes was treated with the greatest of courtesy and on several occasions the Mexican government put official transportation at his service and on one occasion an official airplane was given to make possible a visit to one of the inaccessible regions near the capital where the government is conducting a most interesting experiment with the Indians of the area.

Revoke Privileges Of Negro Workers In Canal Zone

BALBOA HEIGHTS, Canal Zone.—(ANP)—Ten Negro employees of the Panama Canal have had their free-entry privileges cancelled, three suspended without pay and had their commissary privileges revoked and two others had their commissary privileges cancelled and penalties involving the suspension of commissary privileges from one to three months imposed or more than 20 others as a result of drastic disciplinary action taken by Canal Zone authorities for violation of the regulations governing employes' privileges.

While the misuse of these privileges are wholesale among white and colored, only "silver" or colored employees have been made to feel the sting of the lash, it is rumored. A thorough investigation has been made of the use of non-employees of automobiles bought and licensed in the name of Zone employees, an investigation by Chief of Civil Affairs C. H. Calhoun revealed. Licenses on the automobiles have been cancelled until duty has been paid, and in the meantime, free entry privileges to those employes responsible have been cancelled.

Investigation is said to have been made also of unusually large purchases of commissary articles of foodstuff and cigarettes by silver employees and where they have been unable to give satisfactory reason for the purchases, disciplinary action had to be taken.

Mexico Gives Land To Negro Families

Mexico City, Dec. 8—(CNA)—Fifty-nine Negro families, whose ancestors arrived in Northern Mexico during the Eighteen Sixties. received grants of land this week when the Cardenas Government decreed the expropriation of 7,200 acres held by a white American woman, Mrs. Lottie W. Weller of San Antonio, Texas.

The land, part of the so-called Las Rusias estate, was ordered divided among the fifty-nine families in line with the policy of the progressive Cardenas Government of breaking up the huge estates of forein and native landowners in Mexico and dividing the lands among the impoverished peasantry.

The Cardenas land policy has been sharply assailed by native and foreign landowners, and it is understood that the United States Embassy here attempted to prevent the Mexican nation from repossessing the huge holdings of Mrs. Weller.

Color Bar Set for Canal Spy Trial

CRISTOBAL, C.Z. (ANP)—Colored persons who have never been charged with sedition or espionage on the Canal Zone will not be permitted to enter the Cristobal courtroom on December 7, when the case of Hans Henrich Schackow, one of the four alleged Nazi spies arrested last month, comes up for trial.

Because of the publicity surrounding the case, it is expected that the courtroom will be too small to accommodate interested persons. To make this an all-white affair, Court Marshal Hushing has given notice that West Indians will not be admitted.

WILL BAR NEGROES ON JURY

Will Not Even Be Allowed In Courtroom When Canal Zone Trial Begins

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone Dec. 8—(By E. J. Jamieson for ANP)—Negroes who have never been charged with sedition far less espionage on the Canal Zone will not be permitted to enter the Cristobal courtroom this week when the case of Hans Henrich Schackow, one of the four alleged Nazi spies arrested last month, comes up for trial.

Schackow was arrested with Gilbert Wilhelm Groos, Ingeborg Waltraunt Gutmann, a woman, and Ernst Robert Edward Kuhrig on the Fort Randolph Army reservation, making pictures of the national defense at Caleta Point.

ADMITS TAKING PICTURES OF FORTIFICATIONS

Schackow, who admitted in preliminary hearing that he alone was responsible for the taking of the pictures of the military fortifications, requested a separate trial through his attorney, Dr. C. P. Fairman, who is also appearing for the other three accused. The hearing has been set for the morning of December 7.

In the meantime, Defendant Schackow is being held in jail under bail which was reduced last Monday in District Court from $25,000 to $15,000.

Groos is also in Cristobal jail awaiting trial, while the Gutmann girl and Kuhrig are at liberty after putting up bail in the amount of $5,000.

Because of the publicity surrounding the case, it is expected that the courtroom will be too small to accommodate the crowd of interested persons, and to make this an all-white affair, Court Marshal Hushing has given notice that West Indians will not be admitted to the courtroom on the day of the trial.

Mex. Gives Land To Negro Families

MEXICO CITY. — Fifty-nine Negro families, whose ancestors arrived in Northern Mexico during the Eighteen Sixties, received grants of land this week when the Cardenas Government decreed the expropriation of 7,200 acres held by a white American woman, Mrs. Lottie W. Weller of San Antonio, Texas.

RACE PROBLEM- 1938
BOOK REVIEW

Book Review

NEGRO VOICES

POETRY BY 83 COLORED WRITERS

Edited by Beatrice M. Murphy, illustrated by Clifton Thompson Hill, 173 pages, $1.50, published by Henry Harrison, 79 Fourth ave., New York.

12-18-38

By Frank Marshall Davis for ANP

For the first time since the appearance of Countee Cullen's "Caroling Dusk" in 1927, as the anthologist points out, the poetry of contemporary Negro writers has at last been compiled into a comprehensive volume. This book, just published by Henry Harrison, is "Negro Voices" and was ably edited by Miss Beatrice M. Murphy with the assistance of Miss Lucia Mae Pitts and John W. Burton, all of them Washington poets.

There is no question of the need for this anthology. It ought to revive general interest in Negro letters, prove to the skeptics that our bards are doing work comparable to that of whites, provide the race-conscious with a book they should be proud to own, and furnish poetry lovers with the diversified output of 83 writers.

The contributors include those who have already established some reputations in the field of literature as well as several who are for the first time seeing their work in print. Better known names are those of Langston Hughes, Lewis Grandison Alexander, Edward Dejoie Burbridge, Alpheus Butler Marcus B. Christian, Anita Scott Coleman, Wesley Curtwright Randolph Edmonds, Nick Aaron Ford, Benjamin Franklin Gardner, Ruby Berkley Goodwin, Octave Lilly, Jr., Cora Ball Moten, M. Beaunorus Tolson and Lucy Mae Turner.

As might be expected, the work of some of the 83 is quite immature, but there are enough really fine things to counteract such defects. Of real significance is the subject matter. Although there is much concerning the racial plight, the poets as a whole are "escapists:" their muse chums with Cupid. There is some religious verse, a few dialect poems and work in the general mood of Edgar Lee Masters but poems of general social significance and realism are conspicuous by their scarcity.

But Negro Voices contains two amazingly fine compositions. One is "Roaring Third" by Helen A. Johnson, a 20-year-old Tennessee school teacher, and is a vivid, realistic description of a black ghetto in a small town. The other, "Faith", by Leona Lyons, Alabama teacher, tells of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in a style as salty and pungent as anything in "The Green Pastures." Both young women definitely have rosy futures in the world of literature if they hew to the line.

There are other works of high order. Iola M. Brister, William Brown, Conrad Chittick, Jay Raymond England, Clara H. Haywood Lois Royal Hughes, Leighla Lewis, Matthew Mitchell, Georgiana Oliver, Beatrice Overby, Robert N. Perry, Jr., Dorothy Lee Louise Shead, Abram G. F. Smith, Laura E. Smith, Cornelius V. Troup, Coston Vale, Naomi Evans Vaughn and Vincent Williams contribute outstanding verse, while Lucia Mae Pitts in her creations bears out our opinion that she consistently writes the best love poetry produced among our women.

Harvey M. Williamson of Cleveland could be one of the foremost Duskymerican poets if he would not follow the Spoon River Anthology so closely. He has ideas and keeps his eyes open, as witness his "Lily Baines:"

Mrs. Benson was president of
the local chapter
Of the Daughters of the Confed-
acy

And the society leader in Benson
But she hated me.
My mother used to cook for the
Sheltons,
And we lived in their backyard
But I was pretty and I knew it.
Phil Benson thought so, too.
So I had an automobile and a
maid.
The race problem was no concern
of mine.

Clifton Thompson Hill has furnished more than two dozen illustrations for Negro Voices. Some we like and some we don't, but it is only fair to say that Mr. Hill has a unique modern style.

The volume is certainly a contribution to contemporary literature, and Miss Murphy along with her associates deserves high praise for the work they did.

Race Problem – 1938

Book Reviews.

Jackson, Miss., News

April 26, 1938

A GARBAGE CAN BOOK

A good book for we Southern people not to read, f we want to control our tempers, is "Uncle Tom's Children," from the pen of Richard Wright, published by Harper Brothers.

The book is nothing more or less than a squawk gainst lynching and obviously written as propaganda or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The author, by the way, is a negro.

Not a word in the volume about the millions of white and negro people who dwell together in the South in peace and harmony, but plenty of writing about the lynching of a negro and a burning at the stake.

Why the great publishing concern like Harpers obtained its own consent to publish such slush, slop and drivel cannot be explained save on the theory that there was money in doing so.

NIGGER LOVER

An unusual contribution to the study of racial questions is made by Doris Garland Anderson in **Nigger Lover** (Fowler, pp. 282, 7s. 6d.). The writer is an Englishwoman who has defied the colour bar by marrying a Negro playwright and lecturer. In this volume she tells the story of her marriage and recounts her experiences while accompanying her husband during a two-year lecture tour in the United States and Canada, together with a brief visit to Honolulu. Mrs. Anderson was warned in advance that in America it would be impossible for a Negro and his white wife to be accepted socially or accommodated at first-class hotels, and also that no white audience would listen to a Negro lecturer. Both these predictions, she tells us, were completely falsified. She supplies a list of hotels which gave her and her husband courteous treatment. It is significant, however, that these hotels are nearly all in Canada or on the Pacific coast, and that at none of them did the Andersons stay together. Indeed, up to the time of the appearance of this book their marriage had not been made public in America, though they have been careful to make it known privately before accepting social invitations. The author's discussion of the question of race prejudice is throughout sane and free from sentimentality and deserves a careful hearing. Incidentally, she corrects various mistaken impressions concerning Negro life in America which have been disseminated by white visitors who have lacked her opportunities of first-hand information.

H. W. H.

MISSING PAGES FROM HISTORY

by HENRY WINFIELD WHEELER

"STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM"

"From The Darkness Cometh The Light" or "Struggles For Freedom" is a short, simple story of a Negro family in which is vividly depicted in a clear, concise style the tragedy of slavery. The author, Mrs. Lucy Delaney lived in this city both as a slave girl and a free woman.

In the first chapter of this book she tells of a little colored girl who had made her home with a kind white family, that of Mrs. Posey of Illinois, a free state. For five years she lived in peace and happiness with these kind friends. But on a dismal night in the month of September Polly, with four other colored persons, was kidnapped. All were securely bound and gagged and put into a skiff and carried across the Mississippi river to St. Louis. From here these unfortunate Negroes were taken up the Missouri river and sold into slavery. The girl, Polly Crockett, was the mother of the writer of "Struggles For Freedom."

The terrible crime of kidnapping which is so detestable that the United States Congress has made it a federal offense punishable by death, was practiced with impunity in this vicinity seventy-six years ago. Men, women and children were stolen from their homes and sold "down South" by dissolute and unprincipled brigands.

Mrs. Delaney's book was the first of its kind to be written by a Negro. In it is beautifully illustrated the innate desires which are so dear to all human beings, the love of freedom, the inherent desire to call one's body one's own. As Abraham Lincoln so truthfully said, "No man is good enough to own another." Nature has instilled into the lowest species of animal life the love for liberty. The patriots who fought and died for liberty are looked upon as heroes by the world. 'Make way for liberty, he cried, made way for liberty and died."

The running away of Nancy and Lucy to freedom in Canada did not bring to this slave mother a forlorn and disconsolate spirit. She secretly rejoiced and was exceedingly glad to be deprived of the companionship of her daughters if it meant freedom for them. The perserverance and courage of these women and how they carried on their routine of duties, day after day, with this one thought of escape in their minds is a lesson for us today. It should be an incentive to make the Negro, both young and old, more determined to make use of he opportunities and the blessngs of liberty we enjoy today.

Mrs. Delaney's story of her flight from the Mitchell's in St Louis to her mother's home; the flogging and imprisonment of the coachman for assisting in her escape, although he was innocent gives us a clear mental picture of the cruel system. The following is quoted from her book:

"On the 7th of February, 1844 the suit for my freedom began It was a bright sunny day which the happy and care free could drink in with a keen sense of enjoyment, but my heart was full of bitterness; I could see only gloom which seemed to deepen and gather closer to me as I neared the court room. The jailer's sister-in-law, Mrs. Lacy, spoke to me of submission and patience but I could not feel anything but rebellion against my lot. I could not see one gleam of brightness in my future as I was hurried on to hear my fate decided."

The story of the mental agony suffered by the defendant during the trial is heart-breaking, but the pleading of the lawyers is interesting and gives the reader an idea of the thinking of that period of our history.

"Attorney Thomas Hutchinson talked for one hour. He bitterly assailed me as a run-away felon who had left the home of a good mistress; he extolled eloquently the virtues of slavery for the African; he assured the court that God had ordained the institution of slavery for its missionary benefits. I certainly thought everybody must believe him; indeed, I almost believed the dreadful things he said, myself, and as I listened I closed my eyes with sickening dread for I could just see myself floating down the river and my heart throbs seemed to be the throbs of the mighty engine which propelled me from my mother and freedom forever."

The writer now quotes from the speech of Mrs. Delaney's lawyer: "This little Negro girl's mother played on the banks of the Mississippi in the free state of Illinois from which place she was stolen Gentlemen of the jury, I am a slave-holder myself, but thanks to the almighty God, I am above the base principle of holding anybody as a slave that has as good a right to freedom as this girl has been proven to have; she was free before she was born; her mother was free, but she was kidnapped in her youth and sacrificed to the greed of Negro traders, and no free woman can give birth to a slave child, as it is in direct violation of the laws of God and man." Mrs. Delaney was given her liberty.

The law of compensation brought to the family of Mrs. Lucy Delaney sorrow and pain through the trials and tribulations of slavery, and joy and contentment with freedom and the reuniting of the family.

Next week — "The Martyred Editor."

V. M. Calverton, Baltimorean, Believes That Union of White and Black Labor Will Destroy Prejudices and Antagonisms Which Have Rendered Race Relationships So Inhuman In the Past.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Being a Negro in the United States today is like being a prisoner in a jail which has several corridors and squares, in which it is possible occasionally to see the sun and walk amid the flowers and fields that belong to the unimprisoned elements of humanity. Beyond the contours of that circumscribed world there is little territory, economic or physical, in which he can have the freedom necessary for individual advance and social progress.

Thus a white man views the Negro's plight and in this case the essayist is none other than V. F. Calverton, brilliant Baltimore author, whose article on the Negro is one of 36 essays published in book form last week by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, under the title, "America Now." The book is also the November selection of the Literary Guild and covers practically every pursuit in which Americans are interested, from amusements to political tendencies.

SOME WHITES UNDERSTAND THE NEGRO PROBLEM

Like Stanley High, whose two illuminating articles on the same question were recently published in the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Calverton reveals, contrary to popular Negro thought, that some whites understand the so-called Negro problem, both externally and internally, as few Negroes do, and have the courage to discuss it with an amount of candor which few Negro scholars would dare to emulate.

Discussing the Negro today, "generations after bond slavery," Mr. Calverton finds that "His education (in the South) is supervised by white men, or by Negroes who represent the Uncle Tom psychology approved by white men. His labor is exploited as ruthlessly as if he were a slave. In the courts, as instanced by the Scottsboro case and many others, he is faced with a prejudice as violent and insane as that confronting a Jew or a Communist in Germany today."

STILL MORE WITHIN SEGREGATED CIRCLE

As the author sees it, the Negro in the North is not much better off. "He can move with more freedom within his segregated circle," he can vote; he can in some States attend white schools; he can even attend colleges if he can find the necessary money — but beyond that his association with white people ends, that is, with the exception of radicals and Bohemians who may readily enough become his friends but who are in no position to aid him immediately in his struggle for recognition as a human being on the basis of merit, quality or distinction.

"The same situation," says Mr. Calverton, "holds for Negroes in every walk of life. Negro physicians, lawyers, teachers, painters, sculptors, writers, dancers, are all equally circumscribed as to their whereabouts and whithers, as to their associations and aspirations."

Analyzing some of the reasons for this condition, the noted Baltimorean blames it in part, "on the attitude of the ruling class which considers the Negro an inferior being and believes that he should be denied liberties and equalities possessed by the white man. This attitude is not confined only to the upper classes," he adds, "but is unfortunately shared also by the lower classes who find a psychological compensation in viewing the Negro as their inferior."

DEBUNKS NUMBERS OF WHITES' PET THEORIES

At this point Mr. Calverton proceeds to debunk a number of pet theories used by white raceologists in claiming superiority for the white man. In his opinion, "If the Negro's past were better known, there would be fewer attempts to prove his biological inferiority." Mr. Calverton says that "The discoveries of archaelogists, dating from the explorations of over a century ago, have disclosed the remnants of an African culture that hitherto was almost completely unknown."

Continuing his research into the Negro's background, the writer finds it obvious that "The Negro was not an unenlightened primitive, brought to America in order to me Christianized and enslaved. "In this connection he quotes from Emil Torday's declaration that "We are indebted to the Negro for the very keystone of our modern civilization and we owe to him the discovery of iron."

AMERICAN WHITE CULTURE "IMITATION"

Mr. Calverton contends that American white culture is an imitation of European culture, and that the Negro's contribution constitutes America's chief claim to originality in its cultural history. He cites Negro songs, Negro folklore and Negro music as "three examples that are more striking and singular in substance and structure than any contributions that have been made by the white man to American culture."

Next, Mr. Calverton turns his attention to the literary history of the race, mentioning such leading lights as Jean Toomer, Rudolph Fisher, W. Burghardt DuBois, Walter White and Zora Neale Hurston in fiction; James Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay and M. B. Tolson in verse; and Alain Locke, Franklin Frazier, James Weldon Johnson, Charles S. Johnson, Abraham L. Harris and Geo. Schuyler in the essay.

Mr. Calverton finds that "There is no reason for despair if among these writers, no great artist nor great thinker has thus far evolved. The great achievement of Roland Hayes on the concert stage, and Paul Robeson in the theatre," he says, "gives promise at least of similar success in the literary art of the future."

He argues that "The appearance of these and numerous similar artists and the growth of this newer spirit on the part of the Negro, are really not so much a rebirth in the sense of a renaissance as they constitute the hastening of an old birth which had formerly been retarded in its growth and evolution."

LABOR MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH RACE LINES

In conclusion the author lends weight to a growing conviction among Negroes themselves that "There is no other force in America which is so powerful in breaking down race lines as the labor movement, and already the CIO has taken the first steps in this direction.

"In the past, as we have seen, white labor has been hostile to the Negro," Mr. Calverton says. He is convinced that under such conditions the future of the Negro was bound to be a hopeless one, but he waxes optimistic that now, with the advent of the CIO and the changed attitude toward the Negro which it has induced, "The Negro has a new future to look forward to."

He makes the prophecy that "when the unity of white and black labor is firmly established, the greatest step to date will have been taken toward the destruction of those prejudices, antagonism, and hostilities which have rendered the relationship between the races so unhappy and inhuman in the past."

Race Problem – 1938
Europe

Waiting for Daddy in Moscow



JUAN SUTTON

The son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sutton of Moscow, U.S.S.R., is "almost 4" his birthday coming on June 7. Juan's daddy, a native of San Antonio, Texas, is in America for a short visit after seven years in Soviet Russia as a scientific specialist of the Soviet Union. His outstanding contribution to the Russian new order has been his discovery of a method of making fibres from the rice straw (a waste product of the rice harvest) which fibres may be used as a binding cord. Juan was born in Russia of an American father and a Russian mother. He is still in Moscow, awaiting the return of his father, scheduled for September.

POWERS EYE NAZI ANTI-JEWISH DRIVE AS PEACE THREAT

Reign Of Terror May Spread Vicious Net Over Germany

Birmingham Post

SHOPS MARKED

6-17-38

All Jews Are Ordered To File Account Of Holdings

Birmingham

By Edward W. Beattie Jr.
United Press Staff Correspondent

BERLIN, June 17.—Foreign embassies and legations, fearing that interests of their nationals might be involved, watched closely today a series of developments which indicated that Nazi Germany was embarked on a big-scale anti-Jewish drive.

Every aspect of Jewish life, was now involved in a campaign, conducted by ordinary police, uniformed storm troopers, and Nazis in civilian garb, which brought new terrors to the Jewish population and new concern to foreign interests.

Anxiety over the Jewish situation was increased by the new problem of Austrian foreign debts as the result of a speech by Walther Funk, economics minister, repudiating German responsibility for payment.

Reasons For Concern

Foreign concern centered: (1) In the recent decree compelling Jews, German and foreign, to register all their holdings in excess of 5000 marks ($2000); (2) A decree yesterday ordering a special register of Jewish firms and authorizing the economics minister to prescribe that all Jewish shops should be identified as such; (3) The problem of debts owed by Austria at the time of its absorption by Germany.

But to Jews themselves, the campaign took on more and more the aspect of that which followed the Nazi accession in 1933.

"Ghetto benches" appeared for the first time yesterday in central Berlin. A passerby saw workmen painting on benches provided for pedestrians under the shade trees between the cathedral and the former royal palace the words "Not For Jews." On two benches the workmen painted: "Only For Jews."

Police and uniformed Nazi storm troopers made raids in the central Berlin area, on cafes, restaurants, and movie theaters.

Two American newspaper correspondents, Richard C. Hottelet of the United Press, whose home is in Brooklyn, and Percival Knauth of New York, a member of The Chicago Tribune staff in Berlin, were arrested and taken to a police station with Jews seized in one cafe.

Herded Into 'Wagons'

This incident was typical of others as concerned the Jews.

Yesterday afternoon hundreds of un-uniformed Nazis besmirched windows of Jewish shops in a quarter, inhabited by poorer Jews, near the Horstwesselphlatz in northern Berlin.

The two American correspondents went last night to get details. They found the streets quiet, but small Jewish shops were daubed with the admonition: "Here you are buying from Jews." On other shops, the cross of David was smeared. Some shops bore ugly caricatures of Jews. Passersby said that members of the Hitler Youth Organization had joined in the defacement during the evening.

The correspondents saw a crowd outside an ice cream parlor and entered to investigate. A detective, stationed at the door, promptly said: "Now you cannot leave. Don't smoke, either. We will take you away when the wagons have finished their work around the corner."

When the "wagons" arrived the correspondents were the first to be herded into them, while the crowd outside shouted and jeered: "Die like dogs, Jews!" and unprintable epithets. The police began yelling to Jews: "Pile in! Get on top of one another if necessary."

The "wagon" drove away with 40 Jews jammed into it as the crowd shouted villifications.

'Just Checking'

The "wagon" took its gloomy cargo to the notorious Alexanderplatz Police Station. Those arrested were taken into a large room, apparently a police lecture hall. About 130 Jews were sitting in the hall or standing in small groups, fearful and downcast. Women and children, one child as young as 12 years, were among them. Another consignment of 40 arrived and police said more were expected.

"My whole staff is still missing," said an official. "There will be more loads soon."

Those in the hall were divided into three groups, German Jews, foreign Jews and Jews of either sort without passports.

An officer discovered the American correspondents and said to them:

"Don't feel bad about this. We are just checking in the interests of safety of the state. This is some experience for you in Berlin." He released the correspondents.

Nazi storm troopers continued to visit movie theaters and warn Jewish patrons to get out and not return. It was rumored without confirmation that "Ghetto movies" might be established for Jews.

MOBS BACK NAZIS IN DRIVE ON JEWS

Terror-Stricken People Unable To Obtain Food From Gentiles' Stores.

BERLIN, June 18.—(AP)—A merciless official campaign against Jews, reinforced by mob action, was extended to all Germany today by secret police orders.

Jews were in panic. Foreign consulates were besieged by men and women trying despairingly to get permission to go to other countries.

In Worms, famed as Martin Luther's home, Jews had difficulty getting food because gentiles were afraid to sell it to them.

Eyewitnesses in Frankfurt said old respectable families were routed from their beds and taken to police headquarters before dawn.

Hundreds Arrested.

Some observers believed that raids yesterday and today led to 500 arrests, and that an estimate of 1,000 in Berlin in the last three weeks seemed reasonable. Besides, 1,000 were estimated under arrest in the provinces.

If a Jew had even as much as the equivalent of an ordinary American parking ticket against him, that fact was seized upon as an excuse for a gruelling grilling, even though the offense was old and minor.

Anti-Semitism in Cologne meant having Jewish shops designated as such in letters so large nobody could overlook them.

"The characterization of Jewish stores as Jewish must be carried out so plainly that there can be no doubt about their nature," the Nazi press in Cologne declared.

Signs Plastered on Shops.

Signs three feet high distinguished Jewish shops in Berlin. Passersby cheered and police were noticeably absent while Nazi squads smeared Jewish store windows along a four-mile distance with slogans like: "Jew—Whoever buys here is a traitor to his people;" "Jew—Our misfortune;" "Avoid this Jew;" "Jew, get out!"; "Don't buy from this Jewish swine;" "Women and girls, avoid this racial defamer."

"I witnessed the looting of a shoe store," a middle-class tradesman recounted.

"I am so ashamed I hardly dare look a foreigner in the face. A few mob leaders took down shoe boxes from the shelves and handed box after box out through a smashed window.

"After that, furniture and fixtures were wantonly destroyed."

Demonstrating the swiftness of mob action was the case of a Jewish merchant in Berlin's exclusive West End who dared box the ears of a member of the Hitler youth organization.

The boy had smeared "Out with Jews" on the shop windows. Within a few minutes after the owner had struck the youth, a crowd gathered and smashed windows not only of the Jew's shop but those of nearby stores.

"There were 40 persons in the room into which I was pushed. There were only six towels for the 40. We had to take turns catching a few winks of sleep. I would say, however, that those who were shipped in busses to Buchwald concentration camp were each given two sandwiches by the officer in charge."

NAZI RACIAL IDEAS ASSAILED BY SHAW

Writer Says Hitler's Exclusion of Einstein From the Reich Was His Most Stupid Act

JEWISH PROGRAM SCORED

Contention of 'Race Pollution' in Germany Is Claimed to Be 'Despicably Unscientific'

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LONDON, July 9.—George Bernard Shaw has given this writer permission to release an interview obtained a few days before Mr. Shaw's recent illness, which prompted his physician to order him to take a complete rest.

Mr. Shaw has given the salute of "Heil Hitler" and described the absorption of Austria into Germany as a "highly desirable event." In this interview, however, he frees himself from the suspicion that he is a full-blooded Nazi. Hitler not only has aroused his admiration but also his contempt. Mr. Shaw has preached the annexation of Austria as the one and only salvation for post-war Austria and said so before the advent of the Nazi regime in Germany. Whereas he finds words of praise for Hitler's attitude toward the Treaty of Versailles, he confesses in this candid statement that he cannot see eye to eye with him on the Jewish problem and his racial theories.

This exclusive interview took place at his London home in Whitehall Court, overlooking the Thames Embankment. After the conversation, Mr. Shaw wrote down the answers to questions so that they are reproduced here in his own words.

"What will be the next step for Hitler?" he was asked. "Has Greater Germany reached its ultimate frontiers, or are we to expect more surprises?"

No Reason for Reich's Existence

"There is no natural reason why Greater Germany should exist at all," Mr. Shaw replied, "any more than why the British Empire should exist. The Nazis at present are singing that their ultimate frontier is the ends of the earth. In that case they had better imitate the British Empire in making the ends of the earth much more free and comfortable for the natives than the British Isles are."

"Are you in favor of returning the former German colonies (or others) to Germany today?"

"I see no permanence in the notion that Africa is a huge fowl to be carved for division among the European powers. It is bad enough for France to have 15,000,000 Negroes to billet on Goethe's house—or Shakespeare's. To give Germany similar reserves does not appeal to me. My slogan is 'Africa for the Africans'!"

"Do you regard Czechoslovakia's independence and the existence of her present frontiers as vital for European peace?"

"All frontiers are dangerous to peace until they are militarily indefensible or undefended, like the Canadian frontier, and until it does not matter which side we live at as far as our personal rights are concerned. A German should not be at any disadvantage in Czechoslovakia nor a Tyrolese in the Trentino."

Hails Swiss Minority Program

"What is your opinion of the minority treatment in Switzerland as an example to other countries?"

"So far, the Swiss seem to be getting on in an enviably satisfactory way."

"Has Hitler solved the Jewish problem in a satisfactory way?"

"He has not solved it at all. He has created it. It has damaged his intellectual credit to an extraordinary extent. Europe could hardly have been more disagreeably surprised if he had revived witch burning. The exiling of Professor Albert Einstein and the confiscation of his property was Hitler's stupidest single act, and Einstein may yet be the winner."

"What do you think of the Nazi contention of 'race pollution'?"

"It is despicably unscientific. The amazing thing about it is that the anti-Semites do not see how intensely Jewish it is. The fault of the Jew is his enormous arrogance, based on his claim to belong to God's chosen race. The Nordic nonsense is only an attempt to imitate the posterity of Abraham."

"What of your personal sympathies or antipathies of Hitler?"

"I have never met him. His book made a favorable impression on me, though it is a great pity that he did not read my works instead of Houston Chamberlain's. Naturally, I appreciate the political sagacity and courage with which he has rescued Germany from the gutter and placed her once more at the head of Central Europe."

"Has Britain or France anything to fear from Germany?"

"All the powers have everything to fear from their own armaments and their own folly. If Hitler loses his head, and is confronted by enemies who have not any heads to lose, the consequences may be appalling. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; so let us drop the subject."

Race Problem—1938
Europe

Nazis Move To Wipe Out Reich Jewry

Fine Members Billion Marks For The Death Of Diplomat In France

Property Ravaged

New Decrees Drive Them Out Of Business; Many Thousands Are Arrested

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—(AP)—Nazi Germany today practically wiped out Jewish business, barred the nation's 500,000 Jews from public entertainments and fined them $400,000,000 for the slaying of a German diplomat by a young Polish-German Jew in Paris.

In addition, the government required that Jews whose 1,000 Berlin shops were wrecked or looted Thursday in mass demonstrations must pay for the damage themselves. Insurance claims by Jews for demolition of their properties must be paid to the State.

Officials promised "further decisive measures" and Jews feared that the ghetto, unemployment or concentration camps were in store for them as the result of the most violent governmental and private anti-Semitic actions Nazi Germany yet has seen.

Police made wholesale arrests among Jewish moneyed, educated and cultured classes, 1,600 being taken into custody in Berlin alone. In Vienna it was estimated that between 18,000 and 20,000 Jews had been arrested since Thursday. Many of them were released, but thousands still were in custody.

Catholics Suffer, Too

While the anti-Semitic campaign was intensified, there were new manifestations against Catholics. Aroused Nazis at Munich shattered many windows in the palace of Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber at Munich.

The fine of 1,000,000,000 marks ($400,000,000) against German Jews "in their entirety" for the slaying of Ernst vom Rath, secretary of the German embassy at Paris, represents from one-fourth to one-fifth of the estimated Jewish wealth in Germany, excluding Austria and Sudetenland, before Thursday's outbreaks.

When and how the fine would be collected was not announced, but since Jewish business must be given up, it was assumed part of the sum would come from this source.

Decrees against Jews issued today:

1. Prohibited Jews from conducting retail businesses, mail order and commission houses and independent handicraft enterprises after Jan. 1;

2. Barred Jews from heading any industrial or commercial concern;

3. Ordered Jews excluded from theaters, movie houses, concerts and other public presentations.

Hermann Wilhelm Goering, director of Germany's four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency, issued the decree providing the $400,000,000 fine.

Goering's Decree

"Jewry's hostile attitude toward the German people and the Reich, which does not stop at cowardly assassinations, requires decisive measures and a severe penalty," the decree said.

"I, therefore, decree on the basis of the four-year plan regulations of Oct. 18, 1936, the following:

"First, upon Jews of German nationality in their entirety is imposed a payment of 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks.

"Second, carrying out of the order is left to the finance ministry in consultation with other ministers concerned."

The decree forcing Jews from retail and other business was not published in full, but it was disclosed that it provided for dismissal of Jewish employes on six weeks' notice, after which a Jew would have no claim on his employers.

It also plugged another hole by which Jews might carry on business by stipulating that after Jan. 1, 1939, no Jew could be a partner in a business and that all Jews now partners must quit before then.

A decree of April 27 required registration of all Jewish bank balances, savings accounts, bonds, stocks, real estate and other property.

Miller Says Nazi Terror Differs from U.S. Type

DEAR AFRO:

It will be recalled that the Turkish Ambassador answered the American condemnation assault of the "Unspeakable Turk" upon the Armenian minority with a retort that lynching and burning in the United States surpassed in atrocity the outrageous treatment of which his countrymen had been accused.

For this breach of diplomatic propriety by intermeddling in our domestic affairs President Wilson handed the offending diplomat his walking papers.

President Roosevelt, ex-President Hoover, cabinet officers and other high officials have not scrupled to criticize Hitler's treatment of the Jews, not withstanding the breach of diplomatic proprieties.

Point to Others

Nazi apologists for German barbarities have ransacked the records of historical and contemporaneous nations to discover instances of the mistreatment of minorities to justify their treatment of the Jewish minority.

But these cunning apologists reserve our peculiar domestic iniquities — lynching and burning of colored people as the convincing climax to justify their own evil deeds.

Apologizing no whit for the cruelties and injustices heaped upon the colored race, yet it must be said that in America there existed Puritan conscience which cries out and spares not injustice and wrong in high places.

The National Government neither commits nor justifies lynching and burning of human beings. The voice of Martin Luther or a carl Schurz no longer resounds in the Reich.

No Fair Comparison

Citing cruelties and outrages against colored people in Georgia is a poor justification for atrocities against Jews in Germany. Comparisons are odious.

KELLY MILLER

Washington, D.C.

NO WORK for Mixed Musicians

NEW YORK — Hughes Panassie, white, Frenchman, regarded as one of the world's foremost critics of swing music and author of the much-heralded book "Hot Jazz," said this week that a colored-white orchestra would find no avenue of employment open in France.



HUGUES PANASSIE

The Frenchman, who has been visiting America for several weeks, had appeared on several radio programs, including Benny Goodman's Camel Hour, and the Saturday Evening Swing Session.

During the Benny Goodman hour, he said that one of Benny's greatest achievements was bringing Count Basie, a real swing artist, to the front.

In explaining his statement that a mixed orchestra would not find employment, Panassie said that it is true that every-day life in France shows no discrimination, and there are no color lines, but that a mixed orchestra would not be hired strictly as a concession to American visitors who might patronize the club and take offense.

Real Frenchman

The real Frenchman does very little night clubbing, and cares very little about hot music, Mr. Panassie stated, and the main support of the nite sports comes from the tourists.

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

The violent, sustained and unparalleled wave of inhuman persecution to which Jews of Germany are being subjected, and the apparent indifference of the so-called democratic states to the fate of oppressed minorities are ominous signs of the dangers ahead of black America.

Some may argue that what is happening in Nazi Germany cannot happen here. Those who are familiar with the psychology of anti-racial propaganda, know the speed with which racial hatred can be propagated. Once the machinery of hate is set in motion, mob hysteria will sweep aside everything in its path.

Prior to the advent of Hitler, Jews in Germany were respected, admired and were integrated into the cultural, social, political and economic life of the country. Some had held high governmental posts, others were esteemed scholars on various faculties of leading German universities, including the great University of Berlin. They had money, position and power. The Jews themselves thought they were secure. Today they are being driven into concentration camps. Their property is auctioned off to the highest bidder, their citizenship rights are cancelled, their wealth is confiscated and their civil liberties are denied. All this happened over night.

The black man in America has never had the privileges and opportunities of the Jew in Germany. His position in American Democracy has been that of a sick man. Everywhere he turns he meets with discrimination, segregation and antagonism. He has no leadership, no money and no constructive national program. American Democracy, from the point of view of civic and constitutional rights, is Fascism to the black man. Unless he joins hands with other minorities in this country, he too will be driven out or forced into concentration camp. He has no wealth worth confiscating, no property worth auctioning. He has no rich brother or cousin in other lands to whom he may appeal for aid. Alone he can offer no resistance. What is happening in Germany may yet happen here.

OPINION

Shall We Hate the Jews?

An anti-Jewish riot away down in Johannesburg, South Africa, last week, indicates how easy it is for sparks from Nazi fires of racial hatreds to set off flames wherever a favorable condition exists.

There is, perhaps, no section of the world now safe from race riots. From Germany the anti-Semitic disturbances spread to Austria, and to Italy, and reports this week-end were to the effect that even in Japan Jewish musicians have been dropped as teachers.

In the case of Germany, it is now clear that race riots came as a result of one individual dictator, who, pinched for funds, finds the race question a good smoke screen behind which to rob and plunder.

But in South Africa there is no hard-up dictator. Down there they are so accustomed to oppression of African natives that persecution of Jews is easy. And if ever anti-Jewish riots come to the United States they will begin in the South, where it is customary to inflame one race against another.

It's not generally recognized how easily the South is inflamed against whites as well as against colored. Feelings against Yankees and Jews are often as strong as those against colored people.

So, we cannot sitback with unconcern because we are a long ways from Germany. Every form of anti-Semitic prejudice can easily be kindled here, and any other persecution added to those we already have merely stores up hates against a day of reckoning.

When the great British admiral, Lord Nelson, signaled to his fleet at Trafalgar that England expects every man to do his duty, he uttered a statement which England and many another once great nation has had serious cause to remember.

Every country, however powerful, may face a day when the slightest weakness in its ranks will spell doom. Ten or twenty years from now, maybe two hundred years from now, these United States may need every mother's son, colored or white, to save it from enemy invasion.

We had better think about that before permitting the persecution of Jews on American soil. More than this, we had better prepare for that future menace by eradicating the discrimination on account of race against colored people.

Africa for the Jews

By WILLIAM PICKENS

FIRST one, then the other, now William Randolph Hearst have come forward with a proposal to give the Jews a home in Africa. This proposal is further evidence of how low the social world has sunk,—how far below the ideal of democratic liberty and human equality. It shows that Chamberlain and Daladier, British and French, are not the only world leaders who have abjectly capitulated to Nazism and Fascism. This proposal is so brazen as to imply that there is to be no equality in white men's civilization for the Jew; the proposal is so base and brutal as to utterly ignore the existence of the great Bantu of Africa, whose ancestral home they are talking about giving away, as if it were their old hats; you will notice that not one of these proposals so much as refers to any possible opinion of the African native in the matter.

Even Hearst, arch-demagogue of the age, when he mentions lower California as a home for Jews, remembers the possible objections of Mexicans; and when he refers to Palestine, he remembers the Arab. But he speaks of British and French "mandates" in Africa, as if the mandated lands were actual parts of those European countries instead of "trusteeships" for civilizing the natives.

This talk and all these talkers have shown themselves as brutal as Hitlerism itself. If they, with all their guns and false pledges, have been unable to give the Jews back their own original homeland in Western Asia, how in the name of Jehovah do they expect to be successful in giving them a land which never belonged to them nor even to the "givers"? There are perhaps two hundred and fifty million people in Africa, over two hundred million of them being Negroes and the remainder mostly Negroid.

JUST WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED

The Fraenkische Tageszeitung, a German newspaper has come out with the challenge to the United States to remove the beam from it own eye before plucking at the mote in Germany's eye. This newspaper called the United States the land of "lynch justice, false prophets and kidnapers." And while we may not agree with all the German newspaper had to say about conditions in America, we do agree that there was probably "more truth than poetry" in the above statement.

As time goes on other nations will challenge the United States' right to call itself "God's country" while the lynching of a miniority group goes merrily on just because the spirit of Hitler plays such an important part in the affairs of the leaders in this country. We look upon the treatment of the Jews in Germany, Austria and other European countries as terrible, as something which should shock the conscience of all civilized people just because the Jews in these countries have no rights which other people are bound to respect. Yet, while we are making this comment, we cannot help but be reminded of the heinous treatment imposed upon the Negroes in the United States, "God's country," if you please, which is in many respects much worse than that accorded the Jews in Germany. Just as the Jews are taxed and exploited in Germany, so is the Negro taxed (but in another way) and exploited in America. Just as the Jews are not allowed to own stores or travel in certain sections of cities in Germany, so are there fine examples of Negroes in the United States receiving the same sort of treatment. Just as the Jews are proscribed in their travels in Austria and Germany, so are the Negroes in their travels from one section of this country to another. The Interstate Commerce Commission, an arm of the United States government, has decreed that the railroad and pullman companies have done no wrong by failing to provide accommodations, or equal accommodations for Negroes, because they belong to a minority group. In Germany many of the Jews are labeled so as to distinguish them from the Germans, but in America many Negroes are "passing" to escape the persecutions of the whites.

We mention a few of these things to say that, face to face with the conditions of the Jews in Germany and the Negroes in America, we find them just about the same. Now, therefore, our suggestion is, let the United States clean house, brush up itself and make this a "land of the free and the home of the brave" in reality. Let it drop some of its religious hypocrisy, abolish lynching and then in the spirit of the Christ make a fight for all the oppressed people in the world.

RACE PROBLEM - 1938
EUROPE

What Happens To Other Minorities 'Can Happen Here'

South Carolina Reader Disagrees With Writer Who Says That Plight of Jews In Germany Will Never Be Plight of Negroes in America'

To the Editor of The Courier:

Those who argue against the forming of a separate Negro state and the colonization of certain areas of Africa by American Negroes on the grounds that it is unnecessary as the so-called race problem can be solved here, might look at the plight of the Jews in Germany and reconsider. In spite of the fact the Jew has a record of long and noble service in the armies of these countries, and has at times held high political positions, had wealth, learning and organization, they are today being driven out, penniless, with no place to go. What proof have we that their fate today will not be ours tomorrow. We are a minority against whom the greater part of the people is deeply prejudiced, but who, because of intellectual and educational advancement, has on the surface, discarded some of their prejudice, but needs only some great national disaster such as Germany suffered from the World's war, and a leader like Hitler to arouse their sleeping hatred and, unlike a certain noted writer, I do not feel that "It cannot happen here." So would not it be wise for us, while trying to reach the top here in America, make other plans to insure our future, should the worst come to the worst? I question the ability of our leaders to secure suitable land for a Negro colony, but they could form an international Politico-commercial unity of some kind with the remaining Independent black governments through which we could with their help build up a strong Negro government that would insure the future of our people for all times. Unless we do this or something similar, we may in the future find ourselves like the Jews, fleeing from our homeland with no place to go.

TOMMY McNEAL.

Hitler Hits Back

By KELLY MILLER

It will be recalled that the Turkish ambassador answered the American condemnation assault of the "Unspeakable Turk" upon the Armenian minority with a retort that lynching and burning of Negroes in the United States surpassed in atrocity the outrageous treatment of which his countrymen had been accused. For this breach of diplomatic propriety by intermeddling in our domestic affairs President Wilson handed the offending diplomat his walking papers.

The tables are now turned. President Roosevelt, Ex-President Hoover, Cabinet officers and other high officials have not scrupled to criticize Hitler's treatment of the Jews, notwithstanding the breach of diplomatic proprieties. When human nature has been outraged, if nations hold their peace, the enlightened conscience of mankind would cry out.

Nazi apologists for German barbarities have ransacked the records of historical and contemporaneous nations to discover instances of the mistreatment of minorities to bolster up and justify their own iniquitous treatment of the Jewish minority now within their midst.

We are reminded of the Spanish Inquisition, the Bartholomew Massacre, burning of Witches, hanging of Quakers and the persecution of the Latter Day Saints by Christian America. But these cunning apologists reserve our peculiar domestic iniquities—lynching and burning of Negroes, as the convincing climax to justify their own evil deeds.

We must hang our heads in shame while admitting the deadly parallel of this "Tu Quoque" accusation. All nations have their grievous faults, and grievously must they atone for them. Apologizing no whit for the cruelties and injustices heaped upon the Negro, yet it must be said that in America there exists a Puritan conscience, which cries out and spares not injustice and wrong in high places.

The National Government neither commits nor justifies lynching and burning of human beings. The conscience of the nation protests all such atrocities. But in all Germany there has not arisen a single loud-crying and far-reaching voice of protest against Hitler's persecution of the Hebrew minority. The voice of Martin Luther or a Carl Schurz no longer resounds in the Reich.

But granting the counter charges of Hitler and his cohorts, how would that justify their barbarities against the Jews which shock the conscience of the civilized world? Crimination and re-crimination never righted a wrong or corrected an evil in the history of human misdeeds.

Two wrongs never make a right. A double negative makes an affirmative in grammar, but not in morals. Elimination by comparison is a legitimate process in algebra but not in ethics. Citing cruelties and outrages against Negroes in Georgia is a poor justification for atrocities against Jews in Germany. Comparisons are odious.

HITLER HITS BACK

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Nashville Tenn Banner
December 15, 1938

FINANCING BY RANSOM MONEY

By Dorothy Thompson

The German government had it in its power from the beginning to facilitate an orderly emigration of the racial and political minorities whom it wished to get rid of and at the same time to assist its own export trade. I myself, in a small book on the refugee problem which was written early last summer, proposed such a plan.

At that time there was still in Germany Jewish wealth estimated at between twelve and twenty billion marks. There was also—and there still is—in Germany, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of blocked foreign exchange, either belonging to Germans who had already emigrated or to foreigners, many of them Americans. In the accounts of the latter there are probably several billions of dollars invested in good faith for the benefit of themselves and of Germany.

Today, with few exceptions, the foreign owners of blocked accounts cannot collect either the principal or the interest of their investment. The only way in which they can realize on their property is to liquidate it in the open international market. But whereas the mark retains its purchasing power and a high value inside Germany under the ingenious system designed by Dr. Schacht, it now stands abroad at about 5 cents for the blocked mark, so that a foreign owner who sells a blocked account of a million marks realizes only some $50,000.

And the same is true of blocked funds belonging to emigrants. If they should, or even could, transfer their funds abroad at the present rate they would lose so much that only the immensely wealthy could salvage enough to help them build up a new existence.

I suggested that the blocked accounts inside Germany could be used to capitalize the export of German capital goods inside an organized plan of emigration and mass settlement by which Germany could cooperate in building up new colonies in underpopulated countries at a great advantage to herself.

But this presumed on the part of the German Government a slight modicum of reasonability and willingness to cooperate in the solution of a problem that the German Government itself had created.

It is now clear that not an iota of such a spirit exists.

On the contrary, the German Government now comes forward with a plan of its own.

This plan is simply outrageous. And it is to be hoped that it will be rejected categorically and finally.

This plan is nothing more or less than the extortion of ransom money from the Jews of the whole world.

It is nothing more or less than a forced loan to be levied on the Jewish citizens of other countries.

They are to be persuaded to send their capital to Germany—new capital—in order to subsidize German exports.

The Jewish capital that existed in Germany when I proposed a plan in the summer has been destroyed willfully; maliciously destroyed.

There is no guaranty that new capital sent to Germany will not be treated in exactly the same way.

If you begin paying ransom money to kidnapers you are subsidizing kidnaping. If this pretty idea works for Germany, so that the rest of the world finances her export trade in order to save people from being willfully starved and killed, why should not other governments who think they have a minority problem adopt the same technique?

And if the German Government can persuade the world to buy free its Jewish citizens why not then go on to extort capital in the same fashion in behalf of Catholics Protestants or any other group who can be held as hostage?

There is simply no end to this kind of high jacking game once one starts to play it. Therefore, the world must say NO in a tone that cannot possibly be misunderstood.

The German Government is paying the penalty of its own outrages.

In fairness to the German people it must be made clear that this pogrom has outraged Germans as much as it has outraged the rest of the world.

The disgust goes from the ranks of the common people to some of the highest officials in the German Government, including members of the Gestapo, who have stretched the decrees on occasion after occasion at the risk of their personal safety.

The German Government knows this and wants to appear before its own people in a good light. It wants to be able to say that if its victims starve, commit suicide and otherwise perish in their midst it is the fault of the outside world, which has heartlessly refused to save them.

But the German people are not so stupid. They know what the outside world has done and is doing.

(Copyright, 1938, New York Tribune, Inc.)

"Jim Crow" Cars Demanded for Jews in Reich

Berlin Paper Cites Precedent in Southern U. S.

Berlin.—"Jim Crow" cars for the segregation of traveling Jews were demanded today by Das Schwartze Korps, organ of Adolph Hitler's elite guard, which pointed to the example of southern sections of the United States where Negroes and whites are thus separated.

"If the state railways, because of well-considered financial grounds, can not decide to forbid Jews completely the use of railroad sleepers, then at least they should assign Jews special sections," the weekly publication said.

Reservations were recommended two days in advance so rail officials would know how much space to assign.

In ordinary cars, it said, special compartments should be labeled for Jews only "just as travelers with dogs may use only those sections assigned them . . . . By that we do not mean to say anything against gentlemen with dogs.

Turning to asserted precedents for such a step, Das Schwartze Korps said in the freest of lands on earth where even presidents storm against the devilish invention of race consciousness, it is not permitted for Negro citizens equally to sit or to lie next to a white person in a train even if the white person may only be a sewer cleaner and the Negro a world champion boxer or otherwise a national hero.

"The democratic example shows us all how we have to solve the problem of traveling foreign Jews.

—Times-Star.

RACE PROBLEM- 1938

EUROPE

Says France No Haven For Blacks Seeking Asylum From U.S. Prejudice

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9—France is no haven for members of the Race seeking to escape the race prejudice of the United States, Dr. Will Mercer Cook, professor of French at Atlanta university declared in an address here last week.

"The prevailing idea, that the Negro can solve his problem by taking up residence in France is a fallacy. Any solution to the problem of the American Negro," he said, "must be worked out at home."

Speaking on "The Race Question in France," Dr. Cook discussed the subject from three angles, citing conditions in France proper, where there are very few members of the Race; in the French West Indies, where the French population is between 95 and 97 per cent Race; and in the French African possessions, where despite the fact that France has a more liberal regime than the other empires, there is still much to be desired.

The speaker has spent considerable time in France and the French West Indies in study and research. He returned to America only a few weeks ago from France via Guadeloupe and Martinique, where he had been engaged in research on the Race in French possessions on a grant provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

"While a favorable background for Negroes in France has been provided by many French writers," Dr. Cook said, "there is some prejudice there and the influence of white Americans is keenly felt."

He found more prejudice in the French West Indies than on the continent but declared it doesn't amount to much because the Race in Guadeloupe and Martinique are in the majority and have practically all the political power.

Nor has Hollywood helped the situation in France by portraying the Race as either a clown or a coward, said the speaker, but the favorable impression created by members of the Race like Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson is doing much to correct this idea.

Mentioning seven French Race members, who have achieved distinction in professional, literary, and political positions, which included the vice presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, an instructorship at the University of Paris, a judgeship, numerous teachers in the French secondary school system, as well as French novelists and journalists, Dr. Cook stressed the importance of France's colonial troops, and noted that there was more prejudice against Jews than against the black man.

In addition to having been awarded academic degrees by Amherst and Brown university, Dr. Cook holds a diploma from the University of Paris.

British Double-Cross Negus In $50,000 Suit

LONDON, Dec. (CNA)—A court of Appeal ruled this week that Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia could not collect a judgment that he had won in long litigation with Cable & Wireless, Ltd., now that the British tory government had recognized the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia.

Judgment against the company had been granted July 31 for money claimed for wireless service to London over an Ethiopian radio station at Addis Abba. The judgment amounted to approximately $50,000.

Negro Ambulance Gift Noted by All Russia

MOSCOW, USSR.— (By Chatwood Hall for ANP)—On the same day that the Soviet press published figures on the amount of material help which Soviet people have rendered to the children of Republican Spain, youthful and innocent victims of fascist intervention, most of Moscow's leading newspapers as well as those in the provinces, carried a large picture of the ambulance which the Negroes of America have presented to the people of Republican Spain.

THE ANSWER TO EMIGRATIONISTS

The answer is clear now to those Negroes who talk romantically and glibly about going "back to Africa" as a solution to the Negro problem in the United States.

When it comes to finding space for merely a half million Jews under the Hitler boot in Germany, it is discovered that there are but few places available.

Prime Minister Chamberlain tells the House of Commons:

"Many of our colonies, protectorates and mandated territories in East and West Africa contain native populations of many millions for whom we are trustees and whose interests must not be prejudiced. Many large areas which at present are sparsely populated are unsuitable either climatically or economically for European settlement." 12-3-38

American colored people have a higher standard of living than most Europeans. We are no more accustomed to the hardships of tropical jungle residence than are the Jewish refugees, who are already complaining against being sent to isolated areas minus every convenience to which they are accustomed (and to which we are even MORE accustomed).

It is estimated that one hundred million dollars will be needed to transplant the refugees to whatever part of the world they are admitted: i. e., to transport them, build suitable habitations, agricultural equipment, roads, etc.

To transplant twelve million Negroes would cost on this basis about TWO BILLION DOLLARS! a prohibitive sum even if a territory could be found for them.

JIM CROW LAW AIMED AT JEWS

Storm Troop Organ Demands Segregation In Trains

By United Press

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Das Schwarz Korps, organ of the "SS" storm troop organization, demanded today that railroad inaugurate "Jim Crow" sleeping cars on passenger trains to segregate Jews, including foreign ones.

"The United States affords a model," the publication commented, "because in that free country where Presidents storm against the devilish invention of race consciousness, no colored citizens is permitted to sit or lie next to a white person, no matter whether the white person be of the most menial standing and the Negro be a boxing champion or other national hero."

Negroes possessing French, British or other foreign passports were compelled to observe these restrictions in the United States, it was added.

At the same time the magazine protested against the introduction of a new game offered by the toy manufacturing firm of Rudolf Fabricius of Saxony.

Similar to backgammon, the game is called "Out With Jews" and is played with dice. Small figures representing Jews are "moved to Palestine." The game has been registered at the German patent office.

Criticizing the game Das Schwarz Korps commented:

"It is a criminal idea, apt to afford the opportunity for international Jewish journalists to depict [illegible]mbecility as 'proof of a [illegible] attempt by Nazi jew-bait-

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
December 16, 1938

SENATOR ASSAILS NAZI CRUELTY



Senator William H. King, of Utah (right), is pictured with Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, as they attended the tenth anniversary dinner of Jeshiva College, New York City. King, in the course of his address, urged that the United States break off diplomatic relations with Germany or any other nation which entered on a program of racial or religious persecution.

DECEIT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH EXPOSED

Native of South Africa Says Negroes Have Suffered Persecution By "Big Powers" for Years.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 29—(Special)—Because they were not prepared for war with a nation they had "half-starved" for years, and Czechoslovakia was a democracy of their own creation, England and France had no choice but to yield to Nazi demands at Munich, it was asserted by Prince Nyabongo of the Department of Social Science of Fisk University, in an address Tuesday night before a capacity audience of representative Negro citizens, in the courthouse auditorium. Prince Nyabongo, a native of Uganda, South Africa, and the son of a native king of his race in that vast territory, received his education at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., and later at Yale, and Oxford University in England. His subject was the present international situation.

USING SAME TYPE OF RESTRICTION ON NEGRO

Discussing the desire and apparent necessity for the type of aggression that is now being pursued by Germany, Italy and Japan, he stressed what he said are the four major reasons for their course of action. These, he stated, are their need for investments, raw materials, surpluses, and manpower in national emergencies.

It must be remembered as to Germany, he said, that following the World War, that nation was left "practically without bread and butter" by the conferees at Versailles.

"England, France, Belgium and Italy," he stated, have been practicing the same thing and using the same type of restriction on Negroes in Africa for many years that they now bemoan in the Nazi's treatment of the Jews.

All nations in travail seem to be forced to have an internal scapeboat—that is the position occupied by the Jews in Germany."

Prince Nyabongo, who was introduced by Prof. J. C. Brown of Howard High School, is the author of the recent book-of-the-month selection "The Story of an African Chief," and of two text-books now in use in English schools.

Jews Urged To Give Nazis No Excuse

Editor, The Post:

The Nazi press is citing the discrimination and lynch law toward Negroes in the United States as an excuse for its persecution of the German and Austrian Jew.

Naturally, this is a very flimsy pretext and reduces the Nazi to the same level of the irresponsible hoodlums they criticize, yet it does make our protests sound very hypocritical.

I appeal to my fellow Jews not to discriminate against the helpless Negro and to protest emphatically at any violation of law not only for humanitarian reasons but also because every outrage against the American Negro only drive another nail in the unfortunate Central European Jew's coffin.

Lynchings strain our business relations with South and Central America seriously. How many Americans realize that a large proportion of the population of South American countries are of mixed blood and that several Central American republics are almost entirely black? Perhaps if some of the unofficial purveyors of so-called justice could understand that it costs them and every one in the United States money each time a barbecue of a human being is held it might cure them of cannibalism.

OSCAR LAPIROW,
Washington, D. C.

Palatka, Fla. News
October 13, 1938

WASHINGTON DAYBOOK

By PRESTON GROVER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is a safe bet that the fate of Czechoslovakia promoted President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy as much in a short time as could have been accomplished by 10 years of conferences.

It has dawned on at least one of the Latin American republics that it is nice to live on this side of the ocean where the little nations do not need to fear that four large nations will sit around a table and divide them up, with radio accompaniment. The last time anybody was divided up on this continent was in 1903 when the United States had a hand in breaking Panama off from Colombia to facilitate acquiring a right of way for the Panama Canal.

Elie Lescot, minister to the United States from the negro republic of Haiti, called at the state department immediately after the Czechoslovak shouting was over to tell Acting Secretary Sumner Welles how grand his nation felt at being so far away from Europe. Over here, Haiti is safe enough. Off the coast of Europe it might be just another colony to be fought over.

RACE PROBLEM- 1938
EUROPE

From Gentile And Jew

Excerpts From Some Of The Letters Received By The Advertiser Commenting On Its Leading Editorial Of Last Sunday Entitled 'The Egregious Gentile,' Etc.

From Temple Beth-Or, Montgomery—

December 9, 1938.

As a close neighbor of The Advertiser for over eighty-five years and as a co-worker throughout this period in movements of moral and civic progress, Kahl Montgomery wishes to express to you its appreciation for your able and forceful editorials and for the expression of your high-mindedness, tolerance and nobility of spirit.

Sincerely,

EUGENE BLACHSCHLEGER,
Rabbi.

ERNEST MAYER,
President.

Board of Trustees: Lucien Loeb, Sidney Mohr, Sr., Simon Roswald, William Loeb, E. J. Meyer, Leo Klein, B. F. Gerson, Samuel Helburn, I. Fred Solomon, Henry Weil, Simon Wampold, Mrs. Harry Scheuer.

From Dr. Henry J. Willingham, Florence, Noted Educational Leader—

It is so timely, so thought-provoking, so worthy of wide distribution that I am willing to make a contribution of ten dollars to have it circulated in form of a little folder or otherwise if you think well of it . . . Anyhow, as an American citizen deploring the horrible and undeserved fate which is now attending the Jews in Europe, I am deeply interested in having the non-Jews read this wonderful editorial and think it through. It will do them good.

From Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman, United Palestine Appeal, New York—

I have rarely seen as warmhearted and generous-spirited an account of the relations that prevail among the various groups in the United States. The toxins that emanate from overseas where the ravages have already been so great challenge to battle the leaders of public opinion in the United States. You have rendered a great service to Amrica in accepting leadership in the task of making clear to Americans that tolerance involves mutual respect for ideals.

When the voices of goodwill and decency are lost in many European lands in the hubbub of hate, it is enheartening to know that there are strong voices in this country whose challenge to men to rise to the best in them can be heard above all else.

* * * *

From Clem Ezell, A Former Mayor Of Dothan—

Your editorial was one of the masterpieces read during my fifty-eight years span of life.

Some one should see to it, that every Gentile nation on earth, has the privilege of reading that most profound article.

* * * *

From Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Birmingham, Famous Clergyman—

I am in your debt for your article. I am grateful that my native State has a mind as clear, free, and innately courteuos as yours, implemented with a singing and a stinging pen. The whole thing is delightful in its penetration to the deeper caldrons and hypocrisy of our attitude, in its facing of facts, in its simple reach of fellowship. I like it immensely.

* * * *

From H. L. Mencken, Famous Baltimore Editor And Author—

Your treatise on the children of Abraham is swell indeed—in fact, I have never seen the subject discussed with more sense. Why don't you reprint the thing as a pamphlet and circulate it generally? I believe that it might do a great deal of good.

You are, of course, quite right about the possibilities that a violent anti-Semitic movement will bust out in this great Republic in the not too distant future. If we go into a European war and get painfully burned, the boobs will lay all the blame on the Jews. The more intelligent Jews are well aware of this danger, and all those I know are very uneasy.

* * * *

From David Lawrence, Washington Editor And Commentator—

BY TELEGRAM

Would you kindly mail me care United States News three clippings your wonderful article page four your issue Sunday, Dec. fourth.

* * * *

From Arthur Krock, Chief of Washington Bureau N. Y. Times—

Thank you for . . . your extraordinary article in The Advertiser of December 4. In a world full of false "liberals' and sham "progressives," it is marvelous to read anything real and brave.

* * * *

From Col. Leon Schwarz, Former Mayor of Mobile—

I have read every word of your three and one fourth-column editorial in last Sunday's Advertiser A remarkable literary effort! A wonderful contribution! With deepest appreciation.

* * * *

From Congregation Agudath Israel, Montgomery—

Many of the members of our Congregation have noted with interest your editorial policy in reference to the Jews since the German crisis, and this letter is a tribute as well as a simple and heartfelt expression of "thanks" from our membership.

If a poll were taken today, we dare say most Jews and Gentiles alike would echo your sentiments whole-heartedly.

We are forced to the conclusion that the existence of the Jew in this 20th century "civilization" of ours is not entirely due to his own indomitable will to live and the ability to procreate his own kind. It is becoming increasingly evident that the very existence of the Jew today is due, in no small measure, to the fact that Gentiles of your high caliber and great humanitarian sympathies lived in the past as well as today.

* * * *

From A Birmingham Newspaper Editor—

You have done it again! It is so right that I scarcely know how to attempt to express to you my feeling about it. It is really superb. I wish that it could have twenty million circulation. The things you say so desperately needed to be said.

* * * *

From Edward P. Flowers, Montgomery—

Just a few lines to praise and congratulate you upon that timely, brilliant and most appreciated editorial on a subject of world wide importance. It is a masterpiece. I sincerely hope that these thoughts, and reminders to the Gentiles, of their great responsibility in this crisis, will be widely disseminated in every State of the Union.

* * * *

From J. T. Crawford, Clerk Committee On Banking And Currency, Washington—

I have just finished reading your constructive chastisement of all of us, and have laid it aside for a second reading. "Magnificent" is the word to describe it.

I am primarily impressed with your indictment of the Gentile-made vicious circle. By brutal oppression the Jew was driven into racial solidarity. Now he is persecuted for his clannishness.

More power to your brilliant pen.

* * * *

From F. D. L., Montgomery—

When centuries from now, the last chapter on religious persecutions has been completed ,the finale would be made possible only by the great compassion and understanding of men like you. Courage and moderation are seldom close companions and yet their alliance at sporadic intervals has made our only advances in civilization. By some rare gift bestowed by the good fairies at birth, these admirable traits have met within you, clarifying your vision of the human drama. Not only the Jews of this region, but the Christians as well should unite to pay homage to the nobility of your spirit that prompted honest expression in these troubled times. Many Christians feel as you do, but lack the talent to make any public pronouncement. In the name of humanity let us express our humble gratitude for your noble contribution to the great spirit of Democracy.

* * * *

From Mrs. Roland Nachman, Montgomery—

Allow me to express my admiration for your fine article, "The Egregious Gentile Called to Account." Once more The Advertiser has shown its breadth of outlook and its keenness of perception in recognizing a fact which is becoming increasingly apparent—that anti-Semitism is not a problem which concerns Jews only It does not exist in a vacuum, but is the result of forces which by their nature must be abhorrent to every man, be he Christian or Jew, to whom the democratic principles are dear.

Anti-Semitism is the result of reaction, and with it come, hand in hand, loss of civil liberties for all citizens, death of the scientific spirit of free inquiry, the stifling of the cultural life of the people as a whole. This has been demonstrated with striking clarity in Germany and Italy today; and I doubt whether The Advertiser would be much happier in either of these countries than the Jew is. Their concentration camps are filled with Christians whose only crime was a love of truth and justice. Anti-Semitism is not an isolated phenomenon, and cannot be treated as such; to combat it means not only to denounce it but to work for the conditions under which it cannot exist—freedom of thought and expression for all, civil liberties for all, justice for all, toleration for all.

Just as no Jew worthy of the name would want to escape persecution at the expense of other oppressed peoples, since the whole culture of the Jew is saturated with the passion for social justice, and his history is one long struggle for freedom, so no true Christian can tolerate the forces with which anti-Semitism is inevitably linked, since his religion is founded on the great and inspiring principle of the brotherhood of man. The cause of Jewish freedom is inseperable from the cause of human freedom.

* * * *

The Only Sour Note Heard, And It Is Anonymous—

Four column excuse for Jewish Propaganda unconvincing. Try a book. OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Montgomery, Ala.

CC: American Defense Association, Alabama Journal, Anniston Star, Alexander City Outlook, Birmingham News, Birmingham Post, Brewton Standard, DeKalb Times, Eufaula Tribune, Jasper Eagle, Mobile Register, Monroe Journal, Tuscaloosa News, Wetumpka Herald.

NEGRO COLONY IN RUSSIA PROSPEROUS, SAYS RUSSIAN EDUCATOR

JACKSON, Miss. 3—(By Samuel Hoskins for ANP)—According to Dr. Bois Pavlov, there is in Crimea, a colony of 250,000 Negroes, who came from the dissatisfied element of the United States, French and English colonies in South Africa and from the Belgium Congo colonies.

The nucleus of this settlement had its beginning in central Russia, but due to the extreme cold the early settlers gradually worked their way to Crimea, a province of Southern Russia near the Caspian Sea. When questioned about the living standard and progress of this Negro colony, Dr. Pavlov said both could be favorably compared with any of the continent.

"Due to the absence of class, caste, or racial destinction, these people are making good. Quite a few of them are occupying positions in the Soviet Union's educational institutions of higher learning, and remember," he said, this is a noteworthy fact, since the educational standards in Europe are relatively higher than those of the United States. A surprisingly large number are engaged in the artistic professions. Some have proven their worth in the fields of music, painting, literature, etc. There are still others engaged in the medical profession, some are pharmacists, and there are engineers, civil as well as mechanical. I believe all things being equal, these people are happily and ideally located for their is no bigotry.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
December 31, 1938



Clapper

'Nazi Propaganda Is Not Impressing Americans'

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Some of our officials have been having nightmares over the dangers of Nazi penetration in South America, and seem inclined to stand in awe of Fascist propaganda power. Maybe Hitler's technique works on some peoples, but if there is one thing that does not make friends and influence people in the United States, it is Nazi propaganda. It succeeds only in biting itself.

Americans just don't understand the Nazi tactics. When German newspaper correspondents at Lima were not invited to a certain cocktail party, they complained to their government. Two weeks ago the German correspondents in London were invited to the Foreign Press Assn. dinner at which Prime Minister Chamberlain was the speaker and guest of honor. But having heard confidentially that he might criticize some Nazi press methods, 25 German newspaper men and 10 German officials, including the German ambassador in London, boycotted the dinner without warning, leaving Chamberlain to face gaping empty chairs around the room. Such hob-nailed tactics leave most Americans cold.

* * *

Worse Than Slavery

Now Germany is trying to sell its Anti-Semitic campaign by comparing it to the "Jim Crow" regulations in our Southern States.

Actually the policy of our Government and public pressure are directed toward improving the condition of the Negro race and have been ever since the Civil War, whereas the policy of Hitler's regime and all of its pressure are directed at driving the Jews back into a status more cruel than that from which the United States rescued the Negroes 75 years ago. Only a few days ago the Supreme Court ordered the University of Missouri to provide a Negro law student with the same educational facilities that it grants to white students.

Where our public policy is to combat race hatred, public policy in Germany is to inflame it. In racial tolerance, the Nazis and the United States face in opposite directions.

* * *

Hopeless Propaganda

The most hopeless of all enterprises of the Hitler regime is its attempt to propagandize its ideas in the United States. It is hopeless because in America Nazi ideas are self-defeating, so alien and repugnant are they to Americans.

Hitler is even making Mussolini's brand of Fascism more repugnant, for he has introduced virulent Anti-Semitism into Italy. From a professor of Italian language and literature at Smith College have just come the details of a tragic incident in Italy, where news of the suicide of a prominent publisher, Dr. A. F. Formiggini, was suppressed because Italian papers may no longer print obituary notices of Jews. He was the publisher of the Italian "Who's Who," but was ordered to suppress names of all Italians regarded with disfavor by the regime. His books and publications were taken from circulation and he was removed as head of an Italian cultural society which he had founded. On Dec. 1, he leaped from a tower and in his pockets were found biting notes condemning the racial brutality of the regime.

Such is the progress of the "incomparable German miracle, the miracle of national socialism," which it is hoped in Germany will find friendly root in America.

NAZIS MURDER GERMAN JEWS BY HUNDREDS

Women, Children Seek To Conceal Themselves From Barbarians

By CHATWOOD HALL
(Special to The Defender)

MOSCOW, USSR, Dec. 23.—(By Air Mail).—Never during the heyday of the repressive "Black Laws" and Ku Klux Klan raids in the South of post-Civil War days was there unleashed against the freed Negro people such inhuman terror and brutality, on such a mass scale, as has been hurled against the Jews in fascist Germany during recent days.

Not even in Czarist Russia, the classic land of pogroms and terror against the Jews and other national minorities, do the records reveal anything surpassing the latest and unprecedented wave of barbarism of the German fascists.

In the forests of Germany, hiding along the railways, and seeking cover in any other available out of the way place, tens of thousands of German Jewish men, women and children furtively seek to conceal themselves from the fascist contemporary barbarians.

Under Technical Arrest

At the present time it is impossibe to estimate the number of Jews already murdered. Many thousands have been imprisoned in "concentration camps," which is but another name for chain gangs.

In many districts of Germany all male Jews between the ages of 16 and 80 have been declared under technical arrest.

Not content with visiting middle age physical brutality on the Jews, the German fascists are confiscating all immovable property of the Jews.

'No Colonies' To Nazis Says Parliament

LONDON, Dec. 23—In a progressive anti-Nazi action, weakened by British ruling class cant and assumption of over-lordship over weaker peoples, the House of Commons voted this week against arbitrary surrender of any British colonies or mandated territories to Nazi Germany which was described as "a nation unfit to govern backward peoples."

A vote of 252 was cast in favor of a Conservative amendment toning down a Laborite motion opposing such territorial concessions.

The 127 opposing votes were a Laborite gesture against the amendment which deleted the Labor proposal that all "backward" British colonies be placed under an international mandate, perhaps under the League of Nations, to protect them from aggression.

This latter proposal was opposed by the British Communist party when it was first broached several months ago. Communist spokesmen pointed out the danger of pooling the power of the various imperialist nations against the liberations struggles of the African peoples.

Hitler Rebuffed

The vote in the House followed an announcement by Colonial and Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald rebuffing Hitler's colonial demands.

Great Britain, he said, is "not disposed at present" to hand over a single acre of her empire to Hitler.

The Conservative amendment to a more strongly worded Laborite motion included the traditional British ruling class cant that "the primary purpose of our colonial policy should be the welfare and progress of the inhabitants of colonial territories and that, apart from any other considerations, no change in the status of colonies, protectorates and mandated territories could at any time be considered which does not take into account the interests and wishes of the inhabitants."

African leaders in this country, while hailing the vote against handing over African peoples and territories to the barbarities of Fascism, commented that British "respect" for the wishes and interests of African peoples could best be shown by giving the colonies their freedom.

RACE PROBLEM- 1938
EUROPE

The Open Forum

Race Prejudice, Vice or Virtue

Race Joins In Condemnation of Nazi Persecution of Jews

Editor, Journal and Guide: It is indeed significant to note how completely alarmed President Roosevelt and the citizens of America have become over Hitler's treatment of the Jews in Germany. When one realizes that we are living in an age of advancement and culture, it is extremely difficult to believe that a man who leads approximately 80,000,000 people could actually persecute a minority group within his constituency with such absolute impunity.

And yet Hitler has defiantly employed the most savage method in executing his prejudice against the Jews which began with the confiscation of their property and expelling them from Germany, to the wholesale execution of Jews by a more current lynching method known as "the firing squad."

It is rightly so that Americans have condemned these gruesome acts of race prejudice in Germany. It is no wonder that American citizens have become distressed with such barbarous practices on the part of a nation that has always held an enviable place in the realm of science. It is not surprising that those who motivate and mould public opinon in a land of what they call unconditional freedom and equality, would denounce such a program in the bitterest terms.

Moreover, it is not surprising that Germans have shown their contempt for the Americans' criticism by releasing editorials in the Nazi newspapers which sarcastically remind the Americans that they have within their so-called democratic annals some of the blackest and the most sinister chapters on the treatment of their minority group which any individual could ever read anywhere.

It can not possibly be disappointing to society that the American Negro has spoken and written against the inhuman treatment of the Jews in Germany. Since any attempted account of the Negro's suffering in the hands of slave traders and as he lives today beside his fellow citizens beggars description, the Negro can only say from the depths of his soul that the persecution of the Jews is not right, nor is the persecution of the Negro right.

The Negro as a minority group in America can never express how keenly he feels about the maltreatment of the Jews in Germany. The Negro's feeling is too full of compassion for an articulate expression. Even though the Negro's feeling is a negligible factor in the American democracy for universal equality and justice, he has gone on and on. He has, for more than three hundred years, been a victim of race prejudice, but during this same time, he has continued to rise in spite of his ghastly handicaps.

As a Negro, the writer has had a few experiences which have been disappointing and humiliating. The writer is certain that he had these experiences solely because he was a Negro. He realizes that his fellow citizen can never fully understand his deep resentment of race prejudice and "Jim Crow." Alas, the writer knows that his fellow citizen forgets his concept of justice and equality whenever the Negro enters into the equation of human relationship.

Moreover, the writer recognizes the fact that his fellow countryman believes sincerely that racial persecution of the Jews is a most heinous crime but to discriminate against the Negro, to execute a dual and an inferior program of education for the Negro, and to pay race teachers a smaller salary than that which is paid to the majority group—all these injustices immediately become virtues whenever the Negro is involved.

Finally, the Negro has joined his fellow countrymen in a vociferous condemnation of the brutal treatment of Jews in Germany, but he can not understand, nor will he ever understand, why racial prejudice is a vice when it is used against the Jew, but is a virtue when used against the American Negro.

—A. E. TEELE
Instructor, Warren County Training School.
Wise, N. C.

Betray Race Leaders

World Growing More Skeptical

Editor, Journal and Guide: The colored leaders for over half a century have discovered that any colored man who champions the cause of his race, who is opposed by a considerable number of the whites, loses the support of the rank and file of his race. For that reason most of the colored leaders look out for themselves and a few intimates and let the masses do the best that they can.

The manner in which the world has stood for Japan's invasion and barbarism in China and Ethiopia's un-Christian treatment is more than a disgrace to civilization. The learned and semi-learned of the world have their eyes on the situation and are growing more and more skeptical hourly concerning what has been taught them, most of which is illogical and unreasonable from any viewpoint, except to keep the masses in submission, subservience, subordination, while a certain class takes all kind of advantage of them.

With more education and enlightenment, the truth will be reversed, and there will be a hot and terrible time in our universe.

—H. A. CLARK
Washington, D. C.

Black Man

Held Back Until Bullets Start To Fly

Editor, Journal and Guide: I often wonder about the plight of my people in this country. We do not get or have a possible chance. Being a citizen, I feel that I have a holler coming.

We have fought and died for our country and are ready to do so again if or when the time comes. Yet even that does not seem to get us anywhere.

Any foreigner, should he have a pale face, may have all he merits, yet it matters not what our ability may be, because of our color we cannot expect to attain certain places.

We are a link in the chain and no chain is stronger than its weakest link. We are put in certain places only when we are needed and I daresay, we are not wanted then.

Nearly every kidnaping is engineered by some foreigner or he is the brains behind the scheme. The German-American Bund is a foreign organization working to overthrow the government. Yet because they are white, chances for them are a hundred per cent better than chances for us. We own real estate, we vote, and have always been loyal to our country. I cannot have what I merit because I am black. But when the bullets begin to fly, I am eligible to stop at least one.

If a man is good enough to fight for his country he is good enough to serve in any branch of service during peace. If my country needed me, I would be the first black man to enlist, if possible. If this country were invaded the black man would not be spared.

When I think of how the Jews are being treated, I know that we are blessed with all that we have to take. Yet there is room for improvement.

There are several branches in the army in which we cannot serve because of color and tradition. The army has two branches in which men of color can serve and in the Navy you can enlist as a mess boy.

I wish to urge that more colored boys take the civil service examinations and try to get civil service jobs.

—ALEX S. MANN
Phoebus, Va.

Nazis Say Swing Is For Blacks, Jews

BERLIN, Dec. 9—Swing is taboo in Wuerttemburg.

Nazi leaders in charge of Wuerttemburg amusement places declared this week that "swing may be fit for Negroes and Jews" but not for us Germans.

The district of Pommern (pommernia), following the leaders' "suggestion" agreed to ban swing and jazz after January 1.

Musicians were told they must indulge in no musical acrobatics and must handle percussion instructions according to the German conception.

Jews Should Stay In German Homes, Gandhi Declares

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

BOMBAY, Dec. 6—(AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist leader, said Tuesday that German Jews should insist on staying in Germany and criticized the plan of making Palestine a national home for Jews.

He wrote in his weekly newspaper that "if ever there could be a justifiable war in the name of humanity, a war against Germany to prevent the wanton persecution of a whole race—would be completely justified."

However, he added:

"If I were a Jew and were born in Germany and earned my livelihood there, I would claim Germany as my home, even as the tallest Gentile may, and challenge him to shoot me or cast me into a dungeon. I would refuse to be expelled or to submit to discriminating treatment.

"Palestine belongs to the Arabs in the same sense that England belongs to the English, and it is wrong and inhuman to impose Jews on the Arabs."

African Chief Rejects Nazi Land Grants

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Germany cannot hope to recover its former African possessions through negotiations because South Africa will not return the mandated territories, Oswald Pirow, defense minister of South Africa, so informed Nazi officials in his final conversations after more than a week in Germany, usually reliable sources said this week.

Pirow was shown Germany's newest air field, aviation schools, motor roads, labor front organizations, and training schools. He was received by Reichsfueher Hitler, Field Marshall Hermann Wilhelm Goering, and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. He also saw home of the wreckage of Jewish property.

The Nazis had hoped Piro, who is of German descent, would cooperate with them and help them recover their lost territories. His blunt refusal to do so is a serious disappointment to the Nazis.

Race Problem — 1938

Europe

International Letter From Paul Robeson, Jr.

Son of Famous American Negro Artist Talks About Moscow, Madrid, London and Paris

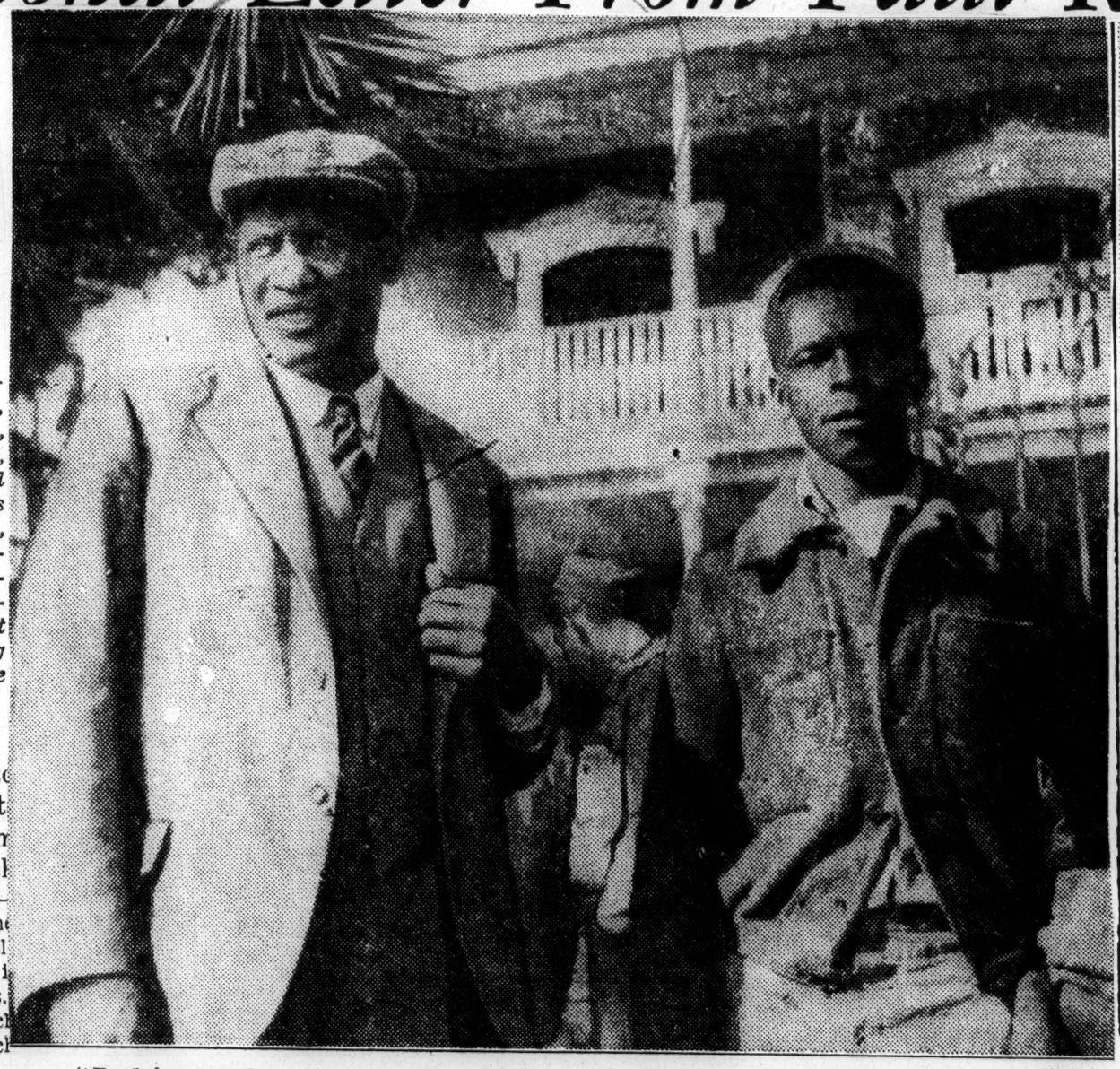
Since Paul Robeson, world-famous Negro actor and singer, placed his son, Paul Robeson, Jr., in school in Moscow two years ago, the 10-year-old lad has received hundreds of letters from persons of all ages in the United States, Europe, the West Indies and Africa. It being manifestly impossible for him to answer each letter individually, young Paul hit upon the expedient of addressing one general answer through the press. His letter follows:

Dear Friends:

How am I ever going to answer the hundreds of letters I have received from you? I want to answer each letter, but I can't. So, I know—I'll answer them collectively. And each one of you must take this collective letter as your own; that is why I am saying "Dear Friends." So, if you buy the paper in which this letter is printed, you will each have a letter from me.

You want to know why my Dad brought me to Moscow to be educated. For one reason, there is no race prejudice here. I can go to any school whose entrance examinations I can pass. Then another thing — they teach kindness and cooperation in the schools and everywhere else.

When I asked my Grandma what was the religion of this country—because I didn't see many churches—she said, "Brotherly love; they don't preach it or talk about it; they live it in daily practice." I like it that everyone is so kind and friendly and busy, too, because everyone has work.





PAUL ROBESON JR.

"Dad is proud of the Negroes who are fighting for Republican Spain," 10-year-old Paul Robeson Jr. writes to friends. Above, the famous Negro artist on the occasion of his recent visit to the Madrid front.

Grandma took me to London to see Dad and Mummy on Jan. 5. They had promised to come to Moscow to see us, but found they couldn't, because Dad was singing at the meetings for Spain and China and for the Left Book club and the Friends of the Soviet Union. So he was very busy. Just a week after we got to London, Dad went to Spain to sing to the Republican troops. Mummy went also to look after Dad. Gee, how I hope the Republicans will throw Franco into the sea!

We were very much afraid for Dad and Mummy when we read in all the papers about the fascist bombings while they were there in Spain. But I was proud they went; Mummy took lots of pictures.

The one I like best of Dad is where he is singing to the troops behind the front lines in Madrid, and another one where he is talking to two American Negro members of the International Brigade of the Republican army.

Dad is proud of the Negroes who are fighting for Republican Spain.

Good to See Mummy and Dad

Then we all four stopped in Paris for three days, where Dad gave a concert for Republican Spain. Gee, it was nice to have Mummy and Dad with us again.

Every time I thought about the terrible fascist bombings in Spain, I would run and hug them tightly. When Grandma and I got back to Moscow and I was once more in school until 2 o'clock on two days, and until I o'clock on three days of the six-day week, I realized that I had some hard studying to do.

After school I come home for dinner, then out skating with my Soviet chums. I am trying hard to catch up with my class. When I was in London, I went twice a day—10 o'clock and 3 o'clock—to an hour's lesson in Russian grammar and literature, for five days a week, so that I wouldn't be too far behind.

I am sorry about my riding class. The next day after we came back to Moscow, I went to the riding lessons—we go once a week—and the riding master said that I couldn't go on with the class as I had been away a month, that they had taken up jumping, and that I must drop back to the next class. The rid-

ing master is one of those who teach riding to the Red Army men.

Before I left Moscow, we were learning to lie across our horses' backs and turn somersault and land on our feet on the ground. Gee, but that was fun! Being a Pioneer was what got me in the class. You don't have to pay anything.

Aren't you anxious to get the papers every day to know how Spain and China are getting along? We get two Russian papers every day, and I read them aloud to Grandma —I mean the part about China and Spain—and we are happy when the Spanish government wins and when China is making it hot for Japan.

I can't possibly answer all the questions you asked me about Soviet Russia; that would make a book. But I can suggest to you what books I had to read to commence to understand what my classmates were talking about, especially at meetings of the Pioneers. Begin with the "Soviet Five-Year Plan," a small book which I understood and found interesting. Write and tell me how you like it, and I will tell you the next book.

Reads Negro Press

I read Soviet Russia Today, a monthly magazine printed in English. Grandma often reads me articles in the Negro press about the Soviet Union which tell you the truth about things as they really are. If you will do this, then I can write about what we children do daily and also about things that happen which would especially interest you.

While my Dad and Mummy were in Spain, I could not help thinking of all the Spanish children and the Chinese children whose fathers and mothers wouldn't come back; and also of the thousands of children, themselves, being murdered by fascist bombs. And there are the children, also, of the Japanese, Italians and Germans; they have fathers and mothers, too.

What a terrible thing war is; can't we children do something about it? We can ask our parents to work, vote and talk against it.

You know, that is just what we do in Soviet Russia in our Pioneer meetings; we discuss just such things. In school we are taught all about our Constitution, because it is as necessary for us to know about those things as it is to learn our lessons, so that we can live intelligently, especially when we are older and have a vote.

We have such an interesting history in our class. It is written for children and it tells the truth about all nationalities. My Dad said to me when I was reading Tarzan, "Well, you won't need to read such books as that when you go to the Soviet Union. You will read about great and brave men of all nationalities who have done glorious things, and in addition, you will hear and see glorious history actually in the making." And he certainly told the truth, because that is what our history is.

For example, we saw the return to Moscow of the brave men who flew over the North Pole to America and the way the people here received and welcomed them. And again we are expecting every day the four heroic men who have lived on a floating island of ice at the North Pole for nine months. How all of the people here will rejoice! Not because these men killed so many people, but because they have done something which will help all people and will hurt none.

Cheerio!

(Signed)
PAUL ROBESON, JR.

European Easter

WHILE thousands of devout Christian pilgrims camped in Bethlehem and Jerusalem, and millions of His believers knelt in countless churches throughout Christendom to sing praise of adoration to the "Risen Christ" on Easter Sunday, two of the greatest so-called Christian nations, Protestant Great Britain, and Catholic Italy, entered a pact whereby the conquest by force of the oldest Christian nation in the world, Ethiopia, by Mussolini's legions would be recognized as "legal" to insure peace in Europe.

"Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord of Hosts." As if in contemptuous defiance of this Divine admonition, the two countries chose one of the most sacred periods in man's life to challenge this Heavenly proclamation.

The conquest of Ethiopia by Italy was one of the most barbarous atrocities in the history of Christian civilization. The old Roman Empire fell into decay when the Ceasars became a law unto themselves. The early Britons became the slaves of invading hordes from across the Channel when they forsook the Cross for the sword. History repeats itself.

If Great Britain and Italy think they can get away with this open conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice they have another thought coming. They blessed the swords of war at Eastertide to take away the sovereign rights of a Christian nation.

Ostracize White English Subject For Wedding Negro

Although American Wife Is Fair As Caucasian, Husband Is Excluded From Places

LONDON, (ANP)—Color prejudice is rapidly growing in England, according to the annual report of the English League of Colored Peoples just made public which reveals the record of relief cases dealt with by the league.

Most amazing of these cases according to Charles E. Collett the secretary, was that of a white South African who asked for help in finding lodging in London after hotels refused him because he was married to a woman who was technically a Negro, but actually so light in complexion she is often mistaken for Caucasian.

This South African revealed that after his marriage in South Africa, where his wife was openly known as colored, his business was boycotted and he was forced to close up and leave. When he came to England, there was a letter from his sister sent to meet the ship which told him bluntly that this sister would have nothing more to do with him and saying she would receive neither him nor his wife at her home because of her race.

American Born Negro Loses English After Many Years Domicile In Soviet Snows

Youth Could Not Understand His Mother Following Separation

Speaks Only German and Russian

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(ANP)—A young New York born Negro boy, erect and well-built, was among a large group of students from the special school for training artillery commanders when the students left here recently for their summer camp.

Born in Harlem 16 years ago, the youth, Neil Adams, was brought to Soviet Russia and placed in an international children's home when he was only five years old. Here, he soon forgot the English language, the use of which at his age, was already immature and undeveloped. At present young Adams speaks only Russian and German. Not long since, when his mother came here to visit him from America, mother and son could not talk to each other. It was necessary for an older brother, Charles, who is working in the huge Stalin auto plant in Moscow, to act as interpreter between his own mother and brother.

Only outstanding students, especially in mathematics in all its phases, are seelcted for the artillery schools, and young Adams "made the grade", whereas many other aspirants failed.

Coincidentally, Negro blood and artillery and fortifications have long been closely connected in Russia, strange as it may see. Abraham Hannibal, Pushkin's first African ancester here, specialized in fortifications when he was sent to a military school in France by Peter the Great. After taking part in the war of the Spanish Succession. Hanibal returned to Russia, made a brilliant military career and attained the rank of engineer-general. During the reign of Tsarina Elizabeth, Abraham's military feats so attracted the attention and admiration of the Tsarina that she awarded him the civeted Order of St. Alexander Nevski.

Ivan Hannibal, one of Abraham's several children, rose to the rank of admiral and commanded the Russian fleet at the Battle of Navarino in 1773. In his "My Pedigree" Pushkin said of this ancestor that he was "the Hannibal, before whom, amidst the perilous abysses, the masses of ships blazed up and Navarino fell for the first time."

Two others of the Hannibal line also standout in the military annals of Russia. Ossip and another Ivan Hannibal. This Ivan rose to the rank of major-general and was noted as a builder of powerful fortifications. At Kherson, in the southern part of the country, one may see today the massive ramparts of the ancient fortress of Kherson which was built by Ivan. Ossip, who was Pushkin's grandfather, served with distinction in the artillery with the rank of major.

And, as if following the footsteps of his ancestors, today a Pushkin direct descendant Gregori Pushkin, is a commander in the Red army. And Neil Adams, who would be denied admission to any artillery school or branch of the artillery service in his native land, is referred to be a local newspaper as 'the sweetheart of the entire school" and is being given every assistance and encouragement to become, within a few years, an artillery commander.

Race Problem - 1938
Europe.

AFRO Writer Nicked by Bullet in Spain

Langston Hughes, Hurt, Back in U.S. After Six Months With Loyalists

NEW YORK—Colored people who travel in Europe are beginning to realize more and more what is meant by Fascism, as they note a rising color bar that blocks them in many places where they were formerly greeted with generous enthusiasm.

This was the view expressed by Langston Hughes, poet, playwright and novelist, who arrived in this country Wednesday on the Cunarder, Berengaria, after six months in Spain, where he wrote exclusive stories of the Spanish war for the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers.

Hughes Got Nicked

Hughes brought back one physical souvenir of his experiences in Spain, in the shape of a bullet wound in his left elbow. A dum-dum bullet nicked him while he was peering through a sight in Madrid at the enemy lines about 100 yards away. The editor of the Madrid Sun, who was standing nearby, was also hit.

"The Fascist ideal is nordic,' Hughes said, and includes an intense subjugation of colonial peoples. Colored people in this country and any place in the world, by and large, are treated as inferiors by Fascist nations Italy and Germany, the two nations who have enabled General Franco to control half of Spain, represent the Fascistic forces that are propagating in every way possible the ideal of racial separatism and the inferiority of darker peoples.

Color Bar Spreads

"If these countries can gain control in Spain, a country which has never known color prejudice, they will not only implant color prejudice, but enable the Fascist forces in America to take new courage in their ceaseless drive to oppress colored people in this country."

Hughes pointed out that a colored musician in Germany was recently expelled because he lived in the home of a white woman. This, he added, would never had been considered three or four years ago.

Because 90 per cent of the darker peoples in the world, including colored people in America, are workers, and poor people, when it is realized that Fascism is definitel an ideology which tends to limit the advance of any working people, whether white or black, and to abolish any type of labor union, it can be easily seen why colored people everywhere should fight it, he said.

"Spain is only a week's journey from New York," he said, "less than half an hour by cable, and a split second by radio. The rebel general, Franco, can even now address American audiences on short wave radio, and pour his anti-Negro, anti-labor poison into American minds."

No Color Prejudice

Praising the kindness and total lack of color prejudice in the Spanish people, Hughes said:

"They greet the music of Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, and other orchestra leaders with the applause of seeing old familiars who have made good. They love Marian Anderson.

"Our musicians, concert artists and stage stars have represented our people admirably abroad. It is unfortunate, though, that American movies, which are popular in Spain as elsewhere on the continent, have shown colored actors only in the role of buffoon or servant.

"This makes the Spanish people wonder why a personage like Marian Anderson does not appear as the star of some movie story."

Lectures in Madrid

Hughes lectured in Madrid, spoke regularly about twice a week over the short wave radio on an international hookup in that country, and made a record of one of them in Paris.

He had dinner with General Mija, leader of the Loyalist forces, was the guest of honor at a dinner last November together with Ernest Hemingway, the novelist, at a celebration of the first year of the successful defense of Madrid. The dinner was sponsored by the American Battallion in Spain.

"Spanish newspapers," despite the fact that they write mostly about the war, take time out to tell of the Scottsboro case," he said, "and the marriage of Josephine Baker was given considerable publicity there."

Did Translations

Hughes, who speaks excellent Spanish, translated some of the works of Garcia Lorca, greatest modern Spanish poet, who was killed in the war last July. He expects to translate a poem he wrote called "King of Harlem," the only poem dealing with the American Negro by this Spanish poet.

Traveling back to America by way of Barcelona, and Paris, Hughes said, Adelaide Hall, the night club star, has opened her new night spot, "The Big Apple," one of the smartest clubs in the French metropolis. In Paris he attended a Christmas ball at Epinay, a suburb of Paris, in the City Hall. The deputy mayor, Felix Merim, and his French wife, presided over the affair. He found a hotel in the heart of Montmarte, operated by Ethiopians and filled with Ethiopian refugees.

Words Translated

In Paris his "Ways of White Folks," and his play, "Troubled Island," having to do with Haiti, and poetic city in the world. It is are being translated for publication in French.

Hughes will spend about ten days in New York before going on to Montreal, Canada, where he will give a lecture on Spain. "After that," he added, "there are so many things to work out that I cannot say just what I'll be doing, or where I'll make a purchase," Hughes concluded.

THEY CELEBRATE A YEAR OF THE FIGHT



Langston Hughes, together with friends, is shown in Madrid last November, as all celebrated the end of a year's deft fighting on the part of Spanish Loyalists to save Madrid from Rebel Franco. Left to right: Hughes, Michael Koltzov, Russian writer; Ernest Hemingway, the American writer, and Nicholas Guillen, famous Cuban poet, who represented the Cuban paper, Mediodia, of Habana. in Spain.

Race Problem - 1938
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Words Translated

In Paris his "Ways of White Folks," and his play, "Troubled Island," having to do with Haiti, are being translated for publication in French.

Hughes will spend about ten days in New York before going on to Montreal, Canada, where they have no change when you make a purchase," Hughes concluded: "Madrid is the most thrilling be doing, or where I'll be amazingly kind that they "even tell you to come back later, if he will give a lecture on Spain. "After that," he added, "there are so many things to work out that I cannot say just what I'll

THEY CELEBRATE A YEAR OF THE FIGHT



Langston Hughes, together with friends, is shown in Madrid last November, as all celebrated the end of a year's deft fighting on the part of Spanish Loyalists to save Madrid from Rebel Franco. Left to right: Hughes, Michael Koltzov, Russian writer; Ernest Hemingway, the American writer, and Nicholas Guillen, famous Cuban poet, who represented the Cuban paper, Mediodia, of Habana.

Howard Man Fighting as Spanish Loyalist

Afro-American 2-5-38 Baltimore, Md.

Thaddeus Battle Asserts Students Should Oppose Fascist Rise in World

Twelfth of a series of weekly articles written exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers on Spain, and colored people in Spain, interviewed on the Spanish front.

By LANGSTON HUGHES

When the 1st Regiment de Train of the 15th Brigade was at rest not far from Madrid last fall, its camp was near a road. The tents were so cleverly camouflaged (painted a zig-zag green and brown), and so carefully hidden under trees that, from the highway, it was difficult to know there was a camp there.

Once the enemy bombers came over and dropped a few bombs, but they landed in the woods and did no damage. The Madrid front, a few kilometers away, was not dangerously near, but still near enough for the wind to bring with it the sound of heavy artillery and exploding mines. The first day I visited the camp there was a steady rumble in the air.

Busy Studying

Thaddeus Battle, one of the two colored members of the regiment, was a student at Howard University before he came to Spain. He intends to major in political science, and will resume his studies in Washington when he returns.

He is a mild-mannered, quiet young man, wears glasses, and busies himself studying Spanish and French during his spare time when the regiment is not in service, or the Fascist planes are not zooming overhead.



THADDEUS BATTLE

Battle came orginally from North Carolina. At Howard he was on the freshman football team. His main off-campus activity was helping with the Washington work of the National Negro Congress. And he was very happy to read in copies of the AFRO-AMERICAN that reached Madrid, about the successful Philadelphia meeting of the congress in October. He wondered if there were many colored students taking part in the sessions.

Urges Student Interest

"Our students must take a more active interest in labor problems, in the efforts of colored workers to better their conditions," Battle said as we sat smoking in his tent one chilly autumn afternoon.

"At home in America the forces of reaction can so easily use colored workers as a decoy to keep labor from achieving unity. That makes it easier for them to bring about a regime of repression in real Fascist style at home."

"Can colored college students help prevent this?" I asked.

"Of course they can," Battle replied. "Student movements in America are beginning to carry some weight as a serious force in our national life.

"Colored students must be a part of these movements whenever they are directed against the spread of reactionary tendencies, against war, and toward the strengthening of real democracy. I mean economic as well as political democracy!"

Outside we heard what seemed to be the hum of planes. We stuck our heads out of the tent and looked up, but nothing was in sight, so we went on with our conversation.

Problems Are International

"Colored college students must realize, too, the connection between the international situation and our problems at home," Battle continued.

"When we see certain things happening in Europe and Asia that may involve America in another world war, then, and only then do we see clearly the need for combatting such tendencies at home and abroad.

"Right here in Madrid, I've seen how Fascists destroy schools and libraries. University City, a million-dollar educational center, is in ruins!

"Why gain culture only to see it destroyed. Franco destroys what it has taken people years to build. He burns books and closes schools and stifles education.

"In America our students, colored and white, must take a stand against all factors that even point toward a Fascist type of social order. And our colored campuses should play a much more vital role in national, and even international affairs, than they have done in the past."

I agreed with Battle, and made notes of what he said.

Many Groups at Mess

We talked until the big gong for supper sounded and we went to get in line before the cook tent. Three Spanish women were ladling out a delicious rabbit stew.

The long line of men forming there were a typical section of the English-speaking units of the International Brigades in Spain. There were Irish lads, English and American Jews, a Southern father and son from Oklahoma, two cousins from a wealthy old family in California, an Australian school teacher, and two colored men.

One was Bernard Rucker, a worker from Columbus, O., the other Thaddeus Battle of Howard University, taking time out from books to learn from life.

Negro Deputy Presides Over French Chamber

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—For what is believed to be the first time in history the French Chamber of Deputies was presided over today by a Negro when Gratien Candace, Deputy from Guadeloupe, took the chair as Vice President of the Chamber. He was elected at the beginning of the session of Parliament by a majority larger than that of any other of the vice presidents chosen. He received an ovation upon calling the House to order today.

M. Candace was first elected a Deputy in 1912 and he has served continuously since. His speech dealing with the present status of the French Navy, during the budget debate at the last session caused particular attention.

France has had several Negro Cabinet members, including Gaston Monnerville, Deputy from Cayenne, who is Under-Secretary for Colonies in the new Ministry.

Now for the Real Purge

In war and politics the best defense strategy is attack. Rome answered Carthage by "carrying the war into Africa." The Czechs answered Hitler by presenting 400 thousand bayonets at his throat.

The past few days have witnessed the utter collapse of a flagrant and remorseless attack upon the legislative branch of the government on the part of the executive department, dominated by the shallow and malignant Harry Hopkins.

We have seen all the resources of the government at Washington marshaled behind a vindictive purge of stalwart Democrats who took their political lives in their hands to save the American form of government.

The popular uprising in the past few weeks means that this country was halted on its rapid decent toward a fascist regime, the iniquities of which are illustrated by the tumult and shouting from Germany which deafens the democracies of the world.

This American purge was halted not by "taking it on the chin" or seeking to evade it, but by the same grim courage and determination which, at least for a time, halted the Nazi dictator.

Now that this sinister conspiracy to debauch the supreme court and debase the congress has been exposed and defeated, congress should make up its mind "to carry the war into Africa." It must be made impossible that the lunatic fringe at Washington ever again shall have the power to jeopardize our American institutions or even attempt to tell the free people of a sovereign state whom they shall send to congress.

The pattern of this conspiracy was to destroy the Democratic party and overthrow white supremacy in the South. Yes-men were to be sent to congress who would vote for a new measure to pack the supreme court and reorganize the departments and agencies of government under a power which would permit Mr. Roosevelt to abolish "the presidency." Other details of the plot consisted of passing the anti-lynching bill, to which would be added the "civil liberties bill" designed to establish social equality between the white and Negro races.

Race Roblem – 1938
Europe

Italy's Persecution Of Jews Denied

Birmingham Italian Asserts Report Is Result Of False Propaganda

Editor, The Post:

A few days ago I was asked by some prominent Jewish friends of mine the following uestions: "Well, Mr. Di Laura, what do you think now about the persecution of Jews in Italy by Mussolini?"

"What persecution do you mean?" I answered.

"Don't you read the papers?"

"Yes, I do read, not one paper, but many papers from different parts of the country, and outside this country too, my friend."

"Didn't you read that Mussolini was trying to imitate Hitler?"

"Yes, I did read something about it, but do you believe all you read?"

"Well, and that is not true?"

"No, my dear friend, that is not all true."

"How can you explain that it is not true?"

After a few minutes of conversation I convinced him that the persecution of Jews in Italy was nothing but false propaganda from outside of Italy to impair the program of the government for the economic salvation of that country.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us briefly examine what the position of the Italian Jew was and still is in Italy. It may be safely said that nowhere in the world has the Jewish race been accorded a like measure of equality as in Italy.

The juridical status of the so-called Jewish communities has been consolidated by royal decree (Oct. 30, 1930). According to this piece of legislation now in force, the communities are juridical persons at public law.

Rabbis enjoy special legal protection, and those who are at the head of Israelite "communities" have been given all the privileges of public officials, even to the extent of distinguished rank in the protocol governing official or state ceremonies. All this in a country where the Semitic population averages about one to every 1000.

There are today in Italy 300 Jewish professors, of whom 28 are in the University of Rome, 19 in Bologna, 29 in Turin, 18 in Milan and 18 in Padua.

In Padua the dean of faculty is Jewish. One of the tutors of the crown prince was a conservative Jew, Prof. Vittorio Polacco. The private physician to the king is a Hebrew. There are no less than 11 Jewish generals serving now in the Italian Army, which leads to the logical conclusion that there must be a proportional higher number of Jewish officers in all ranks now in active service.

There are five per cent of Israelitic faith in the Italian Senate. Out of a group of 85 students arrived recently in the United States on an educational trip paid for by the Italian Government no less than 34 were Jews.

Today there is widespread speculation among the Jewry of the world as to the fate of their co-religionaries in Italy. Apart from the proclamation on the integrity of the Italian race there are no definite anti-Semitic measures, and would never be in Italy.

The recent racial proclamation in Italy is a matter of a decree issued by the government since the conquest of Ethiopia to protect the Italian race in that region and to keep the race supreme over the native race.

There is a continual influx of young Italians into Ethiopia and the government, to prevent marriages between Italians and natives defined the racial policy which some anti-Italian propagandists have misrepresented. The policy does not apply to any race except to that region of Africa, to prevent a hybridous race. So our Jewish brothers here should not be alarmed about anti-Semitic persecution in Italy. It may be remarked that the Jews themselves have always preached their racial entity and only a few weeks ago Rabbi Wise, one of America's most representative Jews, made it clear beyond every doubt that the Jews have a racial creed of their own, when he uttered the significant words: "I may have been an American for 64 years, but I have been a Jew for 4000 years."

The whole trouble of so-called Italian anti-Semitic propaganda comes from the internationalist Communist Jews of France and England, who have been anti-Italian since the occupation of Ethiopia by Italy, and the intervention in Spain; also by the economic interests of France, to deviate tourists from Italy to France.

If from paid propagandists in France and England, and the Jewish press and pulpit throughout the world the daily denunciation of the Italian Government continues, if the Jewish-inspired campaign of defamation of everything goes on unabated, it is very unlikely that the reaction of the Italian Government will restrict its racial program to Ethiopia alone.

And could it be expected from any other government to act differently in similar circumstances? When you are in Rome do like the Romans do. So let us here, in this free country, attend to our own business and we will have no racial discrimination. We have a great problem to solve of our own here, and why should we mix with other people's business across the ocean?

ELVIRO DI LAURA.

Seize German's Farm; He Had Race Mother

BERLIN, Aug. 19—Nazi authorities have decreed that a German peasant who had a Negro ancestor is not "fit" to own property in Hitler's Germany.

The case is that of a young farmer who was named by his uncle to inherit his farm under the Nazi hereditary farmer's act as the nearest male relative. While investigating the youth's ancestry, the Nazi authorities learned that his great-grandmother had been a mulatto. The records disclosed that she was born in 1805 in a Dutch colony, the daughter of a white father and a black mother.

The Nazi court thereupon ruled that "the establishment of the existence of colored blood must necessarily lead to inability to become a peasant on German land. The requirements of blood purity are of such preponderant importance that there can be no release from them. . . ."

The large estate was thereupon declared the property of the Nazi state.

An American At Cambridge

(Excerpts from Letter of William E. Harrison)

119 Gower Street, W.C.I.
London, 2 March, 1938.

"My stay is being made pleasant in every way. English people are on the whole very much reserved and standoffish in their manners, but when the ice thaws, they are friendly and considerate.

"Most of the colored people are either West Indians or Africans; if a colored person acts like a lady or gentleman, it is possible almost to forget that one is colored, though strangers look at one in the streets as if they were looking at some rare curio.

Entertainers Well Paid

"Colored actors and actresses are paid more for less work—only one performance a day at some variety theatres.

"However, labor laws enacted since the depression restrict the importation of colored talent, though if a few Englishmen are employed along with the colored artists, no fuss is raised.

"That is the reason why there are inter-racial bands.

"Rudolph Dunbar, who writes for the Associated Negro Press used to conduct an all-white band. There is a real opportunity along these lines for our people if they will grasp it— and save their money and invest it in the good old U.S.A.

Black for Luck

"Prince Monolulu, the race-horse tipster, always attracts a large crowd on Sunday afternoons at Hyde Park.

"I was told that he cannot walk twenty-five yards without being stopped by people who pay him money for the good luck they think they get from shaking hands with him because he is black.

"He generally makes, in poor districts, two pounds every twenty-five yards on the average between pay-days. When there are races, the figure which his gross takings comprise is astronomical.

No Official Prejudice

"There is no official prejudice at the university. One can dine in hall, live where one pleases, and attend all social functions.

"Prejudiced individuals cannot object to the presence of a colored person and expect to be heeded by those in authority.

"Fortunately, every colored person who has gone to Cambridge (from Francis Wilkins, B.A. 1764, to the present representatives) has been acutely conscious of his responsibilities and has conducted himself like a gentleman under all circumstances.

"Hence, no colored student has ever been invloved in a scandal that reflected discredit upon his race. Townsmen tend to think that we are all princes of the blood royal.

"At Queen's College there is one authentic prince, whom I have advised to go to Harvard after he takes his degree here, so that our community may have the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him.

Must Entertain

"College life is very expensive, for one is expected to entertain often. If a wealthy student,—that is, a lord or the heir of some industrial magnate invites you to dinner, you have to invite him in return.

"It would hardly be proper to ask the Marquis of——to have lunch with you in Lyon's the English equivalent of Waldorf.

"At the cheapest you must invite him to have tea with you and some other friends in your college rooms. So you see that there is a hell of a lot of socializing—either Oxford or Cambridge! Oxford is sixty miles distant from Cambridge in a westerly direction."

Spanish Ambulance, Gift of American Negroes to Be Here

Thyra Edwards, Salaria Kee and B. Totten Accompany Auto

The ambulance, which is to be a gift of the Negro people of America to the people of Republic Spain fighting in the Spanish Revolution, will be in St. Louis next Wednesday and Thursday. Accompanying the ambulance will be Thyra Edwards, well-known lecturer, conductor of world tours and member of the Chicago Division of the Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy; Salaria Kee, nurse, who worked 14 months in children's colonies in Spain and Bertram Totten, who is active in youth's work in New York.

Program For Visit

St. Louis will be the twentieth metropolis the ambulance has visited and plans are being made for a parade Wednesday afternoon, a public meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m., at which Misses Edwards, and Kee and Mr. Totten will be the speakers, and a dinner meeting at the Pine St. Y. M. C. A. Thursday at 6 p. m. Both meetings will be open to the public. The ambulance will be kept on display at various places in the city during the two days.

To Be Negroes' Expression

The ambulance gift originated from the idea of Paul Robeson, famous American Negro actor and singer, who after visiting the battle fields in Spain and seeing American Negroes giving their lives there in the cause of Democracy, sent $250 from London to America to start a fund to purchase an ambulance as a token of the American Negro's sympathy with their cause which is like the bloodless fight of the Negro in America against lynching and jim-crow discrimination. Other famous sponsors include Channing Tobias, A. Phillip Randolph, Wm. Pickens, Langston Hughes, Katherine Johnson, T. Arnold Hill, B. Dickerson and Milton P. Webster. The ambulance is scheduled to sail aboard the American Relief Ship in September. Funds to complete paying for the ambulance and for the relief supplies are made by donations and contribution raised by local committees on the visits to the various cities.



THYRA EDWARDS

Those serving on local comittees are:

Dinner—Mrs. Nathela Bledsoe; Program—Mrs. Mable Curtis; Finance—Miss Nita Blackwell; Parade — James Cook; Publicity—Arnold Walker, Rev. Milton Thompson, James Brown, R. A. Jackson; General Committee — Mrs. Alice Harding, Rev. John F. Moreland, John T. Clark, E. J. Bradley, Mrs Lyn Walsh, Atty. H. D. Espy, S. W. Moore, Miss Florence Cleaves, Mrs. Ruth Page, Mrs. Xenia Livingstone and Langston Harrison.

U. S. Negro Leader In Paris Cables Relief Ship Backing

William Pickens, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday voiced support of the American Relief Ship for Spain from Paris after visiting Spain. The message which called for the support of the Negro people for the campaign was received at Relief Ship headquarters, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The cablegram said, "I have just returned from the Spanish front where democratic liberties are being defended. The Spanish people are heroically resisting. They are rejoicing over the American Relief Ship which is scheduled to bring material aid and moral encouragement next month. Food is gravely needed. I call upon all my people and all defenders of democracy to help fill the ship's cargo with aid to this courageous people."

France Uses Black Troops In Dock Strike

MARSEILLES, France, Sept. 9.—Thousands of black Senegalese soldiers have been concentrated in the part of Marseilles for use not against Italians or Germans, but to put down a strike of French workers. It is certainly ironic that Negroes called to the French colors to defend the French against foreign invasion are being used to crush French workers.

The government had taken this drastic action against the dockers who had been on strike for six weeks. They had refused to work overtime at nights and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Thousands of tons of perishable goods had rotted in the holds of North African steamers as a result.

After repeated conferences with masters and men and the North African fruit growers, the government took action by mobilizing strong forces of mobile guards and police to unload incoming ships. Senegalese riflemen and naval ratings covered the sullen dockers who watched the proceedings, or debated the government's sudden and drastic action in the cafes.

Action Against Dockers

It was unofficially made known today that unless the dockers became more amenable, energetic action might be taken against them individually. There are some 7,000 dockers on the books of the Port authorities with the right to unload shipping. On this number 2,500 are foreigners, mostly Italians, Spaniards, Greeks and other Levantines.

There are 1,500 native-born Frenchmen, 1,500 French colonial subjects, and 1,500 foreigners who have become naturalized French citizens. The foreigners are threatened with expulsion if they decline to observe the French labor laws.

The French-born dockers and the French colonials render themselves liable to be called to the colors, and the naturalized French citizens run the risk of having their naturalization papers withdrawn or cancelled

Minister Sees Delegations

M. Ramadier, minister of labor received this evening successively the dockers' and employers' delegations and submitted to each the government's proposals for regulating work in the port. The two sides are now studying the text of the scheme and will make known their decision tomorrow to M. Frossard, minister of public works.

The scheme is in the form of a decree, but should both parties agree to its signing would not be necessary and negotiations for a collective agreement would immediately be opened. Otherwise the decree will constitute a provisional charter of work which will remain in force until the signing of a regular agreement between employers and dockers.

Maritime circles in Marseilles ascribe the deadlock of the past six week-ends to foreign agitation. They state that although the 40-hour working week can well be applied to the men, it is impossible to lay up shipping and harbor and wharfage machinery for ten hours every week, or 40 hours monthly, which is what the dockers' refusal to work at week-ends entails.

Although the dockers have refused to do night work, to load and unload French ships plying in the Mediterranean, they have willingly worked in loading French and British ships conveying foodstuffs from Marseilles to Barcelona and other ports in governmental Spain. The action of the French Popular Front government in taking such action as the reactionary government hesitated to do, has aroused widespread indignation among the dockers and other sections of the French working classes.

Race Problem - 1938.
Europe.

ITALIANS 'ARYAN'; RACE PURITY URGED

Group of Professors Advocates Policy That Would Preclude Intermarriage With Jews

7-15-38

By ARNALDO CORTESI

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 14.—A vigorous racial policy aimed at preserving the "Aryan" and "purely European" character of the Italians, free from contamination by "any extra-European race" is being advocated by a group of anonymous Fascist scientists. Of these advocates nothing is known except that they are all teachers in Italian universities and have examined the "race problem" under the aegis of the Ministry of Popular Culture.

The official nature of their study of the racial problem and the great publicity the press gives to their findings leave small doubt that their conclusions are about to be adopted as a Fascist Government policy.

In their report the porfessors disclaim any intention of introducing into Italy German racial theories in their present form, but they make it abundantly clear that in Italy as in Germany Jews are considered an enemy against whom the purity of Italian stock needs defending.

Italians "Homogeneous"

They point out that no noteworthy immigrations of foreign peoples to Italy have taken place for about a thousand years, and therefore, they assert, the Italian population may be considered completely homogeneous except for the Jews, who are the "only population that has never been assimilated because it is made up of non-European racial elements, differing absolutely from the elements that have given origin to the Italians."

The report contains no indication that the professors have the Italian colonies in mind when they urge the necessity of defending Italian blood from any admixture of non-European blood. In the colonies, in fact, Italians are in contact with Negro races and the problem of keeping the Italian population pure is one of color more than of race.

The report contains no hint of what measures in the professors' opinion should be adopted to save the Italian people from pollution, but it is obvious that what is intended is a restriction of marriages between "Aryans" and Jews similar to that applied in Germany. Nor do the professors make any attempt to explain how it is that, although the presence of a tiny, unassimilated Jewish minority has not prevented the Italian people from attaining complete homogeneity, the need for defense measures should be felt only now.

How insignificant is the Jewish minority may be ascertained by a glance at the figures of the last census, April 21, 1931. Jews in Italy at that time totaled 47,825, or 1.2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 41,014,000 Catholics, or 996.1 per 1,000 population.

The Jewish population, moreover, is not evenly distributed, but is concentrated in a few principal centers, the most important being Trieste, Leghorn and Ancona.

The Jewish community in Rome numbers only about 3,000. The Jewish population has increased since the last census owing to an influx from Germany, but it is thought not to total much more than 50,000 at present.

Jewish circles here are particularly disturbed by the statement in the report that "Jews represent the only population that has not been assimilated in Italy," as this is regarded by Jews as asserting they are strangers in their own country. They fear this theory may be used to deprive them of rights that other citizens enjoy. They hope the easier-going Italians will not prove as ruthless against Jews as Germans have been, but the report nevertheless has struck terror in their hearts.

They are particularly watching to see whether Jews will be barred from membership in the Fascist party, to which a majority of them belong, since this would certainly be the first step in a systematic anti-Jewish policy.

No Positive Steps Planned

In fairness to the Italian Government it should be added that a government spokesman said this evening no positive steps against Jews were contemplated. According to this source the racial report is merely intended as a definition of the Italian attitue toward the racial problem but should not be interpreted as heralding actual measures against Jews.

If this statement corresponds with the truth, the Italian Government's official policy to the Jews remains that which Informazione Diplomatica, the Foreign Ministry's organ, set down on Feb. 16, when it said:

"The Italian Government has never thought and is not now thinking of adopting political, economic or moral measures against Jews as such, except, of course, in the case of elements hostile to the Fascist regime."

Ten Points in Report

The anonymous university professors' report consists of ten propositions given here in abstract:

First, human races are a reality that cannot be overlooked. To say that human races exist is not the same as saying that there are inferior and superior human races, but only that there are different human races.

Second, not only do major systematic groups exist, which are commonly called races and are individualized by only a few common characteristics, but there are also minor systematic groups, such as Nordics, Mediterraneans, Dinarics, etc., individualized by a greater number of common characteristics. These groups, from a biological point of view, represent the true races whose existence is an evident reality.

Third, the conception of race is purely biological and is based on considerations other than those of peoples and nations, which are founded on historical, linguistic and religious considerations. At the basis, however, of the differences between various peoples and various nations stand differences of race. The various peoples have been made up in very ancient times of various proportions of different races, whether one race has complete mastery over others or whether all races have fused harmoniously together or whether various races co-exist unassimilated.

Italians Are "Aryans"

Fourth, the present Italian population in its majority is of Aryan origin and its civilization is Aryan. This population with Aryan civilization has lived on the Italian Peninsula for several thousand years and very little is left of the pre-Aryan peoples' civilization.

Fifth, it is a legend that large masses of people settled in Italy in historical times. Since the Lombard invasion, no influx has occurred capable of influencing the racial make-up of the Italian nation. The overwhelming majority of the 44,000,000 Italians of today, therefore, have descended from families that have lived in Italy for at least a thousan dyears.

Sixth, a pure Italian race now exists. This statement is based, not on confusion between the biological conception of race and the historical and linguistic conception of peoples and nations, but on the pure kinship of blood that unites Italians of today with the generations that for thousands of years have inhabited Italy.

Seventh, it is time the Italians frankly adopted a racial policy. All that fascism has done in Italy has a racial foundation. n Premier Benito Mussolini's speeches there have been frequent references to conceptions of face.

7-15-38

The question of racialism must be treated in Italy from a purely biological point of view without philosophical or religious intentions. The racial conception must be essentially Italian and Aryan Nordic in trend. This does not mean that German racial theories should be introduced in Italy as they are, or that an Italian is the same as a Scandinavian.

It is merely intended to point out to Italians a physical and, above all, a psychological model of the human race, which, owing to its purely European characteristics, is clearly differentiated from all non-European races which means to elevate the Italian to an ideal of superior consciousness of himself and of greater responsibility.

Eighth, it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between European Mediterraneans (Occidentals) on the one side and Orientals and Africans on the other. Those theories are dangerous which uphold the African origin of some European peoples and include in a common Mediterranean race also the Semitic and Hamitic populations, establishing absolutely inadmissable ideological relations and sympathies.

Ninth, Jews do not belong to the Italian race. Nothing generally has remained of the Semites who landed on Italian soil in the course of the centuries. Even the Arab occupation of Sicily left nothing except the memory of some name, and, in many cases, the process of assimilation has always been very rapid in Italy.

Racial Origins Discussed

Jews represent only one part of the population that has never been assimilated in Italy because it is made up of non-European racial elements differing absolutely from the racial elements that have given origin to Italians.

Tenth, the physical and psychological characteristics of Italians must not be altered in any way. Union between different races is admissable only within the ambit of European races, and in this case one cannot talk of hybridism in the true sense of the term, seeing that these races belong to a common stock and differ only in certain characteristics, while they are similar in many others.

An Italian's purely European character is altered by the admixture of blood of any extra-European race that carries with it a civilization different from the many-thousand-year-old civilization of Aryans.

NAZI PRESS HAILS ITALIAN 'ARYANISM'

Racial Declaration in Rome Featured in Germany as Day's News Sensation

GAIN FOR HITLER'S CREED

7-15-38.

Italian Pronunciamento Is Held to Go Beyond Him in Its Nordic Claims

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Italian racial manifesto, which proclaims the Italian race "Aryan, Nordic and heroic" and turns against intermarriage with "non-European" elements, such as Jews and Africans, is hailed in Germany as a victory for Chancellor Adolf Hitler's racial ideology, presaging further conquests in other lands.

The German press features the manifesto as the day's main news sensation and emphasizes the decisive importance of the fact that "in essentials" the Italian racial doctrine coincides with the views now dominating in Germany.

That fascist Italy, which fought Freemasonry, a "supernational" press and Marxism, was also a potential ally in an anti-Jewish attitude, was a speculation advanced by Hitler in his book, "Mein Kampf." The manifesto gives him satisfaction.

Two Doctrines in Reich

But as for the "Aryan, Nordic and Heroic" part of the Italian racial doctrine, the most authoritarian National Socialist spokesmen hace so far at least, differentiated be-

tween political and biologaica racialism. Politically, as pronounced by Hitler in his book, all the peoples of Europe are Aryans.

The most concise definition of "Aryan" was laid down by Dr. Achim Gercke, the Ministry of the Interior's former racial research expert, as follows:

"The peoples that have lived in Europe for several hundred years in closed national settlement and without substantial admixture of none-European elements, in short, the peoples that have their home in Europe, are racially related to the German people. They are all descended from the same original races.

"Since, as regards language and history, they all originated from the same common root the collective term 'Aryan' has been adopted for them from the language of science without interpreting the linguistic definition too narrowly. Cognate blood is Aryan."

Dr. Gercke later suffered a political accident and was removed from his post but his definition, frankly adopted for political purposes, still stands. "Poltiical Aryanism" was even extended to Japanese and Chinese, who protested discrimination in Germany and were declared the equals of "Aryans." In practice, therefore, "political Aryanism" turns only against Jews, Gypsies and Negro races.

Biological racialism, however, is still a subject of much debate in Germany. According to Hitler himself, race depends not on language but on blood. But even Hitler is not so bold in claiming biological purity for the Germans as the Italian manifesto claims for "the biologically pure Italian race."

According to Hitler the German people consist of "Nordic Eastern, Western and Dinaric elements" still so badly assimilated that it is impossible to speak of a newly formed race. Moreover, he claims, they have suffered such "blood-poisoning" that not only has their blood but also their soul been disintegrated.

If that is true of Germans, it must be far truer of Italians. According to Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi cultural leader, Rome was founded by Nordic conquerors who broke the rule of Oriental Etruscans. But later, in the course of progressive democratization, the conquerors, and especially the 300 ruling families of patricians, began to mix and intermarry with the plebeians—who are held to have been either a different or a mongrel race—with the result that Rome soon developed nito an interracial chaos and fell.

Nazi Educational View

Judging from an instruction book for teachers issued by Dr. Rudolf Benze and Alfred Pudelko—both of whom are connected with German educational authorities—the Etruscans and later the contest of Carthage and the Orient gradually weaned the Romans from their Nordic virtues and turned them to commercial pursuits and Asiatic pomp. And even Caesar, these authors say, ceased in Egypt to be a Roman.

German Publication Raves About Franco-Jewish-Negro Styles Menace to Aryanism

Hall Says Angelo Herndon's Book Translated and Published in Russia

Says German-Made Clothes Will Strengthen Nation

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW, U. S. R. R.—(ANP)—Another example of the rediculous lengths to which the German fascists are carrying their racial "theory" of the "purity" of the "Aryan race" is seen in a recent outburst in the organ of the woman's section of the Hitler fascists received here, "Education of National-Socialist Girlhood". National Socialist is the name of the Nazi fascist party of Hitler. This time the fascist fanatics vent their rage, not on the animate, but the inanimate. Clothes, it seems, threaten the purity of the "Nordic race".

With almost unbeliavable asininity, this fascist journal states, in an articles in its latest issue, that the "Franco-Jewish-Negro influence on modes has come to such a stage that Paris models not only contradict the ideals of Germar womanhood, but are contrary tc the mission women—to be the mothers of the Nordic race."

As is commonly known with extreme disguest, the "mission which the Nazi fascists have assigned tc German women is "Kinder, Kueche and Kirche" (Children, Kitcher and Church). In other words these KKKs means that woman's "mission" is to be a slave to childbearing, a kitchen slave and a slave to religion.

Carrying its ludicrous "argument" further, the fascist journal claims that the Franco-Jewish-Negro modes lead to spiritual degeneration, to improper relations between the sexes, and to the "crash of our race self-consciousness."

The journal ends its fantastic tirade by calling upon Germany's women to wear clothes of German descent and German fashion. Just what these "pure" German fashions are, the journal could not state. Perhaps they would be those barbaric, paganistic and semi-savage, scant costumes, made mostly of furs and the hides of wild animals, which the non-Aryan southern countries and North Africa were the seats of high civilization.

Angelo Herndon's autobiographical story, "Let Me Live", has been translated and is now being published in the Russian language simultaneously by three Soviet publishing houses here, the State Literary, the Young Guard, and Jourgas. Already read by thousand of Soviet citizens who read the English language. Publication of the book in Russian adds millions of other readers to the wide audience which the book already enjoys. The title of the book in the Russian translation and edition is "I Will Live".

That there are striking similarities between the oppressions and frustrations heaped upon minority peoples everywhere, except in Soviet Russia, may be seen in recent figures published in the Warsaw Poland newspaper, "Warsaw Courier", dealing with the composion and percentages of university students in Poland. Although the Poles constitute 64.8 per cent of the population of Poland, they occupy 77.9 per cent of the places in the universities. The Galician Ukrainians comprise 10.4 per cent of the population of Poland, but comprise only 3 per cent of the university student bodies, while the Western Ukrainians in Poland and the Western Belo-Russians make 11.8 per cent of the total given only 2.8 per cent of the places in the student bodies of the Polish universities.

It is appropriate to state that some such similar comparisons could easily be made in many states in America with respect to the minority Negro population, their percentage in the total population and their percentage supplied with opportunities for higher education.

American Negro Nurses In Spanish War To Speak At Central YWCA Sunday Eve

Salaria Kee and Thyra Edwards, American nurses, will be guest speakers Sunday, September 4th at the Central Y. W. C. A. Ninth and High Streets. Miss Kee attended Roger Hargrave, a medical student from the University of Iowa who was wounded during the Spanish war. Miss Kee and Miss Edwards are on the Loyalist side. They are in a campaign to raise funds for a shipload of supplies. The public is invited and urged to attend this meeting and get first-hand information on this vital issue of the day.

Italy Outlines Anti-Racial Doctrines

ROME, Sept. 9—Signor Starace secretary of the Fascist party, has set down five points on which the Fascist racial doctrine shall be based The plan will be submitted for development to the National Institute of Fascist culture. They are

1. To define the typical and permanent traits of the Italian race from the time of the Roman Empire to the present day.

2. The presentation, continuation and development of the policy of the Fascist regime for the defense of the race; measures to be taker and institutions founded for the preservation of the physical and moral health of the Italian people

3. The preservation of unity and purity of the Italian race.

4. The racial problem in relation to the spiritual autarky of the nation.

This may mean that Fascism will fight not only for the purity of the body but that of the mind to prevent the matter from becoming contaminated by foreign spiritual currents.

5. The Jewish problem in the world and in Italy.

Race Problem - 1938
Europe

EUGEN GORDON
RETURNS WITH WARM
PRAISE OF SOVIET

Crusader News Agency 1-31-38 New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb.--(CNA) - Eugene Gordon, brilliant young journalist who for fifteen years was a member of the feature staff of the Boston Daily Post, a white liberal newspaper, arrived in this country last Friday on the S. S. Lafayette of the French Line, after a stay of almost three years in the Soviet Union.

In an interview with the Crusader News Agency, Gordon expresses the warmest admiration for the Soviet people and their government, their economic and cultural achievements and their "firm friendship and sympathy for the American Negro." Wherever he went, Gordon said, he found the deepest interest on the part of the multi-colored peoples of the Soviet Union in the condidtions and struggles of the Negro people in this country.

During his entire stay in the U.S.S.R., Gordon was employed as an ace reporter on the Moscow Daily News and had an excellent opportunity to study the social and economic life of the country, as his assignments took him to many distant parts of the country and brought him in contact with Soviet leaders and with workers in the factories and peasants on the collective farms. His main work on the Moscow Daily News was to cover the huge Soviet food industry, of which he has writ ten a panphlet that is now available at the various Workers Book Shops in this country.

Stressing the fact that he was permitted to handle important assignments on the Moscow paper, Gordon drew a contrast with his experience on the Boston Post where, he said, it was evidently the management 's opinion that an American industrialist would feel affronted if a Negro was sent to interview him.

"I went to the Soviet Union after 15 years on the Boston Post, where I was a sub-editor in the feature department," Gordon said. While on the Post, although doing responsible work, my possibilities were very much limited owing to racial prejudice in this country. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, no limits were placed on my field of activity. I was assigned to interview many leading people in the country, and to make a study of the food industry. My possibilities for advancement were unlimited."

"This experience of mine in the Soviet Union is typical of what happens to people who visit that country, whether Negro ro white. The case of Wayland Rudd a Negro actor who has found unlimited opportunity in the Soviet Union for his art, is an example. There is no color prejudice whatever in the U. S. S.R. Since the Revolution it has been a fundamental law of the land that display of race prejudice is an anti-social crime to be met with the sternest punishment. "

Eugene Gordon Back From 3 Year Stay In Russia, Lauds Soviets

Age 2-5-38 New York, N.Y.

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ON 'HONOR LIST' FOR SERVICE IN ISLAND COLONY

Amsterdam News 2-5-38

H. I. C. Brown Gets Coveted Title by Fine Efforts

By WM. E. HARRISON.

LONDON, Feb. 2. — The only Negro to be knighted by King George VI since he ascended the throne more than a year ago, is the Hon. Henry Isaac Close Brown, senior associate justice of the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

Mr. Brown, who was made a K. B. E. (knight of the most excellent order of the British Empire), was included in the king's New Year's honor list for "distinguished public services."

Sir Henry Isaac Brown, it was said, has had a long record of public service in the island, and would have been named chief justice of one of Britain's colonies if he would have accepted the position outside Jamaica.

On reaching the age limit some years ago, Sir Henry retired from the Supreme Court and undrtook

the task of codifying the laws of Jamaica at his own expense, but he was recalled to his former post. He also served as acting chief justice on many occasions, and is a member of the local privy council, an advsiory group to the governor, selected by the king.

Winner of the Jamaica Scholarship and student at the University of Oxford, Sir Henry is reputed to be one of the most brilliant barristers and jurists in the British Empire.

Incensed Over Editorial.

African and Indian opinion is much incensed at the recent editorial which appeared in Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard in which speedy recognition of the Italian "conquest" of Ethiopia was recommended. Emperor Haile Selassie is very popular with the English people and he still has a minister accredited to the Court of St. James.

The emperor's daughter, the attractive young Princess Asahai, is studying nursing at the Hospital for Sick Children, and the crown prince has been studying English at Liverpool, while the Duke of Harrar is at public school.

There is much literary activity among Negroes in London. C. L. R. James, formerly of Trinidad, West Indies, is the author of World Revolution, 1917-1936. He has also written a novel, "Minty Alley," a play, and a biography of Toussaint L'Ouverture. George Padmore is the author of the "Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers," "How Britain Rules Africa," and "Africa and World Peace." He is at present hard at work writing another political book.

Johnstone Kenyatta, an African scholar and general secretary of the Kiknyu Central Association, is busy reading the proofs of his book.

An important African item comes from the Gold Coast, where more than 3,000,000 natives are on strike, boycotting British goods. The strike committees are being led by prominent African chiefs, including Nana Sir Ofori Atta, who was knighted by King George V.

George Padmore, American Writer, Addresses Scandinavians on Color Problem: Speaks For Ethiopians

Chairman of African Service Bureau Is Abroad

OSLO, Norway.—(ANP)—"The Scandinavian countries may play a significant role in solving the colonial problem which has such enormous influence upon the question of war or peace," was a statement made by the Negro writer, George Padmore, who arrived here to speak at the student meeting tonight in an interview with the representative of the "Arbedider-bladet."

George Padmore is the chairman of the Negro organization, the international African service bureau, which is working to further the interests of the colored peoples.

It also has the support of many distinguished Europeans who take interest in the fate of colonial peoples.

Among them are the Nobel prize winner, Mr. Noel Baker, M. P., the Rev. R. Sorensen, M. P., and other members of the British Parliament, such as George Jagger and Morgan Jones, the barrister D. N. Pritt, K. C., Miss Ellen Wilkinson and the well-known novelist, Ethel Mannin.

RESPECT SCANDINAVIA

The main purpose of this organization is to keep European public opinion informed of what is happening in the colonies. It also seeks to help Negro workers and peasants to form trade unions and cooperative societies.

On being asked why he thinks the northern lands can be of any importance to the colonial peoples, Mr. Padmore stated that since the Scandinavian countries are not colonial powers, they are in a better position to view the problems of subject peoples without prejudice.

Countries like England and France have their financial stakes in the game, and thus look more emotionally on the problem. After the rape of Abyssinia and what has since transpired, Mr. Padmore asserted that the colored peoples had learned to respect the Scandinavian countries more so than ever.

The blacks have long memories and never forget either their friends or enemies. Among one of their best friends was a Swedish general, Vargin, who acted as the military adviser to the Ethiopian emperor; and it was the Scandinavian countries that rendered the greatest assistance to the Abyssinians in the way of Red Cross and hospital services at a time when Geneva did not raise a finger.

GERMANY MILITARISTIC

Commenting upon the difference between Germany and Scandinavia, Mr. Padmore said it was rather amusing to him to observe the difference between the officials of the two countries. At the frontier station in Sweden, we were met by a civilian pass-post officer.

In Germany the frontier officers looked as they had just come from a review of troops. Nothing better illustrated the militaristic spirit which dominates Nazi Germany.

The Negroes of the world want peace, for human progress can only be developed on the basis of peace and goodwill between nations and races, but this will never be achieved until the colonial question is solved and the subject peoples given their right to self-determination.

International cooperation, he says, must be based upon goodwill and self-respect and absolte equality between all peoples.

Dealing with the question of Abyssinia, the Negro author said, "We hope that the northern countries will never accept or acknowledge the conquest of Abyssinia. While Norway might not be able to exert a determining influence at Geneva, we nevertheless hope that history will not record that the people of such a democratic country as Norway betrayed their ideals by subscribing to the jungle law of might over right."

SAYS BLACKS STERILIZED BY GERMAN NAZIS

Patients Flee Country To Get Medical Treatment In Paris Hospitals

By LaJEAN CHEVOUS

PARIS, France, March 25—That Nazi Germany, under the rule of Adolph Hitler, has a secret plan to sterilize all of its black subjects and Jews seeking medical care in Berlin hospitals came to light here last week when several dark-skinned Germans sought treatment for their ailments from Paris surgeons.

Germany has many black citizens who formerly occupied German East Africa, and migrated to Berlin shortly after the World war to engage in business. Hitler's rise to power destroyed their citizenship, as they could not register under his Aryan requirements.

Wants "Pure Aryans"

Those now in Paris told surgeons that they feared operations at the hands of German doctors because of the "pure Ayran doctrine" established by Hitler. It is commonly believed among black natives and Jews of Berlin that doctors now in control of Berlin medical centers consider it part of their patriotic duty to the Nazi movement to prevent the increase in population among black Germans and Jews.

The plot to sterilize all who were not of "pure Ayran stock" is said to have originated when a secret census was taken to determine population figures among black subjects dwelling in principal cities, who like Jews are in disrepute with the present ruling class. It has long been the purpose of the Nazi government to discourage further propagation among citizens in Germany whose offspring would not fit into the Nazi setup.

Strict Rule Prevails

Foreign doctors practicing in Germany must abide by certain rules when registering black patients or Jews in general hospitals. Only German specialists are permitted to perform operations on these subjects. It is believed through this strict disciplinary method that sterilization of the patient is accomplished. At any rate, many weird stories regarding this unethical practice are being whispered by Paris surgeons who have examined some of the "outcast" citizens from Germany.

MAY BUILD COLORED HOTEL IN LONDON

Barring of Peters' Sisters in British Capital Prompts Action On Part Of New York Group

LONDON, Sept. 22—(ANP)—Refusal of West End hotels to accommodate the Peters' Sisters, sensational harmony singers, because of their color, may result in the erection of a Negro hotel in that part of the city, it was learned last week.

The Peters sisters, after news of the discrimination had reached America, received a cable from a group of Harlemites asking them to appoint agents to look out for a suitable site in the West End for a luxury hotel.

The intention is to build a hotel in which colored people can find accommodation without encountering the humiliation of being refused admission. It would accommodate any colored person, according to the announed plans.

Race Problem - 1938
Europe.

Finds North Carolinian's In Consular Service In Paris

GEORGE MITCHELL HAS GREETED MANY DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS

"George Washington Mitchell is an institution with the American consular service in Europe," declared Mrs. Lillian Sharp Hunter of The Amsterdam News, who recently returned from an extended European trip.

For the past thirty-one years, ain or shine, hot or cold, he has stood before the consulate in some colorful, cosmopolitan European metropolis in his trim bright uniform and has greeted visitors, both great and small, and bade them welcome. And he prides himself that he has never missed a day, never has been late to work and has never even taken advantage of his annual vacation.



MR. MITCHELL

Among the dignitaries Mr. Mitchell has received have been General John J. Pershing, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy and now ambassador to Mexico, Jesse Strauss and many more.

When he first entered the service, he was stationed in Hamburg from 1908 to 1913, he served in Berlin from 1913 to 1914; in London from 1914 to 1925 and since that time, has been in Paris.

"Yes—I have lived in many countries," he told Mrs. Hunter and in each one I have found vestiges of discrimination, resulting most probably, from contact with the American traveling public.

"Here in Paris where especially in the Montmarte section you find every race under the sun living together amicably, discrimination is said to be worse than it was thirty years ago.

Born in Rufin, N. C., on January 25, 1881, Mr. Mitchell left America on December 3, 1902, as a rider with the famous Buffalo Bill wild west show which was one of the most popular American shows that ever traveled Europe.

Among the other Negro riders were William Buckner, George Brooks, Edward Matthews, James Hyde, John Bradley and Herman Hector. The show, with which Mr. Matthews stayed for five years toured England, Scotland and Wales for two years; stayed at the Eifel Tower in Paris for a month; and then hit the largest cities in France, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Germany, closing in Gant, Belgium.

When he left the show, with no particular desire to return to the United States, Mr. Mitchell joined the American Consular at Marseilles, France.

"When I asked him why he had never returned to America," Mrs. Hunter said on her return, "he replied that he had no particular reason to come back since all of his family had died and most of his friends are among French and German people.

"He speaks both German and French fluently and many time serves as interpreter for American who are in Europe.

Mr. Mitchell will take his firs vacation in thirty-one years nex year when he plans to return her during the Worlds Fair and wil spend a week in North Carolina.

H.U. Professor Gets Interview with Batista

Cuban Strong Man Wants to Exchange Students

By BEN F. CARRUTHERS
(Department of Romance Languages, Howard University)

4-10-38

CHICAGO—I have recently returned from Havana where Prof. William Allen of Fisk University and I interviewed Col. Fulgencio Batista, the "Strong Man of Cuba," and heard him express among other things a desire for a student and teacher exchange worked out with such universities as those we represented.

Throughout the island there are two flags waving over all public buildings, police stations official residences and military camps; the flag of the republic with its five alternate blue and white stripes and single star in a field of red, and the flag of the army, of which Batista is the chief. The army flag is composed of vertical stripes of blue (nearest the staff), white, red, yellow and green representing the elements of the revolution of September 4, 1933.



Col. Batista

No Slow Worker

Among the persons who preceded us into the colonel's office were: the Spanish ambassador Don Felix Gordon Ordas; Major Timberlake, the American military attache; and a delegation of truck drivers, taxi drivers, and bus chauffeurs protesting against the "Law of the Peaje" which forced them to pay a tax for each kilometer of the national highway used.

The colonel spoke with the delegation for at least two hours, answering their questions and explaining that he had never been in favor of the law and promised that there would be something doing about it soon.

The evening papers carried the astounding news that the law had been abrogated by presidential decree immediately following the interview with the chief.

We were bowed into the antechamber in which the high ranking officers of the staff were seated at a long table. Commandante Marine came across from his seat to lead us down a long corridor to the office of the colonel.

As we stepped into the beautifully-furnished but thoroughly military study our eyes were drawn from the massive desk, the throne-like chair, the coat-of-arms and the furnishings to the man Batista.

The colonel is one of the most handsome men in an island of handsome men. He is short of stature with the stocky Napoleonic build, his skin is a deep olive of shade often associated with the Mexican type.

The features are regular and heavy, giving indication of great strength; the hair is jet black and very straight, the eyes are piercing and very dark, the mouth firm but easy with its smiles which reveal beautiful teeth, a rarity in Cuba.

Reveals Ambitions

Dressed in a khaki uniform, studded with medals, the colonel greeted us warmly and waved us to a group of informally arranged seats. The entire conversation was conducted in Spanish although the colonel speaks excellent English.

Pleased with our praise of the democratic institutions in which the color and class lines are unknown, the colonel inquired as to whether we had visited the Civic Military Institute where 700 orphans are taught and cared for at government expense in an institution which compares favorably with Tuskegee in equipment and program with a staff of eighty teachers in the various trades and academic subjects.

We informed him that we had spent an entire afternon there as the guests of Director Crespo and his staff.

After commenting on the splendid physical plant and equipment of the new University of Havana the colonel suggested that he would like to see a plan for student and teacher exchange worked out with such universities as those we represented.

He also stated that plans are under way for the inauguration of a summer session for foreign students interested in Hispanic studies. Upon learning that Mr. Allen is a pianist of note the colonel suggested a return visit at the earliest opportunity for a concert with the Havana Symphony in the amphitheatre to be arranged by the chief of the cultural bureau of Havana.

Forum Of The People

"SURRENDER TO HITLER"

To Editor, The Age-Herald:

I am sorely disappointed that you agree in your editorials with Britain and France in committing the lowest down, most dastardly and cowardly act ever committed by any nation of the world. France was definitely committed to fight to prevent Hitler from annexing Czechoslovakia. And it was implied, if not a direct promise, given by Great Britain that she would join France in defense of Czechoslovakia against Hitler. Now England and France have run up the white flag, thrown up their hands and surrendered to Hitler.

As I have said before, when Italy started to take Ethiopia, if the United States, England and France had said to Italy, you stay out of Ethiopia or we will all three fight you, Italy would never have sent her army into Ethiopia. If the above mentioned three great democratic powers had said to Japan, you stay out of China or we will all three fight you. The many thousands of innocent and helpless women and children that the Japanese killed in China need not have died. To say nothing of the thousands of men now dying on the battlefields in China. And Hitler would not have taken Austria. And he would not now be taking Czechoslovakia.

The three great powers of the world today are Germany, Italy and Japan. And from now on they will take possession of any country that they desire to take. And I believe they will take it without bloodshed. Because the only European nations able to fight them have surrendered.

Peace! Peace! What is peace and what is it worth? The kind of peace they are getting in Europe right now will cost much more than war. A man who will sell his honor for his life is no part of a man. And the same thing can as truly be said of a nation. And that is exactly what England and France have just done.

The handwriting is upon the wall. It says to the democracies of the world, "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting. Thou hast sold thy birthright for a mess of pottage. Thou shalt not live by bread alone."

N. B. WHITLOCK.
Sheffield, Ala., Rt. 1, Sept. 21, 1938.

OPINION

Jim Crow for Jews

Italy, not satisfied with ordering 20,000 Jews who have entered that country in the past twenty years to get out within six months, took further drastic steps last week.

All public schools and universities were ordered by Mussolini to bar Jews. All Jewish teachers, scientists and even janitors must get out of the public schools for white Italians only by October 1.

Just as State colleges and universities in the Southern States are barred to colored people, Italy now sets up a jim-crow system for Jews. Hebrews will be compelled to attend their own separate schools.

Mussolini says a Jew is any person having two Jewish parents. If one parent is Jewish and one Italian, that person is regarded as an Italian.

That's not quite as drastic as our American law that one drop of colored blood makes any white person colored, but it's severe enough.

The colored people in the United States know what jim crow is. Jews are finding out in Germany, Italy and Austria.

Jews not only have our sympathy but all of us should recognize that our liberties are not safe as long as there is jim crow anywhere in the world.

Anniston, Ala. Star
September 18, 1938

What Would We Do?

It well has been observed that one of the chief troubles of the world today is that men have become so concerned over their struggle for security that they have all but lost sight of the uses of liberty. We find this thought being reflected even here in the United States as we consider the decisions that must be made by and with reference to Czechoslovakia in the hope of averting another world war.

But let us look at the Czechs in a light of our own interests and see what we would do if we were in their place. Let us suppose, for instance that Georgia were a foreign country populated and governed by Negroes and that Georgia should serve notice on us that we had to surrender possession and control over every county in South Alabama in which Negroes predominate. Not only that, but we could not call on the federal government for help or make any commitment with any other state without the consent of Georgia. And that we knew that if we surrendered the South Alabama peoples, both black and white, would then be subjected to virtual slavery. Would we then acquiesce to Georgia's demand without a fight?

That is just about the situation that exists today with respect to Germany and Czechoslovakia. The latter country has never belonged to the German Reich, including even the Sudeten districts so named because of their proximity to the Sudetic mountains. It was for many years under the dominance of the Austro-Hungary Empire and won its independence only after the World War. It now enjoys freedom and relative prosperity and it no more desires to give up its liberty and fall once more under a foreign yoke than we would want to see a foreign power hold sway over any foot of Alabama soil. American states, for instance, won't even let their own President tell them how to vote.

Germany's alleged concern for the Sudeten peoples is a mere sham. What she really wants is the iron, zinc, copper, lead and coal deposits in the Sudetic mountains. She knows, too, that if she can bluff her way into control over the Sudetens, she then can soon take over the great Skoda munitions plant near Pilsen; then capture the granaries of Rumania. With that in her grip, Hitler could also assume a right to control the German minorities in Italy, break with Mussolini and gain a foothold on the Mediterranean. Thus Germany could become self-supporting in peace and in war alike and would be the foremost country in the world, with a madman at the head of its government.

England certainly knows this to be within the range of possibility. And it should rouse the love of liberty in every Englishman's heart, not to mention their own sense of security, when Hitler demands that the Czechs surrender their alliance with France and Russia and come under the Nazi yoke as a price of peace. Yet, England is hesitating and temporizing and seems inclined to sell out Czechoslovakia just as she did the smaller nations when she dominated the council of the League of Nations.

Nobody wants another world war, but if liberty is worth having—if we have any gratitude whatsoever for the great price our forefathers paid that we might enjoy it—it is worth fighting for and dying for today, if need be. But this paper does not believe a fight will be necessary if the democracies will but stiffen their backs and call the bluff of the fascist powers.

Negro Ancestor Is Bar To Inheritance

BERLIN, September 10— Nazi authorities have decreed that a German peasant who had a Negro ancestor is not "fit" to own property in Hitler's Germany.

The Nazi court thereupon ruled that "the establishment of the existenece of colored blood must necessarily lead to inability to become a peasant on German land. The requirements of blood purity are of such presponderant importance that there can be no release from them . . ."

Negro Workers Would Fight Hitler; Want to Avenge Rape Of Ethiopia By the Fascists

4 Negro Regiments Arrive In France

Will Not Fight for Empire That Has Enslaved Black Populations of Earth

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS.(ANP Delayed)—Along the Maginot Line on France's Eastern frontier are at present many war-time divisions, and among these there are five colonial ones, made up, mostly, of French lack troops. A division in peace-time is composed of 15,000 men. In war it is 20,000 to 22,000. There are at least 100,000 men from France's colonies ready to fight in the war that no one thinks of without horror and loathing, but that will find this country united and strong if war is forced upon the world by Hitler. Besides the black troops there are Algerian and Moroccan regiments; there are 7 of the latter.

On September 24th four Negro regiments arrived from France. 20,000 men were recruited in French West Africa a few weeks ago; 30,000 more are now being trained there.

In the World War Negroes and Arabs played a leading part. The dead—this is the official figure of those identified and does not comprise men who had disappeared—were as many as 145,000. All of these from French West Africa Sudan, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Dahomey). Thousands of others from Madagascar and other black colonies.

In Paris Negro workers are coming hourly to volunteer. They have not been called up although of army age. This is because they did not figure in any census while in Africa and so have not done any military service. They are flocking to "Africa", a paper which is directed by a young French West Africa; they are asking him what is to be done. It is likely that Corsieur Mandel, Minister for Colonies, will accord them without delay the status that will enable them to enlist immediately. They are eager to go and fight Hitler and Mussolini. Ethiopia must be avenged; the whole Nazi-Fascist racial persecution rankles bitterly in these men's hearts. These workers, in th main, are non-political.

Naturally, there are some Negroes here who take the same line as does the British Independent Labour Party, i. e., "we are not going to fight for the prolongation of an empire which has enslaved the population of its colonies." This is an understandable point of view. But, on the other hand, will these coolnies be better off if Hitler, supposing he conquered, steps into the Englishman's position? Of if Musolini should take over Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, etc.? Those who were German subjects (as in Cameroon) have not forgotten the bloody massacres there just before the World War. Negroes everywhere need look no further than Ethiopia today.

The majority of French Negroes emphatically does not take this line. They are more intelligent than the intellectuals, here and there, that one meets who, on the threshold of what would surely be the "easiest war to understand" that could well happen: Fascism and anti-Fascism, have now suddenly discovered they are Pacifists at any price (including conquest) and that it is wicked to kill (even in self-defense) These heretofore, "polite Revolutionaries", who were in the People's Front, i. e., at least anti-Fascist, now say they are "Christians'.' I wonder what the millions who are preparing without a word of complaint, to die if need be to defend France from the bestiality and viciousness of Fascism's onslaught, have to say about these things!

Race Problem – 1938

Europe

AMERICAN MINORITIES—A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY

Recently, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson wrote an article for The New York World-Telegram that deserves to be read in every American schoolroom immediately. The article is an unconscious contribution to the vague thing called Americana.

"In all this Czechoslovakian business," he retired soldier writes, "it seemed to be taken for granted that because the Sudeten Germans were a racial minority Hitler had a right to them."

Here the general brings his thought home to Americans, those self-centered inhabitants of this federation of neighborhood democracies, otherwise the Republic of the Oceans, which is a bit of rhetoric we have often used because of its scientific exactness.

Says Gen. Johnson in The World-Telegram:

"That would be a swell rule to apply to this country. Racial minorities are something which we 'ain't got nothin' else but. New York City is just a metropolitan cluster of them. They frequently live together in the same districts. In some ways, according to their nationality, they are more Italian than the Italians, more German than the Germans, and so forth.

"There are more Jews than there are in Jerusalem. In more than one northwestern city there are more Swedes than in all but one of Swedish cities. The Negro communities are something else again. They are a racial minority. But this is their only country and in more ways than one they are more American than the Americans. It's a cinch that the Indian nations are. As Will Rogers, a Cherokee, used to say, his ancestors didn't come in the Mayflower—they met the boat.

"But we haven't found all these racial minorities much of a source of weakness. Also, except for the Negroes, who are handicapped in many ways that are not political, they are not oppressed and are much better off than they would have been in the country of their origin. It is a fact in this country that the minorities, not racial ones usually, by forming political pressure-blocs are stronger in securing special legislative benefits than the mass of the people, for example: Veterans, farmers, labor unions, WPA workers, and now people past 50, or whatever ages they are to have $30 every Thursday.

"During the World War there was a great hullabaloo about the disloyalty of large groups of German origin. I was especially warned about leaving the Wisconsin draft in charge of German-American State and local officials. I simply asked the Governor to come to Washington and told him that all such people were on the spot—but that we trusted them implicitly.

"The Wisconsin draft record was the best of all the States. Sometimes it was so sad, sending boys to fight their brothers, but if there was ever a case of disloyalty I didn't hear about it. Our polyglot population turned out as good soldiers as any nation in the war.

"The Nazi, Communist and Fascist spying and other activity uncovered by the Dies committee ought to be rudely stopped, not because it is racial or minority activity or even very dangerous, but because it is under-cover warfare and subornation of treason by foreign powers professing peace and friendship.

"But our racial minorities are not going to be seduced to any dangerous degree. We have pretty well solved that problem. We did it by our Constitution.

"The secret of it is local self-government to the maximum extent possible for a unified nation and centralized federal government to the very minimum necessary to make a nation. That permits territorial racial groups a voice in their own government and prevents military tyranny, which can be just as hateful as one-man tyranny.

"Under dictatorships, or even too greatly centralized government, racial and all other minorities are bound to be kicked about and oppressed and therefore to be rebellious and traitorous. That is why the problem is so acute in Europe and so sleepy here. That is also why we should fight recent trends toward centralization in our government. If we should raise a real problem of racial minorities it would tear us to pieces. We have so many"

London May Have Negro Hotel; Peters Sisters Barred

LONDON.—(ANP)—Refusal of West End hotels to accommodate the Peters Sisters, sensational harmony singers, because of their color, may result in the erection of a Negro hotel in that part of the city, it was learned last week.

The Peters Sisters, after news of the discrimination had reached America, received a cable from a group of Harlemites asking them to appoint agents to look out for a suitable site in the West End for a luxury hotel.

The intention is to build a hotel in which colored people can find accommodation without encountering the humiliation of being refused admission. It would accommodate any colored person, according to the announced plans.

1800 Hear Pickens Laud Negro In Spain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a speech before more than 18,000 persons at the Madison Square Garden here Wednesday evening, October 5, William Pickens, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised the spirit shown by American Negroes in fighting side by side with their white colleagues for the cause of democracy in Loyalist Spain.

Other speakers at the meeting, which was sponsored by the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Democratic Spain to celebrate its second anniversary, were:

Harold Laski, famed member of the British labor party; Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Foreign Minister of Spain, who spoke by transatlantic telephone; and Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chief of the American medical corps in Spain.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
October 13, 1938

APPEAL FOR JEWS SENT CHAMBERLAIN

Atlantan Urges That No Curb Be Placed on Palestine Immigration.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, was among signatories who Tuesday addressed an appeal by cable to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, of Great Britain, urging the British government not to stop Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The cablegram represented culmination of efforts by Americans of Christian and Jewish faiths to avert a decision London reports indicated would involve abandonment by Great Britain of her Jewish national home policy in Palestine.

The Christian leaders included both laymen and clergymen of Catholic and Protestant denominations. Among signers were Alfred E. Smith, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York; Bishop James E. Freeman, of Washington; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald; Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, of St. Louis, and Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

The cable emphasized that 'stoppage of Jewish immigration at this time would be regarded by the entire world as a surrender to the forces of violence and hatred now sweeping the world, and that it would be a blow to Christian honor."

Huntsville, Ala. Times
October 12, 1938

The Jews In Italy

(The Chattanooga Times)

Under the racial program announced Friday by the Fascist Grand Council, the plight of the 70,000 Jews in Italy's population of about 43,000,000 may not be as tragic as has seemed inevitable.

The numerous exemptions from anti-Jewish discrimination granted under the new regulations indicate clearly that Mussolini is not primarily concerned with a racial program, but with a political policy with which to justify the heralded cultural and racial sympathy with his Berlin partner in the Rome-Berlin axis.

The new regulations do not reflect the leniency towards the Jews which Italian spokesmen have promised; indeed, it is obvious that under the new program, Jews will be harassed and persecuted.

Yet a way has been left open to the adoption of lenient measures which in Germany are nowhere carried out.

In Italy, Jewish children are not to be discriminated against if their fathers were killed in the World War and other wars Italy has fought since 1918.

Exempted also are members of Italian Jewish families who merit exceptional consideration, the merit to be established by a special commission.

Obviously, whenever it is to the advantage of the Fascist regime to exempt a Jew from discrimination, the exemption will be made.

In determining what constitutes a Jew, the Italian government has not followed the rule of the Nazi regime. In Italy, a Jew is not a person whose grandparents on either side were Jews, but a person both of whose parents were Jews, or whose father was Jewish and mother "Aryan." Also Jewish are those parents of whatever race who professed the Jewish religion.

The regulations concerning marriages between Italians and Jews seem to have been weighted with due regard for the fact that several ranking Fascist officials are married to Jewish women.

Not in their text, but in their application, will it be possible to discover whether Italy is adopting a new line of action. By holding out to Jews the conditional offer of Ethiopian immigration, the Italian government has stated in effect that it is interested in racial purity.

Under the most favorable circumstances, Italian Jews do not face a happy future. Those who escapt the rigors of anti-Semitism as practiced by the Nazis will be

exploited to the limit of Fascist ingenuity.

And the degree to which the Jews avoid becoming victims of terroristic practices will reflect not only Italy's economic condition, but also the Jewish contribution to whatever stability exists.

AN AMERICAN NEGRO LOOKS AT THE GERMAN JEW

By Lewis K. McMillan

A period of four years of study and travel in Germany has yielded me many unexpected insights into the Jewish situation. I was impressed, for example, with the many types of Jews one sees in Germany. Seven are outstanding; the exotic Jew; the Jewish storekeeper; the loud-spoken sensitive braggart; the irresponsible intellectual; the "suffering Jew;" the Jewish cosmopolite; the Jew who has become German.

1 The Exotic Jew This type of Jew is not at home in Germany. Physically he is there, but his heart is elsewhere. He reads Jewish newspapers only and converses in the Jewish language. He is odd in his dress and in his bearing generally. He is non-

3. The Jewish Loud-Spoken Sensitive Braggart. Physical and spiritual punishment, together with something else I know not what, has produced this tragic hate-provoking mortal. He is so loud and violent that one mistakes one for legion. He is happy only when he is "getting some German told." In fact he thrives on hurting the feelings of others. He thinks evil and takes as a personal thrust the most harmless bit of fun-making. He must be seen at any price. He talks loudly, displays his German and leads a non-German life.

2. The Jewish Storekeeper Of course all Jews who keep store in Germany are not alike. I use the term here for lack of a better one. By the Jewish storekeeper I mean a type that is frequently to be seen in the large towns and cities. His German is fluent, but his accent is foreign. Christian Recorder 10-20-28 Philadelphia, Pa. money, jewelry and clothing, annoying everybody with fabulous stories of his wealth and importance.

4. The Irresponsible Intellectual. Under this caption I am placing those who thrive on unbridled and perverted cleverness and wit, who scoff at everything that is worth while, who assume that sharpened intellect's **raison d'etre** is to destroy and not to create. There were many such tools in chaotic Germany of post-war years. A large proportion of them were Jews.

5. The "Suffering Jew." Here I am thinking of the Jew who is doing all he can to come to terms with his environment, who is seeking the best he knows how to adjust himself to things in Germany; and yet the greater his effort the more complete appears to be his failure and the more bitter his chagrin. He marries a German woman only to find himself, his wife, and his little girl frequently humiliated. He strives to forsake his Jewish world for the larger German world only to encounter one rebuff and insult after another. He tries hard to live on the level of other Germans, but finds it impossible to secure employment with certain firms and in certain fields. And when he finds the job the constant danger of losing it makes life for him always dreadfully insecure. Christian Recorder 10-20-28

6. The Jewish Cosmopolite. There are Jews in Germany whom hardship and punishment have seemed to purify and raise to the high level of the world spirits. Philadelphia, Pa. Sometimes it is a youth whom his parents have sent abroad to study and travel, say in France or England, as a means of escaping for a while from German injustices. He develops fluency in the use of foreign languages. His interests and sympathies become broad and deep. He is at home with people from any part of the world. Indeed he goes out of his way to form acquaintanceships with all sorts of foreigners. He knows no bitterness and is fundamentally friendly. One finds much traveled businessmen who likewise possess this cosmopolitanism, to say nothing of course of a goodly number of Jewish scholars.

7. The Jew who has become German There are Jews in Germany who are thoroughly German. They are inseparably attached to Germany and things German: language, tradition, holidays, locality, tastes, modes of life, the arts. Their whole spiritual life is shot through with the German spirit. There are those who contend with a measure of justice that the German anti-Semitic movement was caused largely by the fact that the Jews were becoming German too fast.

ent from Germans. His color is darker, his hair is different, and so are his nose and his mouth. The carriage of his body is not seldom peculiarly "Jewish," and even the very set of his feet. A German can usually discover Jewish identity. Like the Negro in America however, thousands of Jews are "lost" into the German race each year. The American Negro has no monopoly on "passing."

Similarities to Situation of Negro

The situation of the Jew in Germany, though not identical with that of the Negro in the United States, has many marks of similarity. Like the American Negro the Jew is physically different. Like the Negro in America, the Jew finds certain sections of Germany more friendly to him than others. He fares better in predominantly Catholic communities than in rabidly Protestant communities. It is no accident that the nazi movement grew so disproportionately fast in East Prussia and North Prussia. Again, the large cosmopolitan centers are more tolerant toward the Jew and, of course, allow him greater freedom and opportunity. And yet also like the Negro in America, the Jew in Germany finds himself subjected to prejudice, restrictions and insults everywhere in the country.

The Jew in Germany suffers worst in times of calamities and economic distresses. He enjoys relative peace and security when the German people are in good humor and prosperity is in the saddle. Among the real causes if the present plight of the Jew is the cruel treaty of Versailles, the "loss" of the war that made it possible, and the depression which set in in 1931. Similarities here to the southern reconstruction years are unmistakable. Once more a helpless, and, in many respects, an innocent minority has become prey to demogogism and a poisoned and perverted public sentiment. And to be sure, mistakes of a few of that minority make still harder the lot of all.

Germans are more or less prejudiced against Jews. This prejudice has, since the coming of nazism, become actual. But, like my nazi-enthusiastic landlady, those who have grown up with Jewish families from childhood will not allow the least disparaging word said against them. Those of us who know the south recognize here a striking similarity in the attitude of many whites toward the Negro.

The situation of the Jew in Germany is unlike that of the Negro in the United States at some vital points. In the first place, the Jewish population is both relatively and absolutely smaller than in the case of the latter. Jews constitute less than 1 per cent of the whole. The half-million Jews are concentrated in towns and cities, engaging largely in businesses and professions. The Negro constitutes about 9 per cent of the population of the United States and a majority of that 9 per cent still till the soil. In rural Mississippi Negroes outnumber the whites. And if figures did not lie in South Carolina Negroes would make up at least 50 per cent of the population of that rural state. The Negro is grounded in American soil, he is rooted in American life: he is here to stay!

Prejudice In Europe

J. A. Rogers, noted journalist who has spent twtlve years in Europe, tells us in the current Interracial Review that during all this time, "I did not once see an act of color discrimination against a black man, except by an occasional hotel to please a white American tourist. At such times the hotel management did it shamefacedly."

Again, says Mr. Rogers: "England is the only country in Europe with color prejudice, largely due to American influence. . . But when you get away from the larger British cities, as London, Manchester, Cardiff and Edinburgh, you find almost no color discrimination. . .

"On the Continent, however, the dark Negro will find things really in his favor, as he is likely to get more attention than the white tourist or the light-colored one, especially if he has money.

Despite what is being said of Nazi Germany, I doubt whether a well dressed, well behaved black man would be refused accommodation in any part of Germany today. During my several visits in Germany, I found no land freer from color prejudice.

Catholic Germany was equally free from color prejudice. St. Maurice, one of the most popular Catholic saints of Germany is everywhere depicted as an unmixed Negro. He is also patron saint of the city of Coburg.

The term Nordic is often used as a symbol of race prejudice. But the true Nordics, the Danes and the Scandinavians, are delightfully free from it. . . .

"France, too, inspite of the American invasion, still remains refreshingly free from color discrimination. Indeed, France more than any other of the leading countries of the world, has shown the capability of the Negro. I know personally scores of colored Frenchmen who hold high political, judicial, and private positions. Among these are five former cabinet ministers. . ."

Race Problem - 1938

Europe

First Negro Ambulance



Negro ambulance now on tour through twenty leading American cities, which will soon be sent to Spain. Before the ambulance, top row, left to right, are: Dr. Solomon B. Peterson, Bertram Totten, and Salaria Kee, Negro nurse, recently returned from a year's service in Loyalist Spain. Lower row, left to right: Aaron Douglas, noted artist; Helen Holman, Thyra Edwards, organizer for the Negro committee to Aid Spain; Alison Burroughs, and Dr. Barrington Dunbar, of Columbia university.

* * * * * *

The first Negro ambulance for Republican Spain is now touring the country with Salaria Kee, first American Negro nurse in Spain, Thyra Edwards, field organizer of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and Bertram Totten a licensed aviation pilot, son of Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The beginning of the tour met with warm response. All three speakers, who are on a six weeks tour of principal cities to raise funds for another ambulance and more medical supplies to be sent on the American Relief Ship for Spain sailing soon, first spoke at Hampton, Virginia, before the convention of the Colored Graduate Nurses Association, where they were well received.

In Baltimore, the group spoke before the 39th annual convention of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Daughter Elks, where five hundred dollars was voted to raise another ambulance for Loyalist Spain.

At the meeting held at Hampton institute, after lectures by both Salaria Kee and Miss Edwards, field organizer of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, proud of being the first to organize such a committee on a Negro campus. In this work, they received the help of Miss Estelle Thomas, assistant dean of women.

The three speakers, and the Negro ambulance, donated by the Negro people of New York and Chicago will tour principal cities as far west as Kansas City for the next month.

An American Looks at the German Jew

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is an article written by Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, Ph.D., appearing originally in The Christian Century. The author is professor of history at Wilberforce University.]

A period of four years of study and travel in Germany has yielded me many unexpected insights into the Jewish situation. I was impressed, for example, with the many types of Jews one sees in Germany.

Seven are outstanding: the exotic Jew; the Jewish storekeeper; the loud-spoken sensitive braggart; the irresponsible intellectual; the "suffering Jew"; the Jewish cosmopolite; the Jew who has become German.

1. The Exotic Jew. This type of Jew is not at home in Germany. Physically he is there, but his heart is elsewhere. He reads Jewish newspapers only and converses in the Jewish language. He is odd in his dress and in his bearing generally. He is non-German and leads a non-German life.

2. The Jewish Storekeeper. Of course all Jews who keep store in Germany are not alike. I use the term here for lack of a better one. By the Jewish storekeeper I mean a type that is frequently to be seen in the large towns and cities. His German is fluent, but his accent is foreign.

3. The Jewish Loud-Spoken Sensitive Braggart. Physical and spiritual punishment, together with something else I know not what, has produced this tragic hate-provoking mortal. He is so loud and violent that one mistakes one for legion. He is happy only when he is "getting some German told." In fact he thrives on hurting the feelings of others.

He Thinks Evil

He thinks evil and takes as a personal thrust the most harmless bit of fun-making. He must be seen at any price. He talks loudly, displays his money, jewelry and clothing, annoying everybody with fabulous stores of his wealth and importance.

4. The Irresponsible Intellectual. Under this caption I am placing those who thrive on unbridled and perverted cleverness and wit, who scoff at everything that is worth while, who assume that sharpened intellect's *raison d'etre* is to destroy and not to create.

There were many such fools in chaotic Germany of post-war years. A large proportion of them were Jews.

5. The "Suffering Jew." Here I am thinking of the Jew who is doing all he can to come to terms with his environment, who is seeking the best he knows how to adjust himself to things in Germany; and yet the greater his effort the more complete appears to be his failure and the more bitter his chagrin.

Encounters Insults

He marries a German woman only to find himself his wife, and his little gi requently humiliated. He stri o forsake his Jewish world : he larger German world only encounter one rebuff and insult after another.

He tries hard to live on the level of other Germans, but finds it impossible to secure employment with certain firms and in certain fields. And when he finds the job the constant danger of losing it makes life for him always dreadfully insecure.

6. The Jewish Cosmopolite. There are Jews in Germany whom hardship and punishment have seemed to purify and raise to the high level of the world spirits.

Sometimes it is a youth whom his parents have sent abroad to study and travel, say in France or England, as a means of escaping for a while from German injustices. He develops fluency in the use of foreign languages. His interests and sympathies become broad and deep. He is at home with people from any part of the world. Indeed he goes out of his way to form acquaintanceships with all sorts of foreigners.

7. The Jew Who Has Become German. There are Jews in Germany who are thoroughly German. They are inseparably attached to Germany and things German; language, tradition, holidays, locality, tastes, modes of life, the arts. Their whole spiritual life is shot through with the German spirit.

There are those who contend with a measure of justice that the German anti-Semitic movement was caused largely by the fact that the Jews were becoming German too fast.

Much Similarity

The situation of the Jew in Germany, though not identical with that of the colored people in the United States, has many marks of similarity. Like the American colored man the Jew is physically different from Germans. His color is darker, his hair is different, and so are his nose and his mouth. The carriage of his body is not seldom peculiarly "Jewish," and even the very set of his feet.

A German can usually discover Jewish identity. Like the colored man in America, however, thousands of Jews are "lost" into the German race each year. The American colored people have no monopoly on "passing."

Similarities to Situation of Colored People

Like the colored man in America, the Jew finds certain sections of Germany more friendly to him than others. He fares better in predominantly Catholic communities than in rabidly Protestant communitits. It is no accident that the nazi movement grew so disproportionately fast in East Prussia and North Prussia.

Again, the large cosmopolitan centers are more tolerant toward the Jew and, of course, allow him greater freedom and opportunity. And yet, also like the colored man in America, the Jew in Germany finds himself subjected to prejudice, restriction and insults everywhere in the country.

Federal Government's Role

A second contrast in the situation of Germany's Jews and America's colored is the role of the federal governments. No federal government in the history of our country has taken the lead in persecuting its colored people. In truth the American colored man looks to his federal government and to the federal agencies

for protection.

And experience assures him that he will find it there when it is absent everywhere else. The nazi central government has adopted Jewish persecution as one of its chief policies and a most characteristic practice. Anti-Semitism is synonymous with Hitlerism.

Thirdly, the amalgamation of the colored people into American culture has gone farther and deeper than is true of the Jew and German culture. "Apeing white people" is the ignorant description given by many blacks and whites to one of history's greatest achievements, namely, the colored man's throwing off of his original African ways and taking on the ways of America.

Characteristic American

The colored man is American. He has the American "pep" and the American buoyancy. He has the American wit and the American open faced good-naturedness. The colored man is imbued with the American optimism. He has the characterictic American faith in the future.

The simple tenant farmer, the sweating rough-handed washerwoman, the tragically underpaid day laborer plan miracles for black children—miracles many of which are realized. Such a faith has sprung up out of the experience of American opportunity, American democracy. The colored man possesses the American fondness for teamwork.

He possesses the American flare for harmless secret orders. And like all true Americans the colored man is fundamentally civilian. On the other hand the German Jew does not typify German character.

Both he and Germans admit a strangeness and an apartness, a difference in type which makes for suspicion and a lack of free intercourse.

Colored Man Americanized

The colored man shares American tastes. His food is American, his dress is American on the lowest as much as on the highest levels. As for music (or should I say jazz?), Sterling Brown of Howard University very aptly said not long ago: "Jazz is not negroid.

"The fact that the colored man likes jazz is just another proof of his liking and being a part of things American."

The American colored man knows no other traditions than American traditions, nor does he know any country on which to bestow his loyalty but America. Out of schoolbooks and out of the very atmosphere itself he has absorbed the spirit of stories of the nation's heroes, the nation's struggles, and the nation's successes. They have become a part of his very being.

In all the nation's significant wars he has played an important part and glories in the fact. But what is far more meaningful he has actively shared in the peacetime work of nation-building.

Not Wedded to Tradition

The Jew is not wedded to German traditions and to the German nation in the sense that the colored man is to American traditions and to the American nation. There is the conflict in traditional Jewish and traditional German cultures made more complicated by the fact that Germany for a few centures served as a sort of haven for Jews who found life too hard in Poland, Russia and Roumania.

German Jews differ from their fellow Germans, not all of them, but many, in foods, in personal appearance, in likes and dislikes respectively, in recreations and amusements. Kinds of work activity among Jews, as I have said, differ largerly from those of Germans.

Dislike Folk History

Likewise, not a few Jews cultivate and sustain distaste for things that are of long standing in German folk history, like, say, the folk-song or the peasant's dress.

The Jew has not entered fully into German religious life. Intellectuals and radicals have broken away from the Jewish synagogue in large numbers. Instead, however, of turning Christian they have more ofter turned atheistic (or indifferent) thus coming into active conflict with German religion and German theology. The orthodoxy of German Christians, be they Catholic or Protestant, aggravates still further the problem. The average Jew is therefore thought of as standing outside of the religious life of the German people.

Situation Is Opposite

With the American colored man the situation is absolutely opposite. Not only is the colored man Christian, he is the sort of Christian the average American is — predominantly Protestant, Evangelical Protestant, and still exceedingly puritanical. But where Catholics hold the field, there are also thousands of colored Catholics, and good Catholics at that.

A Prophet

HAILE SELASSIE WAS RIGHT. THE LION OF JUDAH WARNED the world three years ago that if Mussolini was permitted to get away with raping Ethiopia that dictators throughout the world would muscle in on every small country—and then take a crack at the larger ones.

Il Duce raped the King of King's land. Then Hitler reoccupied the Rhine. He and Mussolini have sent thousands of men and millions in money and arms to help Franco set up a Fascist government in Spain. Japan has a stranglehold on China. Hitler took Austria. And now he's about to set the world on fire over Czechoslovakia!

All of which adds up to this: If the Democratic powers, so-called, had biffed Il Duce one when he set out to rape Ethiopia the chances are that much of what has happened in Spain, Austria, on the Rhine and in Czechoslovakia would not have happened.

From all indications, it now appears that England and France will go to war and probably the United States later will be compelled to go to war to stop Europe's two fanatics, Hitler and Mussolini, from blowing up the world. And the attempt to stop them now will be much more difficult than it would have been three years ago. Peace is a beautiful thing. But when there is no peace because of the antics of maniacs then the only way to make peace is to make the maniacs behave. Haile Selassie was right. He was sold down the river by the so-called Democratic nations. But it seems as if they are going to reap a whirlwind for playing inside, indifferent and crooked politics at the expense of the land of the Lion of Judah.

Blames England for Prejudice

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP) — Gloomy Dean Hancock of Virginian Union, Richmond, just back from a tour of Europe, had this to say:

"I am convinced that the center of this racialism which proscribes the colored race is in England. That country is the only one of the colonizing nations which religiously forbids its colonists from intermarrying with the natives, and this leaves strained ralations and breeds hatreds that spread throughout the world."

Colored Colony in Soviet Union Is Prosperous

JACKSON, Miss., (ANP).—According to Dr. Bois Pavlov there is in Crimea, a colony of 250,000 colored people, who came from the dissatisfied element of the United States, French and English colonies in South Africa, and from the Belgian Congo colonies.

The nucleus of this settlement had its beginning in central Russia, but due to the extreme cold the early settlers gradually worked their way to Crimea, a province of southern Russia near the Caspian Sea.

When questioned about the living standard and progress of this colored colony, Dr. Pavlov said both could be favorably compared with any of the continent.

"Due to aosence of class, caste, or racial distinction, these people are making good. Quite a few of them are occupying positions in the Soviet Union's educational institutions of higher learning, and remember," he said, "this is a noteworthy fact, since the educational standards in Europe are relatively higher than those of the United States."

Race Problem — 1938
Europe

Field Agent and Ambulance

Miss Thyra Edwards, field agent for the Negro Committee to Aid Spain, who is touring to many cities in the interest of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Miss Edwards recently visited St. Louis with the ambulance which American Negroes will send on the relief ship to Spanish Loyalists, and was pledged support in her work by the St. Louis committee of which Mrs. Mabel Curtis is chairman.

Those desiring to make contributions should call Mrs. Alese Morris, 4479a Enright avenue, phone FRanklin 5950.





9-16-38 10 St. Louis, Mo.

A Dramatic Story of a Negro Nurse in Spain

A NEGRO NURSE IN REPUBLICAN SPAIN. Published by the Negro Committee to Aid Spain with the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Five Cents.

By Walt Carmon

It's a pleasure to review a pamphlet of this kind. Here's something exceptionally well written, brief and to the point and always interesting.

This pamphlet is unsigned, but we may as well give credit where it is due. It's the work of Thyra Edwards, Field Organizer of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee, and it's one of the swellest pamphleteering jobs in many a day.

This is the well-told story of Salaria Kee, the only Negro nurse that served in Spain with the American Medical Corps. This phase of the booklet is intensely interesting, simply told, and dramatic as can be.

You'll hold your breath when you read of a group of American doctors and nurses crowding in a trench to avoid fascist bombers. Salaria was so tired that, bombers or no bombers, she fell asleep. Anyway, the bombs came down and the explosion just about buried them in dirt.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, medical chief of all foreign units, saw her lying there and shouted to ask her if she was all right. That woke her up.

Of course she wasn't always so lucky. Fact of the matter is, the reason she is back in the States is that she was blown right out of a trench and it took her some time to get well again.

The story of this girl's childhood in the United States and her political awakening is really well told. And now both Salaria Kee and her anonymous biographer, Thyra Edwards, are on a tour speaking and raising funds for another Negro ambulance and more medical supplies to send on that Relief Ship sailing for Spain in September.

You can't hold down a couple of girls like that. This very readable pamphlet is only a side job for them.

MAY BUILD NEGRO HOTEL IN LONDON AFTER RAISING BARS TO PETERS TRIO

LONDON, Sept., (ANP)—Refusal of West End hotels to accommodate the Peters Sisters, sensational harmony singers, because of their color, may result in the erection of a Negro hotel in that part of the city, it was learned last week.

The Peters Sisters, after news of the discrimination had reached America received a cable from a group of Harlemites asking them to appoint agents to look out for a suitable site in the West End for a luxury hotel.

The intention is to build a hotel in which colored people can find accommodation without encountering the humiliation of being refused admission. It would accommodate any colored person, according to the announced plans.

Dean Pickens Lectures To Travel Group Regarding International Spanish War

N. A. A. C. P. and Labor Movements Also Discussed On Steamship Acquitania

J. W. Sanford in Ship's Audience

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Two travel groups from American colleges—Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Goucher, Bryn Mawr and others—who had been studying international problems in England and Geneva, Switzerland, and were returning to America aboard the S. S. Acquitania, asked Dean William Pickens for a lecture and forum on Spain.

Dean Pickens, widely known Federal Forum speaker and director of branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, agreed and the lecture was held Sunday in what is called the "tabernacle" of the ship, so-called because Jews from Europe had held services in that salon the previous Friday and Saturday.

Pickens told of the developments

leading up to Spain, from the Manchurian advance of Japanese power, to the attack on Ethiopia and the "international Civil War in Spain." He said:

"Mussolini's attack on the Government of Spain was not inspired by any ill will for Spaniards, but as an attack on British power in the Mediterranean. This is a British ship and I trust the British are listening." Leaders of the two white study groups—Mrs. Dooley of Syracuse, New York, and Prof. Russell of Massachusetts—declared that the dean's lecture had stirred greater interest among them than anything they had encountered on their two-months' trip.

After this lecture, in the warm Gulf Stream, a crowd of college representatives persuaded Pickens to go to another section of the ship and discuss informally "The N. A. A. C. P. and Negro Labor Movements". Leaders Dooley and Russell, after the second Pickens talk, enthused: "We never thought that anybody could interest our groups (white), under such circumstances."

Four or five colored teachers and professors aboard, including J. W. Sanford, the president of Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma, and Prof. Thorne of West Virginia State, were present at the lectures. One white listener, his eyes opened to conditions in Spain, voluntarily started a collection for medical aid to that country.

Harlem Sees Vital Stake in Czech Crisis

Leaders of City's 350,000 Negroes Express Full Support for Democratic Government; Roosevelt Stand Is Praised

By Carl Carter

Leaders of Harlem's 350,000 Negroes—from the pulpit to the trade union hall—yesterday fervently expressed unqualified support of Czechoslovakia.

Interviewed by the Daily Worker the representatives of a cross-section of Harlem were unanimous in condemnation of the Nazi Dictator In the Fuehrer's threatened attack upon the people of Czechoslovakia they saw a similarity to Mussolini's rape of Ethiopia.

They also interpreted Hitler's actions as a general assault upon democracy and most pernicious to the Negro people everywhere.

ONE FIGHT

"The fight of the Czechs is the fight of the Negro," declared J. Cyril Fullerton, Executive Manager of Local 32-H Building Service Employees Union.

"The Negroes and entire membership of 32-H are one hundred per cent behind them because they are a minority people faced with Nazi terrorism. The Negroes in the United States, being an oppressed minority, cannot but feel the utmost sympathy for the Czechoslovakians. We admire their courage," Mr. Fullerton emphasized, "and will support them in every possible way."

George E. Brown, Vice-President of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union and Chairman of Local 370 said:

"Without question, the sympathies of the Negro people are completely with the people of Czechoslovakia. We stand with them in their determination to stop the march of Fascism. If Hitler is balked in this dastardly attempt it would mean a weakening of the RomeBerlin-Tokio axis; a victory for the people of Ethiopia, the people of Spain, of China."

The Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and Chairman of the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment said that Negro people everywhere should support the Czechoslovakian people.

A COMMON ENEMY

"Negroes must share the problems of all peoples in order to make others see their problem; they must do everything in their power to help other groups in resisting the common enemy. America, too, must do all in her power to co-operate in resisting the common enemy of democracy: Fascism."

Attorney Albert C. Gilbert, President of the Harlem Lawyers Association and Vice-President of the National Bar Association said:

"I think President Roosevelt acted wisely when he sent a plea to Chancellor Hitler and President Benes asking that they adjust all differences through pacific means. The peace of Europe will be determined largely by the attitude of the democracies in Europe and in North, South and Central America.

"While the Negro people have suffered much under democratic governments their lot will be a thousand times worse if Fascism is allowed to dominate the now democratic countries."

The Reverend John H. Johnson, pastor of St. Martin's Church:

"My utmost sympathies rest with the powers that are trying to prevent war.

"Hitler is war-mad; he will drag Europe into destruction if not stopped by the democratic powers.

"Roosevelt's appeal was timely, very timely," he concluded.

NEGRO COLONY IN RUSSIA IS PROSPEROUS

Racial Barriers Non-Existent

By SAMUEL HASKINS

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 10—(ANP)—According to Dr. Bois Pavlov, there is in Crimea, a colony of 250,000 Negroes, who came from the dissatisfied element of the United States, French and English colonies in South Africa, and from the Belgium Congo colonies.

The nucleus of this settlement had its beginning in central Russia, but due to the extreme cold, the early settlers gradually worked their way to Crimea, a province of southern Russia near the Caspian Sea. When questioned about the living standard and progress of this Negro colony, Dr. Pavlov said both could be favorably compared with any of the continent.

"Due to the absence of class, caste, or racial distinction, these people are making good. Quite a few of them are occupying positions in the Soviet Union's educational institutions of higher learning, and remember," he said, "this is a noteworthy fact, since the educational standards in Europe are relatively higher than those of the United States. A surprisingly large number are engaged in the aritistic professions. Some have proven their worth in the fields of music, painting, literature, etc. There are still others engaged in the medical profession, some are pharamacists, and there are engineers, civil as well as mechanical. I believe all things being equal, these people are happily and ideally located for there is no bigotry and no racial prejudice. Their possibilities are unlimited for there men are men according to their abilities, and the color of the skin is no barrier to progress or success."

Supporting his theory, Dr. Pavlov, nephew of the famous scientist, Ivan Pavlov, cited the case of Mr. Sutton, San Antonio, Tex., and graduate of Howard university who went to Russia in 1928. At present Mr. Sutton is head of the largest chemical plant of Russia. Then there is the son of Paul Robeson who is in Russia attending one of the larger universities. And how can anyone forget Marian Anderson, who has appeared at the Art Theatre of Moscow on several occasions? He paused for a moment as if he would continue with another line of illustration, but evidently decided differently.

"Therefore, it can easily be seen that the Russian Negro has nothing for which to envy his brothers of other countries. Due to the absence of all racial barriers, he is already occupying a social plane that will be hard to surpass," he went on. Dr. Pavlov is a graduate of the University of Moscow, and has degrees from the University of Prague, Czechslovakia, Sun Yatsen of Shanghai, China, and the National university of China. Also he has done work at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and the University of Paris, France.

RACE PROBLEM - 1938
EUROPE

Oppression of Racial Minorities Is Worldwide

WHILE officials and distinguished citizens of Great Britain, Franc and the United States besiege Berlin and Rome with righteou protests against the persecution of Jews, the odor from the soiled line n their own backyards smells to high Heaven.

With a ruthlessness undisclosed by the news dispatches because o strict censorship, Great Britain is massacring Jews and Arabs in her ef forts to correct by force of arms a stupendous error of statecraft in Pales tine; a policy of complete subjugation, repulsive to civilized people, is being applied to natives in South Africa, Rhodesia, Nigeria and Kenya Colony; British soldiers and trained native troops and police were shoot ing down proscribed natives of British India and the Indian Provinces before Hitler was born; British marines continue to bayonet West Indian laborers whenever they dare demand an economic square deal from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

France, with a bloody chivalry reminiscent of the days of the Conquistadors, annihiliated the Moroccans by trickery and deception, and exiled their brilliant leader Abd-El-Krim on a barren island in the Indian Ocean; and behind her outward expressions of professed equality within the Republic for all Frenchmen, white and black, lies an imperial policy which crushes aspirations in her African Colonies.

AMERICA has its own racial proscriptions, which, in the South, actually have their basis in law. To be sure, they are not as shocking to the social order as the present unbelievable happenings in Germany. The difference is due largely to the sudden impact of the German pogroms against the Jews. In the United States, the social, political and economic proscriptions affecting Negroes have been spread over a period of 70 years. The accumulated effects upon the 12,000,000 Negroes in America would have completely prostrated them economically, and perhaps, annihilated them, had not Americans themselves been divided upon the question. This division of sentiment has served as a restraining factor upon the forces which were determined to exert complete political, economic and social repression upon colored Americans.

According to current reports, two Jews lost their lives in the recent German foray. That may not be accurate, but as far as the facts are ascertainable it appears that the Germans accomplished their ends without the shedding of blood. In the United States more than 5,000 Negroes have been lynched or mobbed to death during the past 40 years, and this does not take into account those killed in sporadic race riots. There has hardly been a lynching in the United States that was not followed, necessarily, by migration of Negroes from the community. This process was always attended by a loss of property, the value of which accumulating over the years, ran into millions of dollars.

While it cannot be said that these lynchings and the pecuniary losses which accompanied them had the sanction of legal status, as did the recent anti-Jewish decrees in Germany, they did have the moral sanction of political control.

The Senate of the United States was held dead still in its tracks for more than a month last winter, while the leading senators of the southern states, with the connivance of leading Republican senators of the northern states, successfully contested the passage of a law designed to prevent lynching. It is notorious that for a quarter century it has been impossible to get such a law enacted by the United States Congress.

The Jews have the sympathy of the American people, and especially of the exploited, underprivileged, proscribed Negro Americans, for in the last analysis the fate visited upon the Jews in Germany is different from the experience of Negroes in the United States only in the processes of application.

Mr. Hearst Decides On Africa

IN the lookout of the best thinkers of today, according to a version of William Randolph Hearst in a coast-to-coast hook up Africa stands out as the most advantageous section for the settlement of the persecuted Jews. Mr. Hearst discusses at length the feasibility of such a move and advances the idea that the land is rich and fertile and abounds in excellent natural resources. These largely ex-possessions of Germany, but once the seats of old monarchies of the Ethiopian race would be an excellent haven for the Jewish race.

African climate in many areas is excellent for comfortable living. That the country is rich in natural resources and would be the garden spot of the world if developed, is no argument. The natives, stripped of home and government, wedded to the old tribal castes and content to plod along in the old non-progressive fashion, have never attempted to develop the rich resource of the country. Rich American manufacturers have ventured in the rich diamond mines and rubber fields with much success.

The Jews, as we know them, are fine citizens. They are capitalists and traders. In this country the colored race and the Jews have always got along. Mistreatment on the part of Jews in this country toward the colored race is unknown or very negligible. The African natives and the Jews, therefore, might make a fine industrial and economic blend. The Jews, with their capital, experience and manufacturing prowess, might enter into such a development with the natives as would afford self supporting jobs for the millions now idle in the fatherland.

The Jewish and Negro groups working together might make Africa at last the envy of the world. Not only would industrial developments spring to life, but a better system of government might come from the brains of two persecuted groups. Both have experienced much is common and both excellent types of law-abiding citizens and both openly persecuted and often banished without just cause.

Two persecuted groups, mellowed into tolerance and contributing wherever they have placed their feet to the best ends of the country might set the pace for a more wholesome racial solution, which must precede any measure of economic recovery.

BRITAIN GIVES IN AGAIN

GREAT BRITAIN, which under Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has had a vacillating foreign policy, has made the rape of Ethiopia by Italy complete. In line with giving away other people's territories and at the same time setting herself up as a big brother and protector, England last week recognized Italian conquest of Ethiopia when in Rome, the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Italy, presented his new credentials accrediting him to Victor Emanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

The news is not surprising, however, when one takes into consideration the kind of leadership England has assumed in world affairs. Against Italy she invoked sanctions for invading Ethiopia and went through all the motion of being righteously indignant for the unwarranted invasion of Ethiopia. England talked loudly and practically outshouted every other nation against the Italian government. But, England was unwilling to do anything but talk about it and passively watched the rape of Ethiopia just as she had watched Japan invade China.

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Racial Injustice Root of War

EDITOR'S NOTE: Excerpts from an address made by Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, before the Interracial Goodwill Congress in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco last week, are printed below.

By DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES

SO LONG as the dominant race denies the basic rights of the world's racial minorities so long will there be wars and rumors of war.

In India, British and Indian leaders are almost deadlocked. South Africa is seething with conflict between black and brown natives and white Europeans. In Northeast Africa, Italians are holding conquered Ethiopian lands against guerrilla attack while their grand council has issued an edict against marriage between Italians and Semetic and other so-called 'non-Aryan' races. The Japanese onslaughts in China are an application of western power politics under the doctrine of divine origin and destiny of the Japanese race. In Europe, Germans and Poles are baiting Jews and Russian Slavs are arming to meet Teutons. West Indian Negroes have recently rioted against their white overlords. In the United States, the dispossessed Indian still broods about his lost lands and disputed culture and the Negro-white interracial struggle changes front but continues from decade to decade.

Advantages obtained by the use of violence on the part of stronger white racial groups have been cited as proof of the inherent superior capacity of the conquerors and the inherent inferiority of the exploited 'lesser breeds.' Mussolini is now leading the Italians to carry Roman 'civilization' to the Ethiopians; and Germany wants her African colonies back to give the blacks more 'kultur.'

Our problem then is greater than the effects from older ideas of race. It embraces the subjective beliefs and folkways of superiority and the fears and attitudes that have grown up around the folkways and beliefs. The term 'racialism' a powerful social myth is the best name for it.

In the present tension and racial conflict, the great question of ACTION faces the western white world. What should be done about racialism and world peace?

"The true facts of science about race should be taught everywhere to young and old. . .Much of the old history and old philosophies about racial differences will have to be re-written by scholars and popular authors whose attitude toward races is not poisoned by the myth of racial superiority. . .Leaders should foster democratic organization in all areas of community life. . .The circles in our schools, churches, industrial and community life should be wide enough to include all racial stocks and with their full participation so that the differences in group would enrich the whole. .

In this the church has the large responsibility of squaring itself with the message to the churches of the world from the Oxford conference in 1937 that 'against racial pride or racial antagonism, the church must set its face implacably as rebellion against God. . that certain principles Christian everywhere should seek to have incorporated in the sentiments and public policies of their nations and communities' included in which is 'the necessity of such economic and social change as shall open the way to full opportunitly for persons of all races.

DYNAMIC WARNING VOICED BY WOODSON

nfers that Present-Day Atrocities against Jews Abroad Can Strike Minority Groups Here.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—An inferential warning that present-day atrocities against the Jews, both in Germany and Italy, can well be duplicated here against the American Negro, was voiced here Sunday afternoon in a remarkable address by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Director of Research for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

The occasion was the closing session of the association's annual meeting, held in the Abyssinian Baptist Church before 2,000 people.

TIDES OF RACIAL INTOLERANCE INCREASE

Although the campaign of repression against the Jews in foreign lands was not directly mentioned in his speech, Dr. Woodson in a short recourse to recent records of Negro persecution in this country. In respect to civil rights and economic opportunities, left no doubts in the minds of his audience that he was firmly convinced that the tides of racial intolerance in this country and abroad are on the increase.

It was a curiously-worded speech in which his main points were driven home by inference.

He could as well have quoted the charges of Mussolini and Hitler that the Jews are not toilers but vampires, that they depressed the moral level and lowered the degree of commercial honesty in Italy and Germany, and that they were gleefully rubbing their hands in the counting houses while the people of those nations were laboring in the fields to support them.

Instead, Dr. Woodson warned that the American Negro, in advancing his plea for complete assimilation into the American national structure, would have to build up more potent arguments than those advanced by any other minority.

SHED LIFE'S BLOOD TO FREE THIS COUNTRY

According to his line of reasoning, it will not merely suffice to call attention to the Negro's steady advancement and contribution to American culture. To prove his right to a citizen's heritage under the American Constitution, the Negro must keep before the world the fact that he shed his blood and his sweat to free this country and to lay the foundation for its financial structure.

In compiling the evidence, Dr. Woodson made a number of excursions into American history to show that the Negro's original entry into America was not as a slave but as a soldier and explorer, and that he was not a sideline spectator but an active participant in the country's several wars.

The addresses by Dr. W. Porter Norcom, of Brooklyn, and Lucy Harth Smith, of Lexington, Ky. delivered on the same program dwelled on the value of Negro history and were essentially pleas for continuation of the association's work with more moral and financial support from the Negro public. The association's yearly price of $100 for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History was awarded this year to Dr. Luther P. Jackson. The second prize of $50 went to Dr. Horace Mann Bond. The $100 prize for the best book review contributed to the same journal went this year to James Porter, and the second prize of $50 to W. M. Brewer. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Daytona, Fla., was re-elected president of the association, and L. R. Mehlinger, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer.

Negro Colony In Russia Prosperous

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—According to Dr. Bois Pavlov, there is in Crimea, a colony of 250,000 Negroes, who came from the dissatisfied element of the United States, French and English colonies in South Africa, and from the Belgium Congo colonies.

The nucleus of this settlement had its beginning in central Russia, but due to the extreme cold the early settlers gradually worked their way to Crimea, a province of southern Russia near the Caspian Sea. When questioned about the living standard and progress of this Negro colony, Dr Pavlov said both could be favorably compared with any of the continent.

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Supporting his theory, Dr. Pavlov, nephew of the famous scientist, Ivan Pavlov, cited the case of Mr. Sutton of San Antonio Texas, and a graduate of Howard university, who went to Russia in 1928. At present Mr. Sutton is the head of the largest chemical plant of Russia. Then there is the son of Paul Robeson, who is in Russia attending one of the larger universities. And how can anyone forget Marion Anderson who has appeared at the Art Theatre of Moscow on several occasions. He paused. For a moment it seemed as if he would continue with another line of illustration, but evidently decided differently.

"Therefore, it can easily be seen that the Russian Negro has nothing for which to envy his brothers of other countries. Due to the absence of all racial barriers, he is already occupying a social plane that will be hard to surpass," he went on. Dr. Pavlov is a graduate of the University of Moscow, and has degrees from the Universities of Prague, Czechoslovakia, Sun Yatsen of Shanghai, China, and the National University of China. Also he has done work at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and the University of Paris, France.

RACE PROBLEM -1938
EUROPE

COLONIES OFFER FOR JEWS SET

Britain To Lease Lands In Africa And Guiana To Refugees

PLAN IS OPPOSED BY GERMAN PRESS

$100,000,000 Contribution By Private Capital In U. S. Expected

LONDON, Nov. 21—(AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain informed an approving House of Commons Monday that his government had decided to offer new homelands for refugee German Jews in parts of Africa and British Guiana, colony of the northeast coast of South America.

Chamberlain said Britain intends to lease "on generous terms" at least 10,000 square miles in British Guiana and as much land in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya Colony as economically and climatically suitable.

It was learned on unimpeachable authority that Britain backed the plan with the understanding that private capital in the United States would raise $100,000,000 to help the Jews reach, settle and lease their new homes.

The plan, acceptance of which marked an unprecedented policy, was originally drafted by U. S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who started working on it almost immediately after the current wave of anti-Semitism broke out in Germany Nov. 10.

Common Policy Sought

Chamberlain made his announcement before debate on a motion of Laborite Philip J. Noel-Baker attacking "the deplorable treatment suffered by certain racial, religious and political minorities in Europe," and suggesting "an immediate concerted effort among the nations, including the United States, to secure a common policy."

Britain accepted the plan to offer a homeland for Jews in defiance of warnings in the controlled German press that settlement of German Jews in Tanganyika, which was German East Africa before the war, would be considered "a transparent maneuver" to dodge Germany's colonial demands. Tanganyika now is mandated to Britain.

Chamberlain admitted under questioning that part of the area proposed for settlement in Guiana was refused by a League of Nations commission as an Assyrian home three years ago.

Settlement Limited

He indicated settlement in the African lands would be limited.

As for Palestine, Chamberlain said it was generally recognized that this country "could not, in any case, provide a solution of the Jewish refugee problem."

"In conclusion," he said, "I must emphasize that however great may be our desire and that of other countries to assist in dealing with this grave situation, the possibilities of settlement are strictly limited."

It was expected Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler would be approached by the intergovernmental committee with a proposal to allow Jews to leave Germany with some of their money.

George Rublee, American director of the permanent refugee committee, was jubilant over the attitude and action of Britain. He said his committee hoped to concentrate first on the moving of young Jews.

Kennedy Pleased

Ambassador Kennedy also was pleased.

"The first job," he said, "was to find places to put the Jews. Now we will see how sorry the world is for them. It's a case of getting money now."

Fear was expressed here Monday night that Chancellor Hitler might refuse to cooperate in moving Jews into the old German colony of Tanganyika. He was expected to refuse flatly to allow them to take any money with them.

Chamberlain's plan is for volunteer refugee organizations to send their own representatives to British Guiana to make surveys.

"Provided the results of these surveys are satisfactory," he said, "the government contemplate the lease of large areas of land on generous terms under conditions to be settled hereafter.

"It is not possible at this stage to give exact figures of the total area which could be made available, but it would certainly not be less than 10,000 square miles and possibly more.

Area Described

"In the interior of this colony there are extensive tracts of partly occupied land consisting mainly of forest and savannah.

"The agricultural development of these areas has hitherto been prevented by unfavorable conditions and lack of communication. It would therefore be essential that careful surveys by experts should be made before any definite scheme can be formulated . . ."

Chamberlain added that Britain expects other nations to contribute to settlement of the Jews. In informed quarters it was said Belgium and Portugal would be asked to open up their American colonies. Brazil and other South American countries also are to be asked to cooperate.

Chamberlain said the governor of Tanganyika reported an estimated 50,000 acres would be available for settlement there, and the governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, British territories in Southeast Africa, indicated small-scale settlements might be possible there.

(When the league commission rejected Guiana as a home for Assyrians the chief reason was reported to be a lack of communications between the coast and interior. There also was a lack of funds for transportation and resettlement.

(An emergency conference called in Washington Sunday by the United Palestine Appeal warned against "mirages" in discussion of British colonies as Jewish homelands and singled out Palestine as a necessary "spearhead of this mass colonization effort."

(Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, national vice chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, called on American Jewry to assess itself a "voluntary fine" of $100,000,000 for rehabilitation of Jewish refugees.)

Germans And Jews Amazed At Plan

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

BERLIN, Nov. 21—(AP)—Both Germans and Jews were amazed Monday night at the British plan for Jewish refugees to settle on former German colonial soil—a project to which Germany is strongly opposed.

There was even talk that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler would summon the Reichstag quickly to protest impressively against allotting former German territory to Jews.

German officials asked about their reaction referred to newspaper comment in the last few days in which the press unanimously said Germany would protest most sharply against any settlement of Jews in her former possessions.

Jewish leaders acclaimed as "wonderful" Chamberlain's statement in London which opened up the prospect of Jewish havens in British Guiana and Africa, including Tanganyika, the former German East African colony.

Problem Eyed

But, like the Germans, their attention quickly was focused on the problem of German opposition to their settlement on soil which Germany lost in the World War and insists she must have again.

"Won't Hitler be so enraged about Tanganyika that he won't let any Jew out of Germany?" one leader asked.

Another said the Nazis already had informed German Jewry that Hitler would not permit any Jews with visas to emigrate to Tanganyika or any other former German colonial possession to leave Germany.

"This probably means new persecution to start with," one Jewish leader said, "but, of course, that sacrifice also must be faced if only in the end we are allotted some place to start life anew."

Their wives meanwhile were busy with geographies, studying British Guiana, and to the exclamation of one that, "Why, that's so hot a climate nobody can live there," another retorted with determination:

"Well, Jewish science has advanced to a point where we can make a heaven even of such a reported hell.

Jews Determined

"We'll simply have to show the world what Jewish ingenuity can do."

It was assumed that the first foreigner to bear the brunt of Hitler's exasperation over Chamberlain's announcement would be Oswald Pirow, defense minister of the Union of South Africa, who is to see the Fuehrer Thursday at Berchtesgaden.

Informed Nazi quarters, before Chamberlain spoke, said they expected the chancellor to tell Pirow that Germany would consider as an "affront" any scheme for settling German Jews on former German soil.

Chamberlain's announcement came when there was somewhat of a letup in the Jewish situation—no more arrests were reported—but there was a press campaign urging that Jewish real estate be confiscated "in case cash and other objects of value owned by Jews are not sufficient" to meet the 1,000,000,000 mark ($400,000,000) penalty levied for the assassination in Paris of Embassy Secretary Ernst Vom Rath.

Figures Inflated

This was construed as an indirect admission that figures on Jewish wealth—placed at 8,000,000,000 marks ($3,200,000,000) by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels—may be inflated.

Beyond the press intimation that the Jews next will be dispossessed, no decree or law was announced to answer the question on every Jew's lips: "What is my share of the billion marks penalty?"

Dienst Aus Deutschland asserted a decree soon would be issued whereby Gentiles and Jews no longer would be permitted to live in the same apartment building.

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter was even more emphatic, declaring:

"The solution of this problem brooks no delay for otherwise clashes with German tenants become inevitable."

The newspaper was supported by the president of the National Real Estate Federation who published a demand for "restoring German real estate completely to the German people."

New Problem Areas

A problem arising from the forcing of Jews from business was that of furnishing capital for the non-Jews who are to take over the establishments.

The newspaper Nachtausgabe estimated 3,767 Jewish retail stores fell under the anti-Semtic ban in Berlin alone.

According to official intimations two-thirds of these will not reopen even under non-Jewish managements but must be lfiquidated altogether.

The remaining one-third is available almost fro a song.

Only the actual value of goods on hand must be paid for, and items such as office furnishings and equipment will be thrown in gratis. There will be no indemnification for good will nor for lists of customers.

Jews not only must pay for damage done in the campaign of wrecking carried out against them but must indemnify their employes and laborers for wages forfeited through closure of business.

Many Nazi successors to the Jewish owners of shops nevertheless will need capital and it is one of the government's worries to supply it.

AMERICA–LOOK OVER YOUR SHOULDERS!!!

THE WORLD stands aghast because of the atrocities committed against Jews in Germany. Colored citizens of America, themselves a persecuted minority group, are alarmed and have joined hands with the civilized peoples of the world to give relief to those who suffer from the iron heels of their Nazi oppressors.

However, one can not help but question the sincerity of some of those who led the movement for "A DAY OF PRAYER" on last Sunday when, on the day before, the leaders of the great Methodist Episcopal Church refused to adopt a resolution condemning lynching, but were unanimous in lambasting Hitler.

They were able to observe the mote in Hitler's eye, but were unable to see the beam in their own eyes. The prayers of the righteous availeth much, but there is little righteousness in the hearts of those who stand afar off and condemn others for doing practically the same thing which they do themselves at home,

Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, a member of the conference which refused to adopt the resolution against lynching, hit the nail squarely on the head when he pointed out: "For us to pass a resolution condemning German persecutions of Jews is like Japan passing a resolution condemning lynching in this country."

THE PREVENTION OF MINORITY GROUP PERSECUTIONS MUST BE BUILT UPON THE BROAD PRINCIPLE OF HUMAN BROTHERHOOD EVERYWHERE.

There can not exist one standard for one group and another standard for another group. If the Christian church is against the destruction of Jewish property in Germany, it must oppose the destruction of Negro property in America. Any other position is fatal to the ideal which the Christian church seeks to maintain.

The Christian church must have the moral backbone to condemn wrong whether it exists in Nazi Germany or in democratic America.

THE TRIBUNE is just as much opposed to Nazi terrorism in Germany as it is to mob murders in America.

The time is now ripe to fight against oppression, regardless of where it is found. If the cause of justice is to triumph those who lead world opinion must fight on the broad platform of justice and equality for all people.

We commend President Roosevelt sincerely for his strong and vigorous stand against the persecution of the Jews. It is proper and fitting for a great humanitarian President to raise his voice against inhuman treatment of any of the peoples of the world.

THE TRIBUNE is in full accord with every movement which has as its purpose the relief of the Jews from the oppression of the madman Hitler. IT IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND, HOWEVER, WHY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REMAINS AS SILENT AS THE SPHINX CONCERNING THE LYNCHINGS WITHIN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

Of course, Jews are suffering more acutely from oppression in Germany than colored citizens are in America. But it differs only in degree. When citizens anywhere are denied equality with other citizens in their common country, it is only a short step before the heels of the oppressors become more heavy. It is for this reason that those who suffer from discrimination must fight continuously for absolute equality for all groups at all times.

The position of the President would be more effective and the world would heed his advice more quickly had he in former years assailed lynching and appealed for justice and equality for the oppressed colored citizens of his own United States

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, lambasted Hitler for his attitude toward the Jews. That was high ground for a great labor leader to take.

But does Mr. Green not know that the labor organization which he heads prescribes that men and women may not work unless they belong to certain labor organizations; and that those organizations erect barriers which prevent colored men and women from obtaining gainful employment?

Tyrant Hitler takes away the property of the Jews. Tyrant Green makes it impossible for large numbers of Negroes to secure property. One is just as despicable as the other; and both deserve the condemnation of people who call themselves civilized and Christians.

The broad principle of human brotherhood must rise higher than political expedients, if the rights of minority groups are to be protected.

The leaders of American thought in Government, church and labor must realize that it requires greater courage and more moral stamina to attack injustice at home than across the sea.

PERHAPS AS AMERICANS VIEW WITH REVULSION THE THINGS WHICH HITLER IS DOING TO THE JEWS, THEY MAY TURN THEIR HEADS AND OBSERVE MORE CLEARLY THE BITTER ANGUISH AND THE INTENSE SUFFERING OF THEIR COLORED BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Race Problem — 1938

Europe

SWASTIKA OVER AFRICA—

Nazi Propaganda Finding Willing Ears In Africa

'Peaceful Penetration' Path Is Paved

He'd Like Tanganyika And Southwest Africa— Both England's

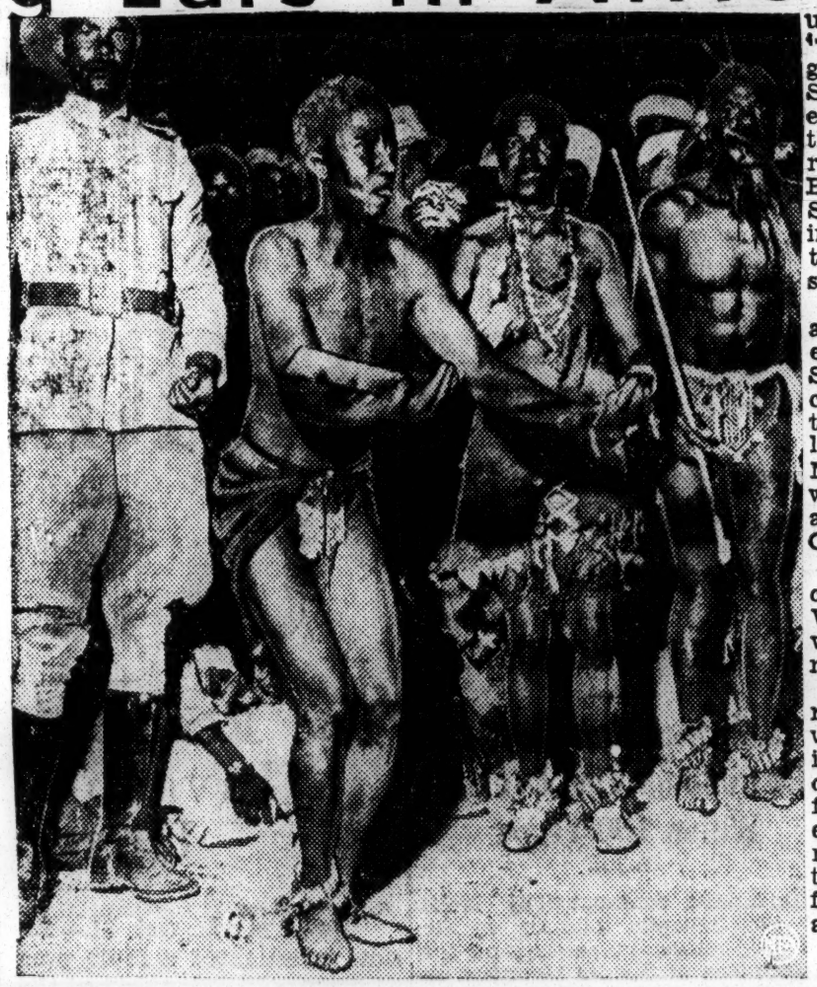
Adolf Hitler has promised that the Sudetenland will be his "last territorial demand in Europe." Where does he go from there? The question of the return of German colonies is a logical next step. This is the question that Milton Bronner discusses in a series of three "ahead-of-the-news" articles written for The Post. The second article follows.

By Milton Bronner
NEA Service Staff Writer

LONDON, Oct. 31.—With 9000 Germans out of a white population of 30,000 persons of European ancestry, the former German colony of Southwest Africa, now mandated to the Union of South Africa, is seen by the Nazis as fertile ground for the Hitlerian policy of "peaceful penetration" by propaganda and legal capture of governmental influence.

This was the policy pursued in gaining mastery over Germany, and later, Austria and the Sudetenland. And today the pattern as repeated in Southwest Africa, with Germans in the Legislative Assembly and the Nazi propaganda and intimidation machines working full blast on Teutonic Africans.

Back in 1920 Southwest Africa was mandated to the Union of South Africa. The territory was ruled by an Administrator and Advisory Council, in which both the South African Union and German elements were represented.



The future government of the prewar German colony of Southwest Africa may depend on whether hundreds of thousands of natives such as the ones shown above, maintain their present allegiance to the British Union of South Africa rule, or prefer their former German masters. The warriors in the photo are putting on a war dance under the watchful eye of a Union native policeman near Windhoek capital of Southwest Africa.

In 1922 the Southwest Africans asked for some form of self-government. The Union of South Africa was willing, but felt that the Germans, who had remained in the colony and who wished to help rule it, should become naturalized subjects of the Union of South Africa.

Gen. Jan Smuts, then premier of South Africa, in London arranged with representatives of the German government to influence the Germans to accept. Accordingly, in 1924, the law was passed automatically extending naturalization to all Germans who had lived in the territory before Jan. 1, 1924.

* * *

Nazi Fever

A self-government act was passed and from then on German elements had a direct hand in the governing of this former Reich colony.

It was about that time, too, that the government began to have trouble with its German citizens. They became infected with the Nazi fever. They formed a regular Nazi organization, uniforms and all. They organized a Hitler Jugend or youth group. They began an anti-Semitic boycott. They demanded that German be made one of the official languages of the territory along with English and Boer Dutch. The Union of South Africa was perfectly willing to grant this, but in its own time and own way, without seeming to yield to pressure.

In July, 1933, authorized Nazi agents, armed with written powers and with funds, came to Southwest Africa for the Nazification of all Germans in the territory. Those who were reluctant were dragooned into the Nazi net by threats of what would happen to their relatives and property—if any—back in Germany. They were also told:

"Hitler is going to get this colony back from South Africa. When that happens, think what will happen to you if you are not a loyal Nazi."

The German schools became nurseries for Nazi recruits. Provocative processions were held in the capital, Windhoek. On one occasion the South African flag was pulled down from government buildings and the German flag substituted. In 1934 the German element resigned from the Legislative Assembly and the Advisory Council.

* * *

A Raid—An Oath

Patience being exhausted, the South African police in July, 1934, raided the offices of the Nazi organization and the Hitler Jugend. An amazing collection of documents and letters was found.

Ritter Franz con Epp, close friend of Hitler, had written from Germany:

"By naturalization Germans do not lose their Germanism if they do not give themselves up for lost."

In February, 1934, a Nazi organizer in Hamburg sent out an order that all holders of office in German organizations in the territory must take oath:

"I swear that I will bear unbreakable allegiance to Adolf Hitler and yield unconditional obedience to leaders appointed by him over me."

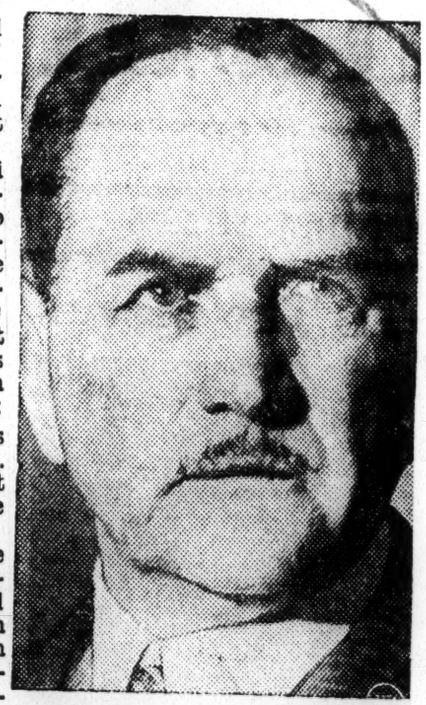
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Government Acts

In April, 1937, the long-suffering government of the territory took swift action. It made it an offense for any person, not a British subject, to become a member or officer of any public body, to address such a body or become a member or officer of a political organization. Further, it made it an offense for any British subject to take an oath that he will bear allegiance to any sovereign or head of a state other than the Union of South Africa or to take an oath of fealty to any foreign organization. The penalty in each case is a fine not exceeding $500 or a year's imprisonment or both.

But the recent European war scare, culminating in the Munich "settlement," which gave Hitler just about what he wanted in Czechoslovakia, acted as a shot in the arm to pro-Nazi elements in Southwest Africa. Agitation increased, and Dr. the Honorable David G. Conradie, Union of South Africa Administrator for Southwest Africa, received petitions asking him to convene the Legislative Assembly to vote whether or not a plebiscite should be held on the return of the former colony to Germany.

He Reassures Germans



Practically all Germans in Southwest Africa accepted automatic naturalization as subjects of the British crown by becoming citizens of the Union of South Africa. But General Franz Ritter von Epp, above, close friend of Hitler and powerful in Nazi councils, assured them that "naturalized Germans do not lose their Germanism."

African Colonies In Demand,

Europe Stretches Forth Her Hand!

London—(CNA)—An unofficial outline of sweeping German colonial claims is being studied by the tory Chamberlain government, together with the question of immediate recognition of fascist Italy's conquests in Ethiopia, it was reliably reported here this week.

Return of all former German African colonies—totalling 1,031,839 square miles—or cession of other African territory or equal extent was said to be the substance of Reichsfuehrer Adolph Hitler's demanos. The Nazis were reporter to have taken the position that the German colonies and their populations "still belonged" to Germany.

It was learned that steps were under way for another meeting of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Chancellor Hitler to discuss Germany's colonial claims. Further indication that the tory government is considering some sort of deal at the expense of the African people was seen in the arrival in Lisbon, Portugal, of Defense Minister Oscar Pirow of the Union of South Africa to sound Portuguese opinion on the matter of the Nazi demands, before coming to London.

Hitler is said to have also made demands on France, by way of a blackmailing offer to guarantee French frontiers against German attack if France would return Togoland and the Comeroons. recognize German supremacy in the air; assure Hitler a free hand in Central and Eastern Europe and renounce the French-Soviet mutual assistance pact.

It was rumored here that a Chamberlain-Hitler deal might give the Nazis Portuguese Angola as well as a part of adjacent Belgian Congo instead of returning the former German colonies, which were divided between England and France following Germany's defeat in the World War.

Germany is also reported to be backing Japan in a plan for exclusive exploitation of China by Japan and Germany with Italy as a minor partner.

Chamberlain's Aims

Along with fervent gratitude for his avoidance of war, there is bitter criticism of Neville Chamberlain for his "surrender to the dictators." Fear of Nazi aggression has stimulated a new outburst of armament activity even in this country, causing the erstwhile "pacifists" to plead for preparedness.

We cannot, of course, speak for Mr. Chamberlain, nor pretend to read his thoughts, but the agreement he reached with Hitler to settle future disputes between Britain and Germany by discussion, instead of war, may furnish a clew to the possible course of his reasoning. Anyway, if the writer were in Mr. Chamberlain's place, he would reason as follows:

Western civilization, in a general way, has been in retreat perhaps since 1900—certainly since 1914. Caucasian prestige in East Asia has been practically destroyed. Japanese dominance threatens to throw the white man, bag and baggage, out of the whole Far East. In India, British rule is under fire, and British influence on the defensive, politically, socially and economically. The colored races are increasing faster than the white. In East Africa the Italian conquest of Ethiopia has lifted Italian prestige a bit, but in Central Africa, Christian missionaries claim that Moslems have made four converts to their one. In North and Central Africa, the French have trained 1,000,000 Algerians and Negroes to the use of modern arms. Some day the laws of chance are practically certain to turn up another "Black Napoleon" or Mad Mahdi—or both together.

If Berber and Negro insurrections were to sweep the white man out of North and Central Africa, would not the Bantus rise against the whites in South Africa? Premier Herzog thinks that some time in the next 50 years they will, and it will be all the whites can do to hold the Cape and Orange River Colonies, and perhaps Natal. They will not be able to spare a man for former German West Africa.

Russia has set up a vast state-Socialistic economy under a ruthless dictatorship, which continually aims to crush out all other religion and spread its system over the world. France is weak economically and politically. Mussolini has but recently threatened Britain's "life line." The Americans are too absorbed in their internal politics, depression, recovery and relief to pay much attention to anything else.

Not a pretty picture of the state of Western civilization in 1938—but true. Mr. Chamberlain must see it. Hitler could be broken by going to war against him, but so would everyone else be ruined in the process. The waters of doom would close in one the white man's civilization from all sides. The only winners of such a war would be the Bolsheviks and Japan, who would gobble up the broken pieces.

The Germans are still energetic, intelligent and vigorous people. If a British-German understanding could be reached, might it not be well worth while to let the Germans expand to the eastward, and to give them back some African lands to colonize and police? The one obstacle is the super-nationalistic religion of Hitler's Nazis.

Can this obstacle be overcome? Now that Hitler has "arrived;" is achieving German unity under the Reich; is on the way to success; he no longer needs the violent and extremist measures upon which he rose to power. War would ruin him, and he must know it. To achieve greatness for Germany with Britain's cooperation, and without war, makes him the greatest hero of German history. If he could gradually be induced to modify and humanize some of his extreme policies, perhaps to liquidate some of the Nazi fanatics, the way would be open to cooperation with Britain.

Hitler can and will hold the Russian Bear in check, and rid Western Europe of that menace. Without Hitler's support, Mussolini would be powerless to injure Britain, and British attention could be turned to the Far East. Britain as an ally is far more valuable to Germany than is Italy. Holland and Scandinavia would readily fall in with a British-German entente, and France would, of necessity, trail along, her frontiers secured against German aggression.

Is this the way Chamberlain reasoned? Perhaps—at least he might have. If the thing could be accomplished, the civilization of Western Europe would take on a new lease of life. It is a vast and far-reaching project of statesmanship, worthy of Disraeli at his best. Perhaps it is only a dream—but a dream whose realization is well worth struggling for—especially when the alternative is the nightmare of a war, whose end could only be the destruction of everything that Christian civilization holds dear.—Foreign Affairs.

JEWS WARNED THEY MAY FACE EXTERMINATION

Blackshirt Guards Level Attack Against F. D. R., 'Joy-Drunk' Americans

By Frederick Oechsner
United Press Staff Correspondent

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Das Schwarze Korps, official organ of the elite Blackshirt Guards, warned yesterday that any attempt on the life of a German official by a Jew or a person inspired by Jews would result in the extermination of Jews in Germany.

In the same editorial, the publication attacked President Roosevelt, "joy drunk" Americans, and the American press.

It was commenting on a letter from a reader published by The New York Daily News which proposed pardons for confined murderers who would agree to go to Germany for the purpose of assassinating high officials.

"On the [illegible] on which a Jewish weapon or a weapon bought by a Jew is used against one of the leading men of Germany, then there will be no more Jews in Germany," Das Schwarze Korps said. "We hope we have made ourselves clear."

'Astonished'

It said it was astonished "that this newspaper made this proposal its own by publishing it without commentary.

"The American Government neither banned nor reprimanded the newspaper. It did not even declare that it deplored either the proposal itself or the attitude of the newspaper.

"Let us no longer leave ourselves any doubt over the fact that the United States, after Soviet Russia's temporary surrender in world politics has taken over the job of official personification of world Jewry."

The newspaper carried a full page picture layout with a photograph of President Roosevelt. A cartoonist's balloon issued from the mouth. It said:

"I could hardly believe such things could occur in 20th-Century civilization."

This was a quotation from President Roosevelt's statement regarding the anti-Semitic campaign in Germany.

In Setting Of Riots

The President's photograph was surrounded by pictures of lynchings and riots in the United States and were arranged in such a manner as to make it appear that the President was looking at them.

"When we observe the joy-drunk American population in our pictures, so tipsy with good deeds of the freest democracy they make the streets of Chicago, New York and St. Louis into a stage setting for passions, then we are inclined to call the great smiler Roosevelt a Yankee Alcibiades. (Alcibiades was an Athenian politician celebrated for hypocrisy.)

"How perceptive is this important statesman! He does not look away when parades or misery, hunger and poverty pass by. Strong and courageous, he looks things in the face, places his hands on his heart and turns his glance toward Heaven."

Petition F.D.R. For Jewish Haven In U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—A free haven in America for the oppressed Jewish people was the desire expressed by the National Negro Congress in a wire last week to President Roosevelt. John P. Davis, national secretary of the Congress, stated that Race citizens of America are deeply concerned over the inhuman barbarism being practiced upon the Jewish minority in Nazi Germany.

The Negro Labor committee, speaking for the organized labor movement among Race citizens, sent Roosevelt a similar telegram. It was signed by Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the committee.

RACE PROBLEM - 1938
EUROPE

Seeing and Saying • *By William A. Fowlkes*

WhatThen,BlackAmericans?

These German pogroms against the Jews set me to thinking each time I read of them.

For years Black American leaders have been teaching and preaching that if their followers achieve economic security they will be "safe" on the American scene. "The dollar will make you free," they have said. I, like hundreds of other of youth studying the situation that we call our liberal and freer America, have subscribed to the theory. Even interracial meetings have assured me of the fact more. Sheer assurances, however, have failed to prove the truth, which really sets one "free." Germans in Europe, and majorities, in other lands, have taught me something else.



FOWLKES

Ever since the Jews wandered around in the wilderness on their way from the land of enslavement to the promised land their leaders have taught them to beat the Gentiles to the economic draw. They have invaded country after country building up their units in trade and money circles until they have been recognized as financial leaders, more or less, mostly more. Time and again they have been thinned out by racial groups in power who respected their money but feared its power, and later, getting the chance, used the hatred against them. The Middle Ages featured the greatest purges, but the Twentieth century sees more, despite the thought by the student of history that those days of barbarization should be far gone. Money has not proved security for the Jews, though it has given them temporary power, prestige and strength. Would it prove security for darker Americans should another real day of insecurity come for the masses of all the nation's citizens? Leaders, you might suggest a change in tactics, for your followers need it.

GEORGIA PUNISHES MOBSTERS

In Cobb County, Georgia, last week, a reactionary Grand Jury indicted some two dozen young white men for participating in riots aimed against colored citizens and their property in a small community. One of the alleged mobsters confessed chasing a colored man down the street with something in his hand resembling a butcher knife and was sentenced to the public works camp for one year. Convictions loom for the others.

This is a new day of interracial thought in the South, when mobsters are made to pay for their sins. There is no doubt that fear of passage of the federal anti-lynching bill had something to do with the clamping down of the law on those who flagrantly broke its statutes. Destruction of white people's property also had its influence. Walter White's and the NAACP's efforts in Congressional lobby halls have not proved in vain. Indictment and conviction of those who incite and participate in anti-Negro riots. Mobbings and lynchings will spread to those inland more uncivilized and uncouth communities. The new world indeed will offer new hope to suffering groups. The process is exceedingly slow, however, and men want to live freely NOW.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN '39?

With the coming of World Baptists to Atlanta in 1939, one begins to hear from many quarters the query, "Will the South show its true self during this meeting?" There have been assurances from some quarters that prejudices will be thrown out of the window and that there will be a bit of free movement and business transaction with regards to all racial groups at the conference. We naturally won't believe it until we see it. We're sure the delegates from foreign countries will be surprised at some of the discriminations and practices here. There may be many embarrassments. Out of such a meeting, good must come, however. Surprises and embarrassments have awakened and changed many institutions.

JEWISH ATROCITIES

WHILE THE WORLD is shocked and amazed at the current German artocities against the Jews, we don't think that the Negro can become quite as excited as other racial groups, because he has been the victim of similar persecution for years, with few voices in high places raised in his defeise. Many lynchings and the burning of Negro homes in this country have been the same sort of mob vengeance as is now practiced against the Jews in Germany.

We recall also that when the Italians were using poison gas and bombing the civilian population of Ethiopia, there was comparatively little protest from the great powers of the world, Hitler might retort to the hue and cry now being raised by the United States and England that he is but following their example in the treatment of the black racial minorities in their own countries. The English have ghettos for the natives in South Africa and in the United States, the Negro is segregated and discriminated against at every turn. A more effective protest could be made, we believe, if the countries protesting were to set a better example of racial justice and fair play.

With the United States already heavily burdened with taxes because of some 8,000,000 unemployed, we fail to see the wisdom of bringing more immigrants to this country at this time.

Lest this be construed as a defense of Hitler, we hasten to add that we hope some agreement will be effected whereby those who want to leave Germany may be resettled in the sparsely settled portions of Canada and the countries of South America. The 85,000 Jewish refugees who are being admitted to the United States under the present quota, should be scattered throughout the Midwest and South in sections better able to afford them a living instead of being allowed to remain in our crowded cities of the East where unemployment and relief are already major problems.

Negroes are rightly concerned over barbaric treatment of minority groups anywhere but it ill-becomes the United States government to make formal protests to Germany or to any other nation against the treatment of its minorities, whatever color they may be, when the same barbaric treatment has existed for years and years in this country.

Only recently a mob of whites in Georgia, frustrated in an attempt to lynch a Negro, burned down several Negro homes and school buildings but were any protests against this raised by leaders all over the country? Did our daily newspapers devote column after column of reading and editorial matter to condemn the mob as brutes? No, they studiously avoided reference to the matter. Only one liberal paper gave five inches of space on an inside page to a story of the incident.

Perhaps in no heart does the spark of human kindness glow more warmly than in the heart of the Negro but he resents, and rightly so, the holier-than-thou-attitude adopted by the United States in its dealing with the German-atrocities problem. Negroes know what it means to be buffeted about, to be kicked around, to be given the dirty end of the stick while they are naturally sympathetic to the Jews in Germany who are just learning what oppression is, they are resentful not against the Jews with whom they are sympathetic, but against the policy of this government.

When our own hands are clean, we can call those of someone else dirty. When our own house is in order, then and only then can we ask, advise or tell someone else to put his own in order. Until such time the United States government should stay out of other nations' affairs.

British Tories Okay Italy's African Grab

ROME, Nov. 25—A new Munich betrayal of the democratic rights of small nations was effected here this week with the presentation by the Earl of Perth, British ambassador to Italy, of new credentials accrediting him to Victor Emanuel both as king of Italy and emperor of Ethiopia.

The ambassador's new letters, presented to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister, replaced letters which accredited him only to the king of Italy.

The recognition of Italian claims to Ethiopia and its people was rushed through by the Chamberlain government of Great Britain in fear that the mounting indignation of the British people over the Nazi atrocities against the Jews in Germany might soon make impossible any further concessions to the fascist powers.

The two powers also signed a declaration announcing the immediate enforcement of the British-Italian "gentlemen's" agreement, signed last April but never implemented because of protests in Britain over Italian military aid to General Franco, Spanish fascist chief.

IL DUCE SETS HIS PRICE ON PEACE PACT

Terms Of Accord Seen As Blow To Daladier's New Policy

PARIS, Nov. 25—Premier Edouard Deladier, threatened with a cabinet split over his financial program, this week was reported to have received stiff conditions from Italy as a price for a French-Italian friendship accord.

These demands, said persons close to the foreign office, were that France cede to Italy the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway and the Port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, and share with Italy the control of the Suez canal and the administration of Tunisia.

Such terms were universally acknowledged by parliamentary deputies to be unacceptable to France.

Blow to Daladier's Policy

The demands came as a blow to Daladier's new policy of seeking friendship accords with the dictators so he could better concentrate French strength in solving domestic problems and developing the colonies.

The premier's suppression of a second group of decree laws designed to increase the government's supervision over commerce and industry was responsible for the cabinet dissension.

Six of the 17 ministers were reported to have threatened to resign. Minister of Commerce Pierre Gentin, Minister of Labor Charles Pomaret, Minister of Public Works Anatole de Monzie, Minister of Colonies Georges Mandel, Minister of Agriculture Henri Queille, and Minister of Merchant Marine Louis de Chappedelaine were said to be those who threatened to quit.

NAZIS USE WAR SCARE IN DRIVE FOR COLONIES

British Premier Considers Plan For Appeasing German Leader

MUNICH, Germany, Nov. 25—Arrogantly asserting Germany's "right" to dictate the lives of colonial peoples, Reich Fuehrer Adolph Hitler, in a speech here this week, followed that if Nazi Germany does not obtain colonies by negotiations, "nobody must be surprised if we resort to other means." It was the same blackmailing tactics that the Nazi dictator used against the democracies during the Czechoslovakian crisis.

Hitler made the threat of war during the course of a speech marking the 1934 Nazi "beer putsch."

He expressed his gratitude to British Prime Minister Chamberlain, French Premier Daladier, and other traitors to democrary in Britain and France who, as he put it, "wish to live in good understanding with the Nazi regime. It only remains for us to agree over colonies which were taken away from us on the pretexts contrary to justice," he continued.

New Appeasement

The speech was regarded in foreign diplomatic circles here as highly significant in view of current rumors that Chamberlain was considering a plan for a new "appeasement" of Nazis through an African Munich envisaging the cession of African territories and peoples to Hitler.

It is believed here that Chamberlain's visit to Paris on November 23 had as its main purpose the discussion with French government officials of the Chamberlain scheme. The British Tory leader is understood to have conferred with the South African Minister of Defense, Oswald Pirow, on the question of the Nazi demands. It is understood that under the Chamberlain scheme Britain would cede Nigeria and France would be asked to return a slice of the Cameroons and Belgium will be asked to give up a large part of the best rubber land in the Congo.

In a speech in the Belgian chamber of deputies last week, Belgium Foreign Minister Paul Spaak announced opposition to the cession of any part of the Belgian Congo to Germany. French officials have also announced opposition to the British scheme for colonial "appeasement" of the Nazis.

Meantime, the British government is flooded with protests from Africa and the West Indies against the Chamberlain government.

BRITONS BLOCK SURRENDER OF AFRICAN LANDS

Survey Shows Britishers Rather Fight Than Give Up Colonies

LONDON, Nov. 25—The Liberal national newspaper, "The News Chronicle," has just put out a questionnaire in order to survey what the British public thinks on the matter of colonial return to Hitler.

The survey was made through the British Institute of Public Opinion, an independent organization, which samples a representative cross-section of the public for its opinions on controversial topics. Following, in tabulated form, are the answers received to questions on the colonies:

"Are you in favor of giving back any former German colonies?"

Of those who expressed an opinion: 15 per cent said "Yes," 85 per cent said "No." Of the total number questioned, 31 per cent would express no opinion.

"If your answer to the above question is 'No;' would you rather fight than hand them back?"

Of those who expressed an opinion: 78 per cent said "Yes;" 22 per cent said "No." Of the total number questioned nine per cent would express no opinion.

Considered together, these figures present the following picture of the state of opinion on the colonial question: No answer, 13 per cent; answered in favor of returning colonies, 13 per cent; answered against returning colonies and would fight to retain them, 52 per cent; against returning colonies but would not fight to retain them, 15 per cent against returning colonies but would express no opinion on fighting seven per cent.

Italian King, Pope Against Racial Laws

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 25—A friendly letter from Victor Emanuel of Italy to Pope Pius assuring him efforts would be made to meet the Vatican's objections to the new Italian marriage laws was reported this week by L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper.

The greatest consideration for the "Pope's views" made known in personal letters to the King and Premier Mussolini, was promised in the monarch's reply.

The Pope objected to the new regulations decreed Thursday prohibiting marriage of Italians of the Aryan race to members of another race. L'Osservatore Romano called the decree contrary to the concordat which in 1929 restored friendly relations between the holy see and the Italian government.

Race Problem - 1938
Europe

PRESIDES OVER FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES



Monsieur Gratien Candace (center), deputy from Guadeloupe, presided for the second time over the French Chamber of Deputies. He was elected vice president of this legislative body by an unprecedented majority at the last session of Parliament. He was first elected in 1912 and has served continuously since. During the cabinet crisis of 1926 Candace was called upon to preside over the tumultuous Chamber. He is extremely popular and one of the most eloquent deputies and jurists in France today. With Candace are Albert Sarraut (left) secretary for the colonies and Pierre Marotin (right), professor of international law at University of Paris.

FRANCE NAMES ITS 3rd NEGRO MINISTER

PARIS, Feb. 10 —(ANP)— M. Monnerville, the Deputy for Guiana, has been named Under Secretary for the Colonies in the new French Government. His appointment is the third occasion on which a Negro has been named a Minister in France.

When Monnerville was first elected to the Chamber of Depuites which corresponds to the American House of Representatives, he was one of the youngest deputies. He is now about 40, a small, dapper man, an excellent speaker and a brilliant lawyer.

French Deputy Gets Ovation



M. CANDACE

PARIS.—For what is believed to be a precedent, the French Chamber of Deputies was presided over, Thursday, by a colored man when Gratien Candace, deputy from Gaudeloupe, took the chair as vice-president of the chamber.

He received a tremendous ovation upon calling the House to order. M. Candace was first elected a deputy in 191.. and has served continuously ever since. His speech dealing with the present status of the French navy during the budget debate in the last session drew particular attention.

France has had several colored cabinet members including Gaston Monnerville, deputy from Cayenne, who is under-secretary for the colonies in the new ministry.

FIRST TIME IN FRENCH HISTORY

Received Greater Majority Than Any Other Vice-President—Given Ovation As He Calls Chamber of Deputies to Order.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The position to which Mr. Candace has been elected in the French Chamber of Commerce is analogous to that of the majority leader in the American House of Representatives. This is not the first time he has been singled out for distinction in the French Government. He was formerly Undersecretary of the State of Colonies. He is an editor of numerous French publications and, early in his career, was a professor in the University of Paris.

PARIS, France, Feb. 10—(ANP) — Gratien Candace, Deputy from Guadeloupe, took his chair Thursday as Vice-President of the French Chamber of Deputies for what is believed to be the first time in French history for a Negro to preside.

Candace was elected at the beginning of the present Parliament session by a greater majority than any other Vice-President received, and got a big ovation as he called the Chamber to order.

He was first elected a deputy in 1912, and has served continuously since. His speech at the last session, dealing with the present status of the French Navy, during the budget debate, attracted particular attention.

NEGRO BOYS IN SPAIN
ASK AID FOR LOYALISTS

Crusader News Agency
2-14-38 New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Feb. --(CNA)- A ringing appeal that "every Negro paper campaign, every pulpit ring, and every Negro organization activize to help send moral and material aid to the cause of Loyalist Spain," was received here this week from Negro members of the Lincoln-Washington Battalion and other units of the 15th International Brigade of the Spanish Loyalist Army. The appeal forwarded to John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress, follows:

"The American Negroes in the fight for world freedom on Spanish soil greet you from the frozen front lines on the eve of the anniversary of the birthday of America's great champion of liberty - Abraham Lincoln.

"In the years 1861-65, the United States was rent asunder by those forces which wished to stem progress and perpe tuate the enslavement of the Negro people.

"Spain is undergoing a similar experience. A handful of Spanish Fascists, aided by the barbaric forces of Hitler and Mussolini, are attempting to perpetuate the enslavement of the Spanish people. But as the reactionaries were defeated in America, so shall they be defeated here in Spain.

"February 12th is also the date of the incorporation of the Americans into the 15th International Brigade. On Lincoln's birthday these Americans salute you. We salute you in the names of our fallen comrades-in-arms: Watson, Whitman, Law and Herndon (brother of Angelo Herndon), men who fell in the struggle against Fascism and reaction. We pledge to carry on until Fascism is smashed in Spain., a defeat of Fascism in Spain is a blow against international Fascism and will result in the liberation of Ethiopia. A free Ethiopia shall be the symbol of Freedom for the Negro Peoples of the World.

"We urge you to have every Negro paper campaign, every pulpit ring, and every Negro organization activize to help send moral and material aid to the cause of Loyalist Spain.

"The National Negro Congress is competent to carry on such a large and important work. We urge you to do this on the occasion of the joint anniversaries, because Fascism is the foe of Spain, Fascism is the foe of the Negro peoples, and of the entire world. Therefore, we Negroes in the Lincoln-Washington Battalion and other units of the 15th Brigade, who are in the fore of the struggle against Fascism, implore you to do your part to defeat world Fascism.

"This February 12th comes after the glorious victory at Teruel. Teruel clearly demonstrates the power of our army to defeat the Fascists in Spain. Teruel is not the first of our victories, nor will it be the last.

"Victory will come, but you can hasten the day by helping to unite all Negro organizations to the International movement that is fighting against world Fascism and war.

"Let all of Negro America come to the aid of Loyal Spain.

"Salud! (Salute)"

(Signed): Otto Reeves,
Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion.,
Vaugn Love,
Lincoln-Washington Battalion.,
Walter Dicks,
Transport Service.,
Burt Jackson,
Brigade Topography.,
Abe Lewis
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Race Problem - 1938

Europe

19 U.S. NEGROES ARRIVE IN CHINA TO FIGHT JAPANESE

Crusader News Agency - 2-14-38 New York

PEIPING, Feb.--(CNA)- A japanese spokesman declared this week that 155 American volunteers, mostly aviators, were serving with the Chinese defensive forces. Nineteen of the Americans were Negroes, he said.

From the fact that the announcement was made by an officer of the Japanese forces in North China, it was inferred that the Americans are operating on the North China front, possibly with the famous Chinese Eigth Route Army, the former Chinese Red Army, which has to its credits many victories over crack japanese units.

Within the last few weeks, the Eighth Route Army, supported by the armed population in its zone of operations, defeated an offensive by 50,000 crack Japanese troops and put the enemy on the defensive. From last available reports, the invaders were desperately striving to hold off a series of fierce counter-attacks that are disrupting their communication and supply lines, endangering the entire Japanese foothold below the Great Wall in Shansi.

HOSPITALS IN LONDON BAR RACE MEDICS

Practical Clinical Work Denied Students From Ceylon

Independent

LONDON, Feb. 11—"Following the disclosure at a meeting of Ceylon students that S. Senanayake has been unsuccessful in gaining admission for practical work at any one of the London hospitals, such as University college, Guy's King's college, and has had to seek admission to a hospital in Cardiff, further inquiries disclosed a most iniquitous method of discrimination against Indian and Ceylonese medical students," said J. Vijaya-Tunga, London correspondent of the "Ceylon Daily News."

"Mr. Senenayake had obtained high recommendations from the dean of University college but all his efforts to complete his medical training in practical hospital work in a London hospital have been fruitless. In the case of English students who complete their medical studies there is, I find, no difficulty whatsoever in getting attached to a London hospital for practical clinical work.

SOVIET FACTS AND CRITICISM BY EUGENE GORDON

Eugene Gordon, for 15 years on the editorial staff of the Boston Daily Post, has been appointed to the position of chief feature editor of the Daily Worker, published in New York, it was learned recently. Mr. Gordon assumed his new duties at once .

Visiting Boston for the first time since he left this city for Moscow nearly three years ago, Gordon called on members of his family and on friends during his weekend trip here. He said he was surprised at every turn to meet the same faces and to encounter the same scenes without, apparently, any change, whatsoever.

"Perhaps the surprise arises from the fact that in the country where I have been living changes occur so rapidly that the old is quickly forgotten" he continued. "The living standards of the people improve from year to year, not get worse, and the change is noted in their appearance and actions. They dress better from year to year and they eat better and live in better apartments. Consequently, their happiness becomes more expansive as time goes on. Here in Boston, it seems to me, as well as in New York, the people are less happy than they were three years ago."

Mr. Gordon expressed himself as "amused" and at the same time a little disturbed at the attitude of many colored people toward the Soviet Union.

"The first thing they ask me," he said, "is about the 'shootings' in that country. They ask it in such a way as to make one think that the whole population is behind the bars and that groups are led out every morning and shot.

"Of course I understand that the colored people, like the white swallow big doses of poison every day from Hearst and other enemy papers. Naturally, when a person's system is chock full of poison he cannot think normally.

"If the colored critics of the Soviet Union, who usually know no more about that country than they read in hostile newspapers, would only ask themselves two questions, to begin with, before they asked me questions about the alleged shooting of Soviet citizens, they would often save themselves from loking very silly."

The colored man should first ask himself, Gordon said, who owns the newspapers that print tales about the Soviet Union and, secondly, what their motive is in printing the tales. He will find that the people who print these anti-Soviet slanders are the same who fake stories to create prejudice against the colored people, and he will come to the correct conclusion that their motive with respect to the Soviet Union is the same as it is with respect to the colored people—to create prejudice against the Soviet people.

"Why do the wealthy whites in this country want to make the poor white and the poor colored people hate the Soviet Union?" he asked. Answering his own question, he declared: "Because the Soviet Union, in the opinion of these rich whites, is setting a bad example to all the poor and oppressed peoples of the world. The rich whites in the United States, knowin hat the Soviet Union has abolished th cause of poverty and the cause of ra e ha tred, are afraid that you and I may ask ourselves, Well, why can't that same thing be done here, too? They don't want us to ask this question of ourselves seriously, for they know that if we do, we may find the right answer. And the right answer is that we CAN do the same thing for ourselves."

If the colored people were only wise enough to see that the Soviet Union, in executing enemies of the people, was making conditions better even for the oppressed in the United States, Gordon said, "there would be less fool questions and fool criticism, because the people who ask the questions and make the criticisms haven't really thought for themselves but are simply spreading the anti-Soviet propaganda that their enemies, who are also the enemies of the Soviet Union, want them to spread."

"What is more absurd," he demanded, "than a colored man's criticizing the Soviet Union for executing a hundred people, say, who, if allowed to do so, might cause ruin or destruction of 170 millions? Whose welfare should be considered first—that of even 1,000 foreign and domestic spies, wreckers of machinery and spreaders of race hatred, or that of the 170 millions who want to abolish race differences and race hatred forever and thus lift man to a higher level than he has ever reached before?

"I am sure," he continued, "that if we only stopped acting like phonographs or parrots for a moment and considered the questions, we should answer emphatically that the wishes of 170 millions for a peaceful, prosperous and happy life, hating nobody and loved by all, comes before the wishes and welfare of 1,000 or of 2,000 or of even 1,000,000 who disagree with and would like to destroy the 175 million.

Mr. Gordon said, in closing the interview, that he would like to caution colored citizens not to be diverted from their main duty of fighting with all their strength of mind and muscle against the growing filibustering psychology, the lynchers, the spreaders of the poison of race hatred and other enemies of the great masses of the people.

"Our enemies are pleased but do not

especially thank us when they can fool us into attacking our only real friends, while they, our enemies, continue literally to get away with bloody murder against us. If you don't believe that colored people are not thanked for turning traitor to their own best interests, let us remember with what contempt and scorn our enemies look upon the colored man of the Uncle Tom stripe."

Mr. Gordon said he hoped every colored person in Boston who can write "or who thinks he can write or who wants to write, will send me stories about his experiences to the Feature Department of the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York." If the material is at all good, he said, he will use it.

Austria...we Americans...abhor. We are against the international program fostered by the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis which has as its aim the destruction of the independance of smaller and weaker nations of Europe, Asia and Africa within a short time so as to get a strangle hold on the democratic countries which stand in the way of fascist imperialism...It is the would-be fascists in America that would repeal or make impotent the Civil Rights Statutes of the American Constitution...that would have this nation support a false policy of isolation.

The Plaindealer(Kansas City, Kan.): Hitler marched with his excort into Austria and took possession. His manner and pose offered a challenge to all Europe.

NEGRO PRESS FLAILS
HITLER'S AUSTRIAN COUP.,
'ARNS OF FASCISM HERE

Crusader News Agency 4-4-38

NEW YORK, April--(Lou Gody for CNA)-Hitler's seizure of Austria has provoked bitter denunciation in the Negro press, according to a survey made by the Crusader News Agency. With few exceptions, the newspapers editorially condemned the ruthless destruction of the territorial and national integrity of the Austrian people.

They asserted that race chauvinism is one of the facets of Fascism, that if the Fascist forces rose to power in the United States the Negro would be the scapegoat as the Jew is in Germany and Austria; they pointed to the need for sonserted action of progressive people and organizations in this country as an effective germicide against incipient native Fascist movements.

They called for world-wide united action of democratic countries to check Fascist aggression and war; they looked to the Soviet Union and the United States as the two democratic countries that could do most to prevent a debacle of another World War and to safeguard the dynamic progress of civilization.

Excerpts from several newspapers follow:

The New York Amsterdam News: The immediate danger to the world and especially minority groups in other countries, is the possibility of the spread and practice of Fascism in democratic countries. If it does reach our shores, in all probability the 15,000,000 Negro citizens here will be made the scapegoats the same as the unfortunate Jews in Germany and, now, Austria. For this reason, all Negro as well as minority groups must fight Fascism in all its forms. This calls, first, for the abolition of chauvinism among minority groups--an evil that does as much to bring on Fascism as anything else.

The St. Louis American:....Russia and the U.S.A. perhaps hold the final fate and trust of democracy of the future--And just how does...Adophy Hitler concern Jim Brown the sharecropper in Arkansas or Henry Smith the janitor in St. Louis? Quite some, because what is being done to the Jews in Europe, to the Chinese, to the Loyalists in Spain is directly akin to what has been done to the Jim Browns and Henry Smiths' folks down in Dixie and sometimes in other sections of this Country.

The Waco (Texas) Messenger: The imperialistic tendencies of fascism as exemplified in the conflicts in Ethiopia, Spain and China, and the subjugation of

Race Problem - 1938

Europe

'No Prejudice,' Says Sorbonne Tutor

Amsterdam News 4-23-38 Newyork, N.Y.

Paris Correspondent of Amsterdam News Interviews Negro Woman Instructor at World-Famed University; Born in Martinique

By MERCER COOKE.

PARIS, April 20.—As soon as it became known that a young colored woman had been appointed to the Sorbonne faculty, I requested an interview. I learned, however, that Mlle. Gertrude had been stricken with an attack of sinus, and that she had gone to Orleans to be treated. After an absence of a month and a much-needed rest, she returned only yesterday, and this morning was gracious enough to give me an hour of her time.

A student assistant, white, received me at the door of the spacious laboratory. Two minutes later, a tall, handsome, brown-skinned woman invited me into her office. Her eyes reflected the intelligence she had to possess to merit such a coveted position. The French educational system, entirely centralized, is one of the most difficult in the world. Instructors usually have to work their way up from the Provinces; but here was a young woman appointed to the University of Paris almost immediately upon the completion of her doctorate.

Born Thirty Years Ago.

Modestly, in impeccable French, the beauty of which is enhanced by a voice naturally soft and rich, Mlle. Gertrude told me her story. Born in Martinique (about thirty years ago, I should imagine) she was one of five children in a family of very modest means. She obtained her A. B. degree and taught for four years on her native island before obtaining a scholarship to continue her studies in Paris, in 1925.

"Living in Paris was not easy," said Mlle. Gertrude. "My fellowship being inadequate to support me, I gave private lessons in my spare moments. One of the foundations at the Cite Universitaire also helped me, and by 1933 I had my license (M. A.), my Diplome d'Etudes Superieures (Ph. D.), and had started on my doctoral dissertation."

Her career as a student has been little short of remarkable. Impressed by her work from the very beginning, M. Combes, professor of botany at the Sorbonne, with whom she is still associated, made her his student-assistant. At the Cite Universitaire (huge collection of dormitories for students at the University of Paris), Mlle. Gertrude was appointed assistant director of a dormitory housing some 350 students. She served in that capacity for seven years. 4-23-38

No Prejudice.

Naturally, I asked if she had encountered any race prejudice during her student days. Her answer was an emphatic "NO!" Even her relationships with white American women students at the Cite Universitaire were most cordial.

"Occasionally," she said, "American girls would come to the dormitory and ask for Mlle. Gertrude. Sometimes they would appear surprised on seeing that the assistant director was a colored girl, but they always made a special effort to be nice. I had read of race prejudice in the United States, and accordingly maintained considerable reserve with them. Many times I helped them with their French, and often I was obliged to refuse their kind invitations to go out with them."

Last year, Mlle. Gertrude completed her thesis on metabolism, which was accepted with the highest honorable mention. Today she supervises work in two laboratories at the University of Paris and is assistant director of the laboratory of the Ecole pratique des hautes etudes at Fontainebeau. In addition, she finds time to continue her own research. She works from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night. As she says: "I have had to live the life of a hermit." We might add: "It was worth it!"

The story of Mlle. Gertrude's life —her hardships, perseverance, and triumph—is one that should be passed on to every young Negro. I left her with a much deeper faith in the possibilities of the race to which she and I belong.

THE OPPRESSION OF AUSTRIA

Renewed Persecution of the Jews

Compulsory labour service similar to that in force in the Reich will be introduced in Austria on October 1, according to a decree by Herr Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, made public in Berlin on Friday. The term of service is six months All the young men except Jews are to be called up to serve it.

After the lull during the Easter holidays the Jews are again being persecuted. Numbers of them are being rounded up to wash the streets and the motor-cars of Nazi leaders.

4-29-38

The Austrian estates of Baron Alphonse Rothschild, of the famous banking family, have been confiscated, as have those of Herr Fritz Mandl, the biggest Austrian munitions manufacturer, and Baroness Valerie Springer, a relative of the Rothschilds. In the case of Herr Mandl money is alleged to be owing to the Government.

News has reached Manchester that Professor Karl Bühler, the distinguished psychologist, head of the Psychology Institute in Vienna, has been arrested. Professor Bühler, who is a German and an Aryan, had been mentioned as probable president of the next International Congress on Psychology, arranged to be held at the Vienna Institute.

It is stated in authoritative quarters in Vienna that the former hon. secretary to Herr von Papen, Baron Ketteler, has committed suicide in Vienna. It is reported that his body was found during the Easter holidays in a wood on the outskirts of Vienna.

SHOPS BOYCOTTED

The first organised anti-Jewish boycott in Vienna started on Saturday. Storm Troopers were stationed outside cafes, and only non-Aryans were allowed to enter. The owners of Jewish shops were made to stand outside their establishments, hold ing up notices which read: "Do not buy from Jews, buy from Aryans." Among them were women and girls. Outside one shop a girl holding one of the notices was forced to kneel, stand up, and kneel again continuously while a crowd looked on. Some non-Aryan customers in Jewish shops were made on leaving to wear notices proclaiming, "I have bought from a Jewish shop."

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency says:

The 76-year-old Chief Rabbi of Vienna, Dr Israel Taglicht, was forced by Nazi youths to picket Jewish shops. In the Jewish quarters several persons, one of them an old woman, were marched through the streets carrying sandwich-signs stating: "This swine bought from a Jew" and "Stupid and vulgar people still buy from Jews."

EXPELLED AFTER MONEY TAKEN

From a Special Correspondent

The following is an example of the anti-Semitic measures which the Germans are enforcing in Austria.

On March 26 the leading Jewish citizens of Frauenkirchen, near the Czecho-Slovak and Hungarian borders, were visited by officials of the Gestapo, who demanded large sums of money. About 80,000 schillings were collected and given to them.

The same citizens—36 in all—were ordered to leave the town within three hours. They were told that if they did not comply their lives would be in danger. They all had to sign statements that they and their families were leaving of their own free will, that they had acquired their fortunes by dishonest means and that they had surrendered them voluntarily to the State. All 36 of them were then taken to the Czecho-Slovak border in lorries. The Slovak guards would not let them pass, so they remained between the two frontiers overnight.

The following morning they were taken to the Hungarian frontier, but were also refused admission. After repeated attempts that went on for four days they were at last admitted into Hungary. At Oroszvar a few local Jews looked after them. The poor Jewish community at Rajka gave them lunch. They were allowed to sleep on straw in a prison.

The families of these refugees include children ten months old and men and women aged over seventy. Some of the families had lived at Frauenkirchen for six generations. They say that many non-Jews begged the Gestapo to let them stay, and shed tears when they had to go.

THE HABSBURG PROPERTY

From our Berlin Correspondent

Reports that the German Government had resorted to issuing a warrant of arrest against Archduke Otto of Habsburg in order to confiscate the Habsburg family's property in Austria were dealt with last week by the German press, which observed also that the property had already been confiscated.

"The Habsburg fortune has been confiscated for weeks now," writes the "Börsen Zeitung." "For this purpose an arrest warrant was not necessary, but simply an administrative decree. There was no need, either, to seek reasons.

"These were delivered by Otto himself when on March 16 he gave the stupid and treasonable interview to the semi-official 'Petit Parisien.' That it was impossible to permit him to finance his treasonable activities with the help of his Austrian property, which therefore was in the great German Reich, was only natural."

GOOSE-STEP FOR JEWS

A report from the Jewish Telegraphic Agency says:

Hundreds of elderly Jews, including women, were drawn up into parade formation on Monday and forced to goose-step for several miles through the Jewish [illegible] across the Danube bridge.

through a series of knee-bending and similar exercises.

Among the victims was Dr. Fischer, chief cantor of Vienna's principal synagogue. At the head of the procession marched an elderly Jew swinging a broom as if it were a drum major's baton.

All but a few Jewish cafés were closed throughout the city at the order of the Nazi party officials and Storm Troops. In a Jewish café off the Mariahilferstrasse Jewish guests were forced to take over the clean-up jobs usually done by the waiters. Outside hundreds of persons craned their necks to watch the Jews sweep the floors and wash windows. Mothers held their children up to give them a better view. The police stood by while the crowd laughed and jeered at the proceedings.

San Antonio Chemist, Who Went To Russia for Opportunity in His Field, Returns for Visit

J. W. Sutton Plans To Live There Permanently

BY U. J. ANDREWS

SAN ANTONIO. —"I like Soviet Russia! I intend to live there permanently. I do not want to be anywhere else —I am definitely very pro-Soviet, and I do not feel that I should apologize for that. It needs no apology," so spoke 40-year-old John Wesley Sutton, distinguished chemist, native of San Antonio, who, in the far - away Russian Soviet Union has found freedom, happiness, opportunity, and position commensurate with his abilities that his native land denies him.

The outstanding of his many contributions to the Soviet Union has been his discovery of a method of making fibres from rice straw (waste product of the rice harvest) which can be used as a substitute for jute, hemp, and for general use as a binding cord.

Instantly recognizing the value of his discovery, the Soviet government appropriated 120,000 rubles (about $20.000), to finance his further development of, and experiments with the fibre, and put at his disposal a special laboratory and a group of assistants.

Opportunity through Carver

Sutton's opportunity to go to Russia was made possible by Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the world's most eminent scientists, under whom Sutton studied and worked at Tuskegee institute, and who recognized in Sutton unusual abilities and exceptional potentialities. When Dr. Carver was offered a post in Haiti, he declined, but recommended Sutton. The position failed to materialize for the ambitious San Antonian.

Under similar circumstances, Dr Carver recommended Sutton for a post in Liberia, which also failed to materialize. Then on the third such occasion Dr. Carver was made an offer by the Russian government, and again declined, and again recommended Sutton. This time Sutton "landed," and went to Russia as an agricultural expert.

But let's go back to the beginning.

Sutton was born in San Antonio, September 27, 1897, one of 11 children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Sutton. He is a product of the city school system (in which his father has served as principal for 49 years), graduating from high school in 1914. He entered Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college, and he completed the normal course in 1917. He was at Wilberforce university for a short time, and then continued his studies at Tuskegee.

It was at this time that he first came in contact with the distinguished Booker T. Washington. In 1919, Sutton was graduated from the agricultural course, and then taught at the institute and studied and worked under Dr. Carver for another two years.

He followed this with a year of teaching at Prairie View, and then four years as instructor at Jarvis college, in Texas. In the meantime Sutton was attending summer school, working toward a degree.

In 1927, he was awarded his bachelor of science degree from Drake university, in Iowa. He was awarded a teaching fellowship at Iowa State college, but illness forced his withdrawal from school, and he returned to San Antonio, working, for the next three years, on his father's farm.

In 1931, through the recommendation and influence of his friend, and tutor, Dr. Washington, and by virtue of his own energetic ability. Sutton received an invitation from the commissariat of agriculture of Soviet Russia to come to that country and work.

He spent his first two years working in Tashkent, in middle Asia; the next two and a half were spent at Krasnodar, North Caucasus. It was at Krasnodar that he did his most extensive work in the development of the fibre material, and pushing the mass production of that fibre.

During the past two years, Sutton has been stationed at Moscow, where he resides in the largest and finest hotel in all Russia with his wife—whom he married in 1932—and his son who will be four years old on June 7.

His romance had its inception shortly after his arrival in Russia —he could speak no Russian, his sweetheart could speak no English. But "love conquers all," and, anyhow, persons in love don't have to talk.

Sutton mastered the Russian language—one of the most difficut in the world—in about two years. So fluently does he speak it, that he has acted in the capacity of official interpreter.

This spring he received a leave of absence so that he might again visit his fatherland, his family, Dr. Carver, and friends, and also to investigate new methods and developments, and new processes in his particular field.

He arrived in the United States March 2, but did not come to San Antonia until last Saturday, May 14. He expects to sail again for Russia in September.

Since his arrival in this country, and before coming to San Antonio, he has visited in New York, Washington, D. C.. Richmond Va.. Chicago, Tuskegee, and other points.

He spent three weeks at Tuskegee with Dr. Carver—during those three weeks he lectured and addressed no less than 36 groups.

Sutton has conferred with several publishers relative to the publishing of a book relating some of his experiences in Soviet Russia. He has also contributed several magazine articles, and shortly, New Masses will publish an article about Sutton's experiences with "wreckers" in the Soviet Union.

He celebrated his arrival in his own home town by immediately going to work—and that is the Russian way—everybody works, produces. He was interviewed Wednesday afternoon as he, clad in a leather jacket, pants cuffs rolled up supervised and assisted in the repairing of five roofs of family property in the 200 block of Dawson street.

He is enthusiastic in his praise of the Soviet union. He vigorously denied that the soviets maintained an elaborate and nation-wide espionage system. He defended the soviet treatment of those guilty of sabotage—"wreckers" — and explained just how some in high places have sometimes succeeded by overt and subtle acts, in throwing a monkey wrench into the whole system—which is highly planned and machine - like in its functioning.

Delay in the issuance of equipment, or of money for necessary buying may be the cause of appalling losses in time, money, and non-production.

He cited instances where his own department had been interferred with by these "wreckers" who hoped to cause the Soviet planned system to crash with the "wreckers" subsequent ascending to power. In some instances he had been sent on projects where he was idle for long periods; money for supplies and equipment failed to reach him on time, and, in various other ways, delay and non-production were brought about.

He was one of those who complained of Michail Chernov, then commissar of agriculture, and others who were subsequently arrested, tried, found guilty, and executed.

He explained the Soviet system as one in which no person may get rich from the labors of another. Everyone must work. There are no private factories of any productive processes. All are government controlled.

There is no type, or any signs of race prejudice in Russia, according to Sutton. There are not many Negroes there, and less than 100 American Negroes.

All are pushed ahead—sometimes a little too rapidly—as all minority groups are pushed in the Soviet. Miscegenation is encouraged, the Soviet theory—directly opposed to one highly favored by certain Americans—is that superior progeny will result.

Sutton still retains his American citizenship, but he explained that the matter of procuring soviet citizenship does not entail any great difficulty or red tape. As a matter of fact, he explained, a person in San Antonio may make application for citizenship, and, if he is accepted, go to Russia already a citizen of the country.

Race Problem - 1938
Europe

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 25, 1938

Praiseworthy Resolutions By A German-American Group

The activities of organized Nazi sympathizers among American citizens of German descent have lately been widely publicized. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that this pro-Hitler group represents the attitude of German-Americans in general. Evidence that it does not reflect the sentiment of German-Americans generally is to be found not only in the fact that the pro-Nazi organization numbers only a small minority of American citizens of German ancestry, but also in the fact that other organized German-Americans are on record in opposition to that attitude.

Amid all the religious, racial and political angles of the German situation, it is perhaps natural that the activities of the pro-Hitler group in this country should have received the most attention, if only for the reason that they have been of a more sensational nature.

In sharp contrast with that viewpoint is the attitude of the American Turnerbund one of the oldest and most influential German-American organizations, which includes in its membership many of the most substantial American citizens of German descent in communities throughout the United States.

Early this month the Turnerbund held its national convention in Detroit. The convention, by unanimous vote, adopted two highly significant resolutions. One of them warmly commended the United States government for its plan to extend the right of asylum to the thousands of "victims of savage oppression and terrorism of foreign nations." The convention sent copies of this resolution to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and all members of Congress.

There can be no doubt that this resolution came from the hearts of the members of the Turnerbund, because, as it pointed out, "many of the pioneer Turners in this country were refugees from persecution and oppression in their homelands abroad," and the United States "offered to these Turners its traditional right of asylum."

The other resolution, declaring that the American Turnerbund "stands committed to the ideals of liberty, democracy and the republican form of government," deals with the fact that "propagandists in our nation are attempting to spread doctrines of dictatorship, religious and racial hatred, intolerance and injustice, and destruction of free speech, press and assembly"; that these doctrines "are completely antagonistic to the ideals upon which the Turner movement is based, and for which the founders of Turnerism struggled at great sacrifice," and that "un-American propaganda and activities have tended to arouse mistrust and prejudice toward many organizations of American citizens of German extraction, who are unequivocally loyal to American institutions."

The Turnerbund therefore "most vigorously condemns the dissemination of this subversive and un-American propaganda and pledges itself to resist with all its power any encroachment upon American liberties, but instead demands equality and tolerance for all races and creeds, and dedicates itself anew to a struggle for the great principles of Turnerism: liberty, tolerance, reason and justice." The resolution further declared that the American Turnerbund "will not permit in its membership any person who is in sympathy with any of these subversive doctrines which are contrary to our principles."

The text of the resolution briefly summarizes the fundamental principles of the Turnerbund, as follows: "Liberty, against all oppression; tolerance, against all fanaticism; reason, against all superstition; and justice, against all exploitation. Free speech, free press, free assembly for the discussion of all questions, so that men and women may think unfettered and order their lives by the dictates of their consciences."

There could hardly be a finer American creed than that. As a statement of the principles of the American Turnerbund, it places these German-Americans at one with the great body of American citizens with respect to belief in this country's traditional doctrines of freedom and democracy.

These praiseworthy resolutions should give assurance to the people of the United States that the most substantial and the most representative of German-American citizens are loyal upholders of American principles and have no patience with the pro-Nazi propaganda and activities of a minority. This newspaper believes that the attitude of the majority of German-Americans is represented by these resolutions of the Turnerbund, and not by the viewpoint of the Nazi sympathizers

THE POPE AND THE DICTATOR

The break between the Pope of Rome and Boss Mussolini—the Frank Hague of the Eternal City—is a break for human beings everywhere.

It is a break for human beings everywhere because these colossal dignitaries have parted ways over a fundamental principle with regard to which the Pope takes high and unassailable ground while Boss Mussolini takes low and indefensible ground, and, strangely enough, for no good reason.

It is amusing to note how sensitive Benito proves to be under the papal insinuation that in declaring a moratorium in behalf of Italian "Aryans" he is but "imitating" the Berlin anthropoid. Observers of men and events have long suspected that Mussolini at heart has only contempt for Hitler, knowing as he must, that he is unquestionably more intelligent than John Gunther's "blob of ectoplasm," even though his ardor is no hotter and no deeper.

7-31-38

Fat Ben hotly retorts to the insinuation that he is an imitator by saying the insinuation is "absurd." Hitler may be an imitator of Mussolini, but Mussolini is outraged at the suggestion that he may be an imitator of his colleague and collaborator in vice, felonies and philosophic stupidity.

But amusement at the discomfort of Big Ben following the onslaught of the even more powerful Pope is just amusement. What is of special significance is the fact that in his mad rush to achieve power over the human spirit Mussolini has overlooked the fundamental principles of the papacy with which he must achieve an accord or sink—unless, of course, he should be strong enough to destroy the Vatican, which he is not, being merely an empty humbug, feared only by the stodgy Chamberlain of England.

The Roman Catholic Church regards itself as the one universal church, minister-ing to the spiritual needs of men of ALL races, black, yellow, white, brown and crossed, and of course, all races are crossed, most especially the Italian.

Ethnologists are affronted by the impudence if Mussolini in his declaration for pure Aryanism. This is a monstrous absurdity in view of the well known fact that the Italian race today is a mongrel race unlike anything known to the Germans. Racial purity is probably at its lowest ebb in Italy. The country is peopled by Greeks Goths, Vandals, Lombards, Teutons.

Informed ethnologists know that there are no pure Nordics anywhere; least of all in Italy.

Therefore, Mussolini, directing his remorseless fury to Semitics who constitute a negligible part of the "Italian" race is as much of a rascal as when he sent his soldiers into Abyssinia. But at last, the Pope, who for nearly a decade has ignored the vice and stupidity of Mussolini, is aroused, because the world over which he holds sway knows no race and will accept no creed but his own.

Thus it is that a break between the Pope of Rome and the political Boss of Italy is of far-reaching importance.

TO SEND AMBULANCE TO SPANISH LOYALISTS

NEW YORK Aug.,-(CNA)- A bullet proof ambulance- an armored messenger of life- contributed by American Negroes to aid the Spanish Loyalists, was one of the features of last weeks mamoth Peace Parade here. Crusader News Agency 8-15-38 New York, N.Y.

The ambulance was made possible through a contribution of $259 by Paul Robeson. It will be sent to Spain aboard the American Relief Ship sailing late in September. It is being bought by the Harlem Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Thyra Edwards, of Chicago, field representative of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, is in charge of the ambulance fund drive.

Dr. Channing Tobias, chariman of the Harlem Committee, suggested that Chicago buy an ambulance and urged other Negro communities to cooperate in purchasing a third

"The acto of participating in aid to Spain," Dr. Tobias said," by the Negroes of this country is as important to the Negroes as it is to Spain."

"We need to know that the conditions that mold the life of Negroes and Jews and other minorities in this country result from what takes place in Europe as well as from circumstances here."

Accompanied by Salaria Kee, Negro nurse returned from Spain, Miss Edwards plans to tour 21 cities on the Eastern seaboard and the Middle West.

WILLIAM PICKENS GOES TO SPAIN; AS AIDE OF LOYALISTS

New York, August 24—(ANP)—Dean William Pickens, N. A. A. C. P. director of branches, sailed Wednesday aboard the Queen Mary and will travel to Loyalist Spain. Mr. Pickens, a national sponsor of the Negro Committee to Aid Spain, carried credentials from the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Crusader News Agency 8-26-38 New York, N.Y.

He is to investigate hospitals, children's colonies and relief needs in Republican Spain, and will return to this country in time to report his findings to a national conference of the Negro Committee to Aid Spain, convening in New York in late September.

Speaking of the campaign for the American Relief ship to be sent to Spain in September, Mr. Pickens said, "This ambulance, another ambulance, food and medical supplies should represent the Negro's contribution on that ship. Negro people of the entire world have the same reasons to support the Loyalist government that they had to support Hailie Selassie when Italy attacked Ethiopia. This fight is our fight."

Thyra Edwards, field representative of the Medical Bureau and North American committee, and Douglas Jacobs, director of the American Relief ship campaign, aboard to see him off.

Race Problem—1938
Moving Pictures Relating to.
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BIRTH OF A NATION FILM
OFFERED TO NEW YORK SCHOOLS

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.
2-11-38 New York, N.Y.

New York, Feb. 11.- A protest has been sent to the New York City board of education by the N.A.A.C.P. asking that principals in the public schools be instructed not to book the race-hating film "The Birth of a Nation" which is being offered them by a certain film library here. . . .

The N.A.A.C.P. learned that the Stone Film library, 444 W. 56 Street, has sent circulars to school principals and teachers advising them that The Birth of a Nation is available for rental in 16 mm. with sound. The circular says The Birth of a Nation is "a motion picture that will live forever in the memory of those who see it", and "this truly wonderful film."

The N.A.A.C.P. letter signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, pointed out that The Birth of a Nation had been barred in many cities on account of its vicious preachment about Negroes and its likelihood of arousing racial animosities and possibly violence and requested that the school board not permit it to be booked in New York City schools.

N. Y. SCHOOL BOARD BARS
"BIRTH OF A NATION"

Press Service N.A.A.C.P. 3-25-38 New York, N.Y.

New York, Mar. 25.- The Board of Education of the city of New York in response to a letter from the N.A.A.C.P., has decided not to permit the showing of the film "The Birth of A Nation" in the city schools.

Superintendant Harold G. Campbell has written the N.A.A.C.P. following the protest of the Association that the board members witnessed a showing of the film and agreed that it ought not be shown in the system. The N.A.A.C.P. protest was sent after the Stone Film Library had sent circulars to principals of the city schools offering to rent the film "as an educational feature."

Race Problem - 1938
Moving Pictures Relating to.

DAILIES DEFEND MOVE BUT THEATRE PATRONS PROTESTS

Teddy Wilson and Lionel Hampton Cut Out of 'Hollywood Hotel' Because of 'Social Equality' Charge.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3 (ANP)—Falling back on an old order that there shall be no scenes portraying "social equality" among the races, the Memphis board of censors last week banned from the film, "Hollywood Hotel," those sequences showing the famous Benny Goodman quartet composed of Benny himself on clarinet, Drummer Gene Krupa and the two colored stars, Teddy Wilson and Lionel Hampton, on piano and vibraphone.

The scene, clipped from the picture on orders of Lloyd T. Binford of the censorship board, reduced the film's running time at the local Warner theatre by four minutes and caused one of the highlights to go completely flat as well as disappoint enthusiastic swing fans who turned out primarily to see the famous quartet in action.

Papers Defend Action.

Daily papers here defended the action, pointing out that while the South willingly accepts Negro entertainers and possibly a white troupe if there is only one Negro present, it refuses to accept them on any terms of equality and it groups. They said also that Goodman's use of Negroes has occasioned criticism time and again, not only in the South but in such "liberal localities as New York City," declaring that "several leading hotels in Manhattan which would have been glad to pay a steep price for the Goodman troupe have called off negotiations when Benny refused to dispense with Wilson and Hampton."

The recent attempt of Joe Marsala, white clarinet star, to place a mixed band in the Harlem Uproar House and its foldup after little more than a week was cited locally as proof that such units cause resentment among whites.

The Billboard, white theatrical magazine, was quoted as running an editorial concerning the mistake of mixing races in an orchestra.

Overcame Prejudice.

However, local white commentators did not point out that Goodman has successfully overcome prejudice wherever his band has played. Soon after Wilson became a part of the orchestra in Chicago during 1936 without unfavorable comment, he went to Hollywood where an antagonistic cafe recanted after patrons demanded Wilson.

Camel Cigarets, for whom Goodman broadcasts weekly, is headed by Southerners who objected to Wilson and then Hampton when the latter was added, but listener reaction was so favorable that in the last contract signed by Goodman it was especially stipulated that the colored stars must be featured.

Last summer when the organization went to Dallas, Goodman hesitated about taking them along because he had received several threats. So he planned not to use them but on his premiere in the Texas city, fans demanded their appearance. So Goodman featured them with the whites from the Lone Star State swamping the bandstand yelling for more, and Wilson and Hampton were enthusiastically received during the band's stay in Texas. The only objections came from jealous white musicians, not the fans.

Protests Received.

But even the action of Memphis censors did not meet unanimous approval. Letters sent to editor not only from Memphis but from whites in nearby towns protested the banning of the scene.

"It seems to me that the present board is both irresponsible and unable to explain their actions in a sensible manner," wrote in Robert Gwinner from Canton, Miss. "I was one of the many disappointed fans who paid my admission in anticipation of seeing the quartet at work. It is not the money involved, but the principle of a group of censors getting first peep at a picture, then cutting it for no good reason at all.

"They say that the scene was not lewd, vulgar or overbearing in the least, only that it placed two colored musicians on even keel with Benny Goodman and Gene Krupa.

"If I remember correctly, Louise Beavers, the great colored dramatist, appeared in a picture with Claudette Colbert and Warren William (Imitation of Life) on an even keel—and it was permitted to be shown! Little Farina (Our Gang) is always scampering over the Loew's State screen with Wheezer and Alfalfa.

Old Satchemouth (Louis Armstrong) played trumpet with Martha Raye yodeling in the same scene (Artists and Models). Many a time Stepinfetchit has appeared in the same picture with white artists and given swell accounts of himself. Bill Robinson is another who never fails to please his audience.

"I think the Memphis public deserves an apology from the censor board, with a promise that such foolish and naive actions as they have shown in the past be bettered in the future."

BAN ON FILM SCORED BY MINISTER

White Memphian Is Stern In His Criticism

RAPS BOARD

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Rev. John Petrie, white, pastor of First Unitarian Church, in a statement to the press last weekend, called the recent censorship of the movie "Hollywood Hotel" by the Memphis board of censors because of the appearance in the picture of Benny Goodman's quartet, with Negroes, "outrageous." The minister's criticism of the action taken by the Memphis board of censors was taken from a manuscript of a sermon he delivered to his congregation this past Sunday.

The action taken by the board was in keeping with the narrow interracial viewpoint expressed by tri-state theatre owners several months ago in Memphis. During their annual session, the theatre owners voiced strong sentiment against the participation of Negro actors in films in 'which they step out of character;" and threatened to sever business connections with production houses that continue to make such pictures. They made especial reference to the picture, "Artists and Model," featuring Louis Armstrong and Martha Raye white.

Benny Goodman, voted the most popular orchestra in the country on several occasions, and considered the "king of swing," has three colored players in his band, namely, Lionel Hampton, Teddy Wilson piano player; and James Mundy arranger of music. Because of his knowledge of the existing attitude toward colored performers and fearful that his three race stars would be embarrassed, Mr. Goodman has tactfully avoided playing in Memphis.

Rev. Petrie, enlarging upon his criticism of the board, declared further:—

"It is a crime punishable by law to listen in Germany to a Russian broadcast over one's radio. Russions are forbidden to read events in other countries except as the Russian government would interpret. Criticisms of Mussolini by the foreign press are deleted from the Italian newspapers. The harsh codemnation of the Western world of Japan's attack upon China is kept from the Japanese people.

"A minister here may be allowed tremendous freedom until he hits on something that deals with the local economic situation—then it is gently conveyed to him that if he knows what is good for him he will keep his mouth shut.

"If world unrest grows, this tendency to shackle all opposition will increase. We may yet see libraries burned and universities destroyed. The world's dark periods are never without their purpose. Jesus lived 30 years in obscurity and only three in the public eye; but without the 30 years of preparation, where would have been the three years of action?"

Race Problem - 1938.
South America.

The Negro A Vital Factor In Brazil

Has Played Prominent Part In Country's Growth

St. Louis, Mo.—"Nowhere in the western world," according to Lorenzo J. Green, assistant professor of history at Lincoln University (Missouri), has the Negro exerted such a mighty influence upon the development of a nation as in Brazil."

Speaking at Mt. Zion AMEZ church, Friday, Mr. Greene portrayed the vital role of the Negro in the economic, social and political life of Brazil over a period of three hundred and fifty years. After sketching the Brazilian slave trade which brought between six and eight millions of blacks to that country in 1860, the speaker mentioned the relatively easy manner in which the slaves might win their freedom.

"Despite this fact," Mr. Greene continued, "the whole history of Brazil is filled with slave insurrections lasting from the sixteenth century down to the great Bahia uprisings of 1830-35." Although Brazil was the last great nation to free her slaves, the Negro, once emancipated, could aspire to every occupation or position open to any other person. Consequently, Negroes served in the legislatures, both national and provincial, became the backbone of the army and navy and entered into all the learned professions. No Brazilian soldier, according to Mr. Greene, is more honored than the black general, Herique Diaz, who rendered valiant service in driving the Dutch from Brazil between 16-40 and 1668. Brazil's greatest prose writer was also of black parentage, and the mulatto, Goncalvez Diaz Brazil's greatest poet, is said to have idealized the soul of the country in his writings.

"By fusing her Indian, white and Negro population," concluded the speaker, "Brazil escaped the curse of race prejudice and friction which now plagues the United States."

2 Are Hurt In Sugar Strike

Fighting Marks British Guiana Sugar Strike

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—(ANP)—In common with other British owned possessions in this part of the world, exploited native workers on sugar estates launched a strike last week that has resulted in injuries to a woman and a policeman during clashes and the invoking by the government of emergency measures.

The clash in which two were hurt occurred Wednesday night when strikers attacked the offices of the Cane Grove sugar estate. More than 10,000 Negro and Indian workers are striking for higher wages to meet the rising cost of living, induced because of crop damage by floods, resulting from abnormal rainfall.

Disorders were also stopped on two estates. Police rescued the white deputy manager at one plantation when a mob besieged him in his automobile and on another estate a mob besieged the white staff in the manager's house until police arrived. Since then an emergency law has been invoked prohibiting assemblies of more than five persons.

Race Problem — 1938
United States.

St. Joseph, La. Tensas Gazette
June 17, 1938

IS THE NEGRO CURSED?

Possibly from the time that Noah inflicted a curse upon his dark-skinned son, Ham, there have been multitudes of people who believe that the Negro race is accursed. Although scarcely anyone today credits this Biblical incident with having any historical significance, a slight glance at Negro history reveals that indeed a certain gloom does seem to hover over the race. The Negro race, of all races, seems the most unfortunate. It endured over three hundred years of human bondage only to be flung into a world of reaction and oppression, discrimination and hunger. That this is a fact cannot be denied, and the result is that hundreds of Negroes, instead of treating the situation as a challenge, are only too ready to accept it and wear a complex that will never allow them to aspire to heights of real accomplishment. They think that because their faces are black they are forever to be trodden under the feet of other races.

The Negro race is not accursed, and no Negro should feel the least bit inferior simply because he possesses a dark hue. The gloom that hangs over the race today is not a curse inflicted by the outside world, but rather a self-inflicted evil that manifests itself in the lack of initiative, ambition and courage. And the sooner we realize that it is these inside evils, and not outside forces, that hinder our progress, the quicker the race will begin its upward climb toward achievement.

First of all, the Negro has no right to be ashamed of his race nor his past, for his forefathers have bequeathed a wonderful heritage. History is checkered with the names of great Negroes whose deeds will make them live forever. Men and women of color in all walks of life have given freely and nobly. Theirs was no ostentatious display of mere physical courage, but their deeds are typical of that more exacting moral courage of which only heroes can boast. A great tradition flows with the blood through our veins. The spirit of those valiant fighters, Harriet Tubman, Nat Turner and a host of others is with us.

No; the Negro is not accursed. Rather, he is fortunate, in that he does not have to look for a job to tackle; the mere fact of his being born a Negro means that his manhood is challenged. Youths of other races who would be willing to sacrifice their livess for an ideal are unable to find the necesary problem to attack. Life has been too generous to them. They seldom if ever experience the thrill of toiling at such a gigantic task as that which confronts the Negro; a task that calls for the best that is in them; a task that requires courage, patience and judgment.

We the Negro youth are the hope of our people. Our youthful strength, our steadfast idealism, our indomitable courage, add fuel to the flaming aspirations for freedom that have never ceased to turn in the hearts of Black America. And as soon as we fully realize within us, and prove to all in our race that a dark skin bespeaks no curse, then a flame will have been kindled that is destined to lift our race to heights of freedom, fame and glory.—Daniel V. Sawyer, Youth Editor.

Negro Power Growing

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 2, 1938

To The News and Courier:

The increase of the negro population in New York counties adjacent to New York city, where there has been Republican strength enough to win a county election, continues. Westchester, where is White Plains, a city of about 60,000, has for several years, since the advent of the New Deal, witnessed such a colonization of Southern negroes, and New York city negroes, as to somewhat appall the white population.

These negroes look prosperous indeed. Many of them are put immediately on relief. Young negroes are getting married; they dress well. Negro girls patronize the best white dress shops and buy fine clothes. Where does all this money come from if not from Democratic coffers. WPA and other sources of this administration?

Let nobody think these negroes will vote the Republican ticket. They won't. Along with members of the Tammany Colored Democratic club, and other black Democratic organizations, they will vote almost solid for the party which is financing them and causing them happiness and prosperity. It is a situation to shock the gods. The other day the writer visited Kingston, which has become a mecca for colored organizations and Father Divine's flock. Resting at a bus station he saw a well dressed colored girl come into the place. She wanted to take a train at the Hudson river, at Rondout, some two miles away. Said the bus man, "You can take a bus and run down there in twenty minutes." "Oh, no, I'll take a taxi. I always take a taxi when I go to the station." This from a colored girl as black as the ace of spades. Who is financing her? Who supports her in luxury and furnishes taxi rides?

These negroes have plenty of money, they worry not, care not for depressions, which don't seem to reach them. The property-poor whites, the taxables, take care of these lazy persons, many of whom refuse to do a stroke of work, declaring their government, Uncle Sam, is "taking care of them" and "will always take care of them".

The Democratic politicians of Westchester county, New York, are moving heaven and earth right now to line up all the negroes, male and female, to register New Deal votes in the November elections. Their strategy is merely that of dollars and cents. They know full well how gladly sound jingling dollars in negro pockets and brings rewards on election day. But isn't a bit queer to some that the party of Abraham Lincoln, who signed the negro proclamation, should be deserted by its beneficiaries for mere filthy lucre, without any sentiment whatsoever? The writer wagers that if a count were taken and heads counted, over 85 per cent of all the negroes north of the Mason and Dixon line would call out that they were "Democrats". "New Deal Democrats" today. Money makes the mare go The administration furnishes the propelling power which makes votes and Democratic workers.

And, as a mere taxpayer, the writer inquires, and would like to ask Mr. Roosevelt, how he proposes to collect from taxpayers all this money which is being lavished on the unfit, both white and black, the millions of lazy chiselers? Where is it to come from and what will the collecting of it do to the people and country? As Mr. Aubrey Williams so naively says to the red Workers Alliance, "Keep your friends in power", but this request is "not political"; it is merely a comment on the New Deal, a little matter between friends, like Mr. Hopkins's exhortation about Mr. Wearin. The negro has made a discovery, that he is valuable in turning elections in doubtful states. He was not as bright about it as the professional politician, who saw it before he did and acted accordingly.

Your candidates for the United States senate in South Carolina, who are calling each other names, must remember that the negro is with you up North in supporting Mr. Roosevelt 100 per cent. Why, in some precincts in New York the Republican negro votes wouldn't make a corporal's guard. I doubt if negro Republicans vote will reach a dozen in some districts, due to hand-outs, relief jobs, and passing the word around.

But candidates of the New Deal down South are warned, and soberly reminded, that the day is not far off when we are going to have Democratic negro United States senators, to help make laws affecting lynching in the South, while the active negro communists in the North, as well as white communists are preaching class hatred and negro equality with the whites.

So Lord Macaulay was right when he wrote in 1858, that politicians would bring the United States to her knees and destroy her. The negro will be a party to the deal, and to the destruction. The negro will contribute to the destruction of the source which supports him.

AN OBSERVER.

New York.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 7, 1938

The Nation's Paradox—

The South, besides being, as President Roosevelt correctly declared, "the nation's No. 1 economic problem," is also, according to a statement prepared by government agencies, the nation's "paradox." This statement, presented for their consideration to Southern leaders summoned to Washington to cooperate in a report "as of today—of the economic conditions of the South," asserts:

The paradox of our nation is that the South, which is one of our wealthiest sections, is at the same time the poorest. It is wealthy in natural resources and advantages and poor in ownership and control of the money and credit resources necessary for their development and exchange.

As a result it must sit by and watch its plenty enjoyed by other sections not so abundantly blessed by nature, but in control of the man-made machinery of finance.

All thoughtful Southerners recognize the accuracy and tragedy of the picture.

* * *

The statement of the government men was presented to the Southern leaders as a basis of discussion and information for their own report to the president.

In general, it was said, the Southerners found themselves in agreement with the findings of the federal investigators and economists.

Aside from the shortage of capital and the excess of outside ownership in the South, numerous other familiar factors in the comparative poverty of this section were cited.

* * *

It is brought out—in a vivid contrast—that we have 28 per cent of the nation's people but only 16 per cent of the nation's tools for making a living.

We have more than half the nation's farmers and less than a fifth of the farm implements. Of course, freight rate discrimination against this section was not overlooked. It was said—flatly, starkly—that Southern shippers in some instances pay rail rates 39 per cent higher than those in some other producing areas.

State revenues, of course, are relatively very low, mainly because of the comparative scarcity of the South's taxable wealth. This lack of income for governmental units has increased the imposition of taxes upon the necessities of the people. Thus is the living standard forced even lower.

Concentration on cotton and tobacco for "two-thirds of the cash income of the farming South" is our oldest, most universally recognized fundamental handicap.

* * *

Upon consideration of a few of the basic reasons for the South's economic position, one is inevitably deeply im-

pressed how they are interrelated and how they produce still other subsidiary evils.

Our lack of agricultural diversification means that our farm income is insufficient for our farm population.

Our lack of taxable wealth holds back our educational program.

Poverty and lack of education are mainly responsible for waste and abuse of our natural resources—the soil, the forests, the minerals. Erosion damage is greatest in the South there has been indiscriminate burning of timber lands and a widespread "skimming-the-cream" policy in the development of mineral resources.

Low wages, poor health conditions, bad housing, lack of agricultural and industrial credit—and, of course, a continued lack of local ownership and control of industry—grow directly out of the more fundamental conditions.

* * *

That, in outline, is the situation as described by the national government and largely confirmed by the South's own leaders. It is bad enough, regrettable enough, urgent enough, to arouse a burning sentiment against deliberate producers and exploiters of the South's troubles.

But a wiser approach to further Southern progress—for there has been progress in combating and overcoming these conditions—lies in a broad understanding of the historic background of the South's economic weaknesses, rather than in an overemphasis on the important, but secondary factor, of exploitation.

* * *

The South depended, as everybody knows, almost exclusively on cotton.

In the production of that cotton, there were used, at first, millions of slaves. When slavery ended, the economic conditions and opportunities of these millions of Negroes were for a long time little improved. In numerous instances they were worse. To this day they remain severely limited.

These people continue a very large percentage of our Southern population. And the amount of capital that they can build up for the control and development of Southern industry continues tragically meager.

Meanwhile, the white people of the South have seen their cotton economy grow weaker and weaker. Many enlightened and energetic people have striven valiantly for a diversification of activity, for more industry—and notable progress has been made. But local capital, of course, was lacking. Inevitably development funds had to be sought elsewhere. And inevitably foreign capital seeking profits came of its own accord into this territory—in greater and greater volume as awareness of the vast natural wealth of this section increased.

* * *

The South naturally did not reject this coming of capital. It welcomed it as an economic necessity. It still does. And by no means has all this capital been directed to the exploitation of this area. Much of it has been constructively and fairly employed.

But that is not to minimize the continuing problem of excess outside ownership and control.

* * *

There are many obvious, oft-discussed things to be done to speed the South's progress. But, in the opinion of this newspaper, the first, the inescapable requirement, is time. There is no sudden way of vanquishing fundamental human problems.

The second requirement is a broadening of economic opportunity for our millions in under-privileged groups—including a large percentage of all our Negroes. Meeting this requirement calls for more than an economic plan. It calls for new industries, more widely diversified agriculture and all that sort of thing, of course. But it also calls for a keener, more sensitive and more profound humanitarian sense—a greater realization of the ultimate interdependence of all kinds, conditions and races of people.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
July 12, 1938

A Harrowing Problem

Members of the conference considering the matter of folks who are or should be refugees because of racial, religious or political reasons have as harrowing a problem to solve as any set of human beings recently assembled. There has been nothing like it, the numbers of persons considered, since the World War, and for the persecution of hundreds of thousands of people because of their race and religion, there is no satisfactory parallel in modern times. The Washington Post puts it aptly when it says:

> The persecution of racial, religious and political minorities is, unfortunately, no new phenomenon. Nor is there anything novel in such a development leading to the mass migration of harassed individuals and groups from the despotic and intolerant countries where they are not wanted to free and enlightened lands where they can find a haven. Americans, certainly, are well aware of such recurrent movements of population which, from the days of the Pilgrim Fathers to the more recent flow of European refugees, have added so large a number of highly useful citizens to our population.
>
> But the present refugee problem differs from that of the past in at least two very important particulars. In the first place, the erstwhile havens are fewer and far more restricted than in the past. In the face of difficult economic conditions and extensive and chronic unemployment, even those nations most sympathetic with the plight of German Jews and all other persecuted minorities seeking escape from an intolerable situation in their homelands, are loath to add to their own difficulties by permitting unrestricted immigration.
>
> In view of the fact that more than 30 governments accepted President Roosevelt's invitation and are now participating in the Evian Conference, however, this circumstance need not of itself prove an insuperable obstacle to doing something constructive for the refugees. Not all parts of the world are overpopulated and many areas would stand to profit by the influx of hard-working and able individuals whose only crime is their racial origin, their religious beliefs or their political attitudes.
>
> But the problem is enormously complicated by the fact that, through the deliberate action of the German authorities, those unfortunate individuals who would like to emigrate are permitted to do so only after they have been deprived of the means by which they could establish themselves elsewhere on a self-supporting basis. They are, in Myron Taylor's accurate description, being "dumped" on the world, "turned adrift without thought or care as to what will become of them or where they will go."
>
> The conference, headed by Myron C. Taylor of the United States, merits the sympathetic interest of all the people of the 30 governments represented. There can be no immediate solution of the problem, as far as we can see now, but it should be possible to set in motion forces that will eventually make the best that is humanly possible of a bad matter. At any rate, there is some compensation in the fact that so many nations are willing to acknowledge the situation and lend themselves to the effort to find satisfactory means of improving it.

Nazi Bund Opens Campaign To Bar Persons Of Negro, Jewish Descent From Holding Public Posts Here

A campaign to bar all but "gentiles of the white race" from municipal, state and federal offices and from all legislative positions was launched here this week by the Hitler - dominated German-American bund.

The campaign was ordered by the sixth national convention of the Bund which was held here behind closed doors. Petitions are now being circulated in this city urging Congress to amend the Constitution to bar Jews and Negroes from public office and from juries.

"The founders of the Republic who gave us our Constitution were Aryan men," the petition asserts, and "in order to return to the principles which animated the framers of our Constitution, none but true white gentile Americans, incorruptible, free from allegiance to any international organization or nation, should be elected as public officials.",

The Bund convention endorsed the activities of the Dies House Committee which has spent most of its time investigating "Communist influence" on WPA projects, etc., and hearing testimony that Negro and white workers on the WPA Theatre Project practice social equality.

Indication that the pro-Nazi group planned to back Tory candidates by a vigorous campaign was seen in announcement last spring of James Wheeler-Hill, secretary of the Bund, who said at that time the organization would join forces with those groups opposing radicals in all coming elections.

The convention, which was held in the New York Turn Hall, Lexington avenue and 85th street, re-elected Fritz Kuhn, chief Hitler stooge in this country, as national leader or Fuehrer of the Bund. The convention was attended by 632 delegates from all parts of the country.

Kuhn recently returned from Berlin where he conferred with Adolph Hitler, Nazi dictator of Germany.

The Bund program calls for severance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the outlawing of the Communist Party of the United States and the prosecution of all known Communists "for high treason."

Race Problem – 1938
United States.

The South And The Nation

Editor's Note: Mr. W. W. Waymack, Pulitzer prize winning editor of The Des Moines Register and Tribune, recently published the following editorial about the South and its relation to the rest of the country. Because the editorial expresses the point of view of a newspaper far removed from the South it should be of special interest to Southerners.

Writing to a conference of government officials, business men and economists from 13 Southern States, President Roosevelt has dramatically stressed the economic problems of the South in relation to the country as a whole.

His message is taken as a "tip" that the Administration intends to promote a lot of discussion about this, and perhaps to "do something about it."

Disregarding entirely, now, whatever current political phase there may be, it must be said in candor that the President "has got something here."

* * * *

First, let us say that we in this republic are really a confederation of regions. States are our only political subdivisions, but economically and otherwise the States do group themselves regionally. If we were forming the republic now, with no traditional situations to deal with, we should almost certainly organize as regions. Our Federal structure would logically be a regional structure. We should have from 12 to 20 States, not 48.

Our problem of economic accommodation and justice and unity is a problem of regions, as well as of economic groups that run through all the regions.

It is perfectly true that if any great part of our country is in a bad way, all of us eventually must feel the effects and bear the consequences. It is perfectly true also that, by and large, the Old South is and has been in the "worst way" among our sections.

The Civil War decided that the old plantation system and aristocratic social order must go. Northern industrialism prevailed, as it had to prevail. But the Civil War provided no good substitute for the old system in the South.

The race problem and "necessities" of party politics bedeviled "Reconstruction." Reconstruction did everything mischievous and practically nothing constructive. It simply did not reconstruct.

* * * *

Since then a new variant of the old social system has grown up, like Topsy.

The Old South has been held to one cash-crop production under terrible burdens of imponderable things like prejudice and ponderable things like lack of financial resources. The Old South feels it has been treated as a colonial appanage of the north. Shaken loose from control of government the South has had little consideration from government in other hands.

So we have, now deteriorated soil, large masses of impoverished and uneducated and very fecund people, more whites than blacks by far. We have farm tenancy in its most extreme phases and widest scope. We have something close to economic peonage and political suppression. We have the smoldering elements of political radicalism. The Huey Long episode was fundamentally the capitalizing of this by an able demagog. There are explosive things there.

National tariff policies have been inconsiderate of the South in the highest degree.

The amazing though little-studied growth of internal trade restrictions (disguised tariff barriers) within our country have tended to affect the South perhaps most seriously.

Rail rates are a deep ground of complaint on the part of the South.

And so on through an impressive list.

* * * *

Today, in its effort to extricate itself from its relative poverty, the Old South is grabbing for industries. It is getting some that are sound, some that it would be infinitely better off without. It is getting some of them by measures calculated to lower rather than to raise the Southern standard of living. And that standard, in large parts of the Old South, is a disgrace to the American nation.

It is not only a disgrace, it is a standing menace.

For unless the nation breaks up as an economic unit (reversing the decision of Gettysburg), we all must suffer for her troubles.

Our basis of national defense will not be what it ought to be if the populous and extremely prolific South is not "taken into the Union" as a sharer in our economic standards.

Our national race stock of the future will be far inferior to what it ought to be if it is bred principally by under-privileged people living in huts in southern hills. It is largely going to be bred there, the question being merely whether the under-privileged shall continue on a spectacular scale.

The stimulating value of better markets for what our other sections produce that would come if the South's millions could buy what as humans they ought to buy, is too obvious to stress.

The inter-action of the South's conditions on social-economic problems like farm tenancy in our own region is by now at least faintly recognized. And the greater interaction if national policies should force a radical change, rather quickly, in the South's whole "cotton economy" is giving cornbelt farmers great concern.

* * * *

To be sure, much of what has been said here applies chiefly to the Southeast; the Southeast is in some senses a "region" by itself.

But it is permissible, as we begin to focus on this national problem of the relation of the Old South to the nation, to lump the two together. Differentiations can come later.

The President, we repeat, "has got something here."

NEGRO'S WELFARE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I am indeed surprised.

I am surprised that a Negro contributor to your letter column of July 23 is so aroused over the mercy Georgians will need should the anti-lynching law be passed. Frankly, the law if passed will be of little avail. Lynching is an act of murder, first-degree murder carries, in most cases, a death penalty. This fact does not alter the situation at all. Murders are committed every day. A prohibition law was passed too, yet liquor was sold as before.

It is a deplorable fact that Southerners must suffer, as a whole, for acts of violence committed by a few who have not reasoning facilities to see that justice should be meted out by a court of law. All Southerners should not be blamed because there are a few bad apples in a barrel of good ones.

I am surprised that the Negro has gall enough to complain about what has befallen him. It takes but common reasoning ability to visualize the vast progress the Negro has made since the Civil War. Educational facilities have more than doubled; freedom of speech and press are his and the future of the race is definitely in his hands. Only by hard work and less writing to the editor can he secure what he needs most, in an industrial and cultural way. A man must work for what he earns.

The situation for them is not depressing at all. Those Negroes who raise their voices in lamentations should have to spend a while with their black brothers in dark Africa, eating raw meat, knowing no protection of law, combating disease without medical attention and facing jungle beasts with hearty appetites. Then Georgia would seem a pretty soft place in which to live.

Social equality will never come in the South. So forget, B. T. Wright, Sr., that Southerners will ever doff their hats in respect to Negro women. Few Negro men are destined to be addressed as "mister" either.

I am indeed surprised. Think it over.

Macon. ONE AMONG MANY.

ime To Discard 'Nigger' Declares Welfare Worker

COLUMBIA, S.C., Aug. 6. (ANP) —In a letter to The State (a liberal white daily newspaper published here, Modjeska Monteith Simkins of Columbia, outstanding woman welfare worker in the southeast, seeks reasons for certain references to Negroes in the present campaign for senator and governor which closes in this state on August 30. Mrs. Simkin's article which appeared in the Wednesday issue of The State follows:

To the Editor of The State:

Because I wanted to note the effect of it, I have waited until now to thank you for publishing the editorial "Time to Discard 'Nigger,'" reprinted in part from the Southern Christian Advocate, and published in The State of June 30. Whereas probably a limited number of Negroes read the Advocate and therefore would not have seen that very splendid article, hundreds of them read The State as South Carolina's leading daily.

I have read all press reports of the Democratic campaign and I have discussed them with many persons. When the unnecessary and distasteful references to Negroes are recalled, I find that many of us have taken time to analyze impartially and impersonally the campaign issues of these various office-seekers. I find Negroes deeply concerned about the state of affairs in South Carolina just as our intelligent and farseeing white citizens must be. I find that Negroes are ashamed to note that so much mere slush and filth is thrown into the faces of the citizens of South Carolina in the name of state government and statesmanship. And one would be surprised to learn that many Negroes are big and intelligent enough to try to overlook the unchristian references to our people. Moreover, they are utterly ashamed because the name of South Carolina is so besmattered and disgraced by certain of the 1938 senatorial and gubernatorial aspirants who dare expect self-respecting and respectable South Carolinians to desire them as leaders.

And, too, we as Negroes, wonder why any white man, any exponent of white supremacy, and who therefore deems himself a superior being in every respect would so miscalculate the Negro's political status as to make that group a campaign issue. A being of such intelligence should know that the Negroes who comprise 45

percent of the State's population cannot cast one vote in the Democratic primaries according to the rules of that party, and that, therefore, it is little and foolish to make Negroes the butt of their campaign harangues. Yet, at least three of our "leading office seekers expect to poll a larger number of votes by simply catering to the emotions of an unthinking unstable part of our public. Why should those unnecessary, hackneyed, and nauseating statements concerning "white supremacy," "keeping Negroes in their places," and so on, be used as smoke screens in an effort to anesthetize the thinking white citizen, or to arouse the highly emotional and therefore unthinking white man? Why don't political aspirants let us alone? Why won't they discuss issues and plans vital to the welfare of South Carolina and either try to be elected on merit as shown by a high degree of statesmanship and good breeding or, failing on that, return home and acquit themselves with the chivralry that is supposed to grace southern gentlemen?

Again, we wonder if some of these aspirants are using this flimflamming and windbeating to hide the fact that after all they would not mind using a few pinch-hitting votes that Negroes, if voters, might supply. We even wonder if the good Colonel Blease would mind that imagined 8,000 to 10,000 Negroes being registered in South Carolina if he thought some of these votes would fall to him in his inevitable pinch. Such could not happen, however, for the Negro who would be so foolish as to vote for one who has used every possible chance to humiliate Negroes would not have gray matter enough to even try to register.

There is no stench so vile in the nostrils of a Negro as those old gags about Negroes wanting "social equality," or "I am for white supremacy," or such hypocritical and dramatic climaxes as "I place the love of the fair state of South Carolina second only to the love of my God." Such smoke screens thrown into the faces of South Carolinians cannot blind Negroes. They often embarrass us more as citizens of South Carolina than they infuriate us as Negroes. Southern white people know what Negroes want and they know it is not "social equality" as some of our demagogues interpret it to their constituencies.

Relative to "white supremacy," Negroes know that there can be no such real thing as group supremacy or group inferiority. White men know that, too. We know that the mind and the character are the measures of individuals which make groups. We know that many whites are superior to other whites; that many Negroes are superior to other Negroes; and that some whites are superior to some Negroes and vice versa. Our exponents of "white supremacy" know that all that they can actually make of the expression is two words.

Negroes are not worrying about anybody being superior, only as they act as superior beings. We teach our children that. Why all this exaggerated phobia of something that thinking Negroes do not even consider? All Negroes want is the chance to live wholly and in peace as Negroes. They want the right to work to live, to properly educate their children, to enjoy the protection that any government should offer its citizens, to be men in a world that belongs to no one group. We have gone far, trudged long, and made bricks without straw to prove this. Yet we are continually browbeaten because we have lived through it all and made a few little bricks. The men who feel the need of doing this in order to get votes are unfit to serve any South Carolinian.

Negroes cannot vote in South Carolina, but those of us who think know just who the next governor of this state should be. If the thinking Negroes of South Carolina were eligible to vote in the primaries, they would be in as great a dilemma relative to the next senator as the thoughtful white citizens are.

We agree with our good friends of the Southern Christian Advocate and The State that it is high time to discard "Nigger." May we add that it is also high time to discard "darky," "coon" and other distasteful references to Negroes during speeches. A better and more gentlemanly choice may easily be made. Moreover, we suggest that it is high time that South Carolina stir the dry bones in the valleys of her illustrious dead in an effort to raise up men who are sufficiently just and conscientious to serve our state and gentlemanly enough to grace the legislative halls of our state and Nation. There are many such men in the flesh in South Carolina, we know, but they either "do not choose to run" because of the filth through which they must wade and the little minds with which they must bicker, or they realize the futility of seeking really to serve a people the majority of whom are satisfied to accept a rock for a biscuit or a snake for a fish.

Thanks again, and may you live long and mark well the footsteps of your venerable predecessors.

Modjeske Monteith Simkins,
Columbia, S.C.

Jacksonville, N. C., Record
August 25, 1938

Racial Friction In the U. S.

THE UNITED STATES has several vexatious problems, centering around differences between races. On the Pacific Coast the presence of many Japanese raise trouble some questions. In the Southwest, Mexican laborers cause friction. In the South Negroes and Whites have to adjust themselves to actual conditions. In Metropolitan areas of the North and Midwest, the presence of a large number of Negroes and foreigners often leads to complications.

While it is a common assumption that race trouble exists only in the South, there are unfortunate occurrences in other sections. For example, one has only to call attention to the recent ract riot in Pittsburgh, Pa., where two men were shot and forty arrested in two "wild nights of rioting between races."

Press accounts tell of "smoldering ill-feelings" which broke out in sporadic street fights between White and Negro youths. At one time, several thousand persons were lined up on two streets, the Whites on one side and the Negroes on the other. During the night, bands of White and Negro youths roamed the streets, which were the scenes of many clashes.

Serious trouble was averted in Pittsburgh because the city had available numerous police officers to cover the three-mile area where te hdisturbances began. If the same situation had arisen in a rural area, the consequences would have been much more serious.

One police inspector said that the trouble started in a swimming pool and grew "little by little." Another asserted that the outbreak began "when a Negro youth attempted to dance with a White girl at a dance sponsored by the City Bureau of Recreation." Matters grew worse quickly and it took all available policemen to clear the area of roving bands which threatened violence to each other.

The Pittsburgh race riot received very little attention in the nation's newspapers. Candor compels the admission that if the affair had occurred in the South it would have been headlined from coast to coast. In Pennsylvania, it should be noted, a drastic state law prevents any discrimination between the races in public places. Apparently, the law does not prevent situations that engender ill-feeling between the races.

The Pittsburgh riot is not only the recent example of race trouble. In two Southern states, a few weeks ago, Negroes have been lynched. There is no excuse for such a crime. Public sentiment in this country, including the South, condemns lynching and public sentiment, in the main, is the only force that will put an end to such barbarism.

Racial antipathies are a problem throughout the world. The situation that creates ill-feeling and engenders strife are conditions which must be met by the people in the areas affected. They can rarely be helped by legislative fiat or the officious meddling of those who reside in other places.

Race Problem — 1938
United States.

Roosevelt's Measures Stand Economic Test

By GORDON B. HANCOCK
(Associated Negro Press)

It is doubtful if the United States has ever had an abler President than Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The masterly way in which he has grappled with the problems being born of a new order of things is amazing. His resourcefulness seems unlimited, and his courage knows no bounds.

There has never been raised a sound objection to the measures, to be sure, but they were of the "political" variety, and not a one would stand the economic test.

For instance, much was said about the crops ploughed under and the pigs killed. The fact was, the man was trying to stabilize prices in the only sound economic way, and that was by controlling the forces of supply. The economic novitiates and political tricksters could never see the point.

Although in the last two elections I voted the Democratic ticket, I am beginning to wonder if the democratic party is not inferior. Roosevelt has given them their most brilliant administration, possibly in the history of the party. But some of his most rabid hecklers are Democrats and seem not to understand the man and his measures.

Roosevelt has not only done more than any other man within recent generations to bolster the fortunes of the Democratic party, but he has saved the nation from bankruptcy and from communism, and even if he has had to buy off the revolution, it was worth the price.

NEGRO FARES BETTER

I can see why the vested interests and plutocrats would oppose Roosevelt and his policies; but it is difficult to see why any Negro for political reasons would oppose him, and those Negroes who chime in the medley of opposition are to be pitied. Not only has the Negro fared better under Roosevelt than under any Republican administration in history, but more has been done to break down racial barriers under this administration, and from this the Negro has profited more largely.

Roosevelt's recent deliverance on the low economic status of the South and his willingness to inaugurate a social and economic survey whereby the low status of the South may be remedied, as a means to the economic stability of the nation, is a master stroke of statesmanship.

Booker T. Washington told the South three decades ago that it could not hold the Negro in economic and social captivity without itself being held captive. Subseqquent events have corroborated Washington's position. Perhaps the stroke that Roosevelt is about to make will help to more clearly reveal the fundamental truth of Washington's philosophy.

Some months ago, I was invited to address the students of a great white university, and I spoke on the "Fallacy of Isolationism." I took the position that the failure of this nation to enter the League of Nations spoiled the prospects of the League and made possible and probable the disgraceful failure that it has become. Things would have been different had not Lodge for political reasons manouvered the defeat of our membership in the League.

TRY TO DISCREDIT FDR

The same kind of Republican politics is trying to discredit Roosevelt. This same type of politics keeps harping on the misleading captions of "Pump-priming" politics, etc. They see all that Roosevelt has spent and is spending but never see the good that the man and his policies have done.

They pay no attention to the millions fed and clothed and the suffering that has been spared the poor unemployed legions who have been displaced by the advance of science. They clamor for the good old gladsome days that are gone forever, when every man in the nation had his job.

Roosevelt came to the helm at a time of transition, and that he has steered us around the quicksands of bolshevism is not only a marvelous achievement, but a miracle for which the generations should be proud and would be were it not for petty politics and designing politicians.

MUST SAVE SOUTH

All education and learning, all science and all religion are bringing the nations together, and they will never be strangers again. These same factors are forbidding that the South shall lag behind the rest of the country.

These same factors bind the black and white South! The United States must save the South or itself be lost; and so the South must save the Negro or itself die within sight of the economic and social Promised Land. Roosevelt's economic diagnosis is the master work of a genius!

WHERE LIES THE BLAME?

Since President Roosevelt dubbed the south the nation's "Number One Economic Problem,' there has been a great pointing of accusative fingers at this and that, at sections and interests, as responsible for the condition. Many of these accusations have gone so far afield they have been more amusing than illuminative.

The accuracy of the presidential diagnosis is open to question. There is more than a flavor of suspicion that his statement as to the parlous economic condition of the south was motivated at least as much by political opportunism as by informed economic understanding.

The south is, fundamentally, politically conservative. It is in this section of the country the political tenets of the fathers of the nation are most revered. From this section, in the early days of the nation, came the vast majority of its leadership. The basic creed of American democracy, as laid down by those fathers, is more firmly established in the consciousness of people of the old south than in those sections of the country more impregnated with alien theories.

President Roosevelt has unequivocally stated that he looks to the liberal elements in the Democratic party for his support. He has openly declared war upon the conservatives. Thus it is not bad politics, by any means, to brand the south, where conservatism has its chief stronghold, as economically behind the rest of the nation.

It is to be doubted, in actual fact, if the presidential accusation is altogether true. Comparison between living conditions of industrial workers in the south and those of the crowded factory cities of the north and east is all in favor of the south.

There are, it is true, many tenant farmers in the south whose poverty is extreme. In other sections, though, poverty is far from unknown in rural areas. Farmers of the north and west probably average more in money returns for their operations, yet the man who would measure farm success in dollars and cents is applying a misleading measuring rod. Success on the farm is a matter of living, not bookkeeping.

Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the President is even approximately correct in his criticism of southern economic conditions, the reasons therefor are plain for all to see who will.

It is not necessary, as some have done, to beat the old tom-toms about fertilizer costs and rates for privately produced electric power. It is not necessary to charge the south with a faulty social order. It is unfair to condemn this area for evils that are common to every state.

It is only necessary to remember the handicaps which have been imposed upon the south by the rest of the nation to realize the causes of backwardness in this area. In fact, when those handicaps are considered, it is little less than miraculous that the south has advanced and prospered to the degree she has. Miraculous, and due only to the initiative and ability of her people and to the natural advantages she enjoys.

Those handicaps, imposed by rival sections of the nation, are familiar to all students of history and national development.

Probably at the head of the list should be placed the high tariff policy, fostered during Republican regimes, but continued, despite platform promises, under the Democratic administration. This has, for half a century and more, exacted tribute from the cotton producers of the south for the benefit of northern and eastern industry. It is primarily responsible for

today's shrinkage in foreign markets for American cotton, now that the United States has become a world creditor, instead of a debtor nation.

Then there is the inequitable freight rate situation, which has levied another tribute from the south—this time from her industrialists—for the advantage of northern competitors.

There is, of comparatively recent years, a new handicap in the form of state tariffs, under various disguises, which mitigate against the marketing of southern products. Outstanding example of this type of injustice is the penalizing tax against oleomargarine, made largely from cottonseed oil, levied by some western dairy states.

There are other conditions, imposed from without, which, if remedied, would go far toward improving conditions in the south. If the President, and the federal administration, is really sincere in the announced desire to help the south, the first and most effective move in this direction would be to remove the unfair handicaps imposed on this section by others.

Then it might be more just if the federal government itself, through its relief administration, allocated to the south a proportion of the tax-collected funds more in keeping with those allotted to states of other sections of the country. When, as revealed by figures of the United States Treasury Department, such states as Montana or either of the Dakotas are getting from five to fifteen times as much federal relief money, in proportion to federal taxes paid, as Georgia, it appears the federal government itself is either spending those funds for other than the actual need, or does not agree with its own leaders as to the areas in direst circumstance.

The south recognizes, fully, the need for improvement in conditions of agriculture, of industry, of finance and of living in this section of the country. The south admits, frankly, she is not blameless for the imperfect conditions. She is willing to do everything within her power to remedy those conditions. Not only willing, but anxious.

However, the south knows better than any others, how large a part of her troubles have been imposed upon her by other sections. Whatever the south may do herself will be of little avail if these unjust handicaps are not first removed.

The "Number One Economic Problem" statement of the President was, whether politically inspired or not, not so much a criticism of the south, but of those short-sighted interests in other sections which have been chiefly responsible for the condition, to the extent that it exists.

Playing With Dynamite

According to news dispatches, there is a Negro group in Chicago which, in its attempt to rid the community of certain Jews who were adjudged economically unfair to Negroes, started a regular Anti-Semitic campaign. The dispatch states that they used a little weekly newspaper called "Dynamite" in their efforts to intensify the campaign against the Jews in general, when they really had grievances against only specific, individual members of the Jewish group.

If these are facts, then this particular group of Negroes, in view of present day trends, is certainly playing with dynamite. Not only are they making the same error of which they frequently complain bitterly—that is, holding a whole group responsible for the acts of certain individuals, but they seem to be entirely forgetful or disregardful of world trends as is expressed in the Fascist and Nazi movements in which an underprivileged group is made the "goat" for those drunk with power.

At this moment an investigation is going on to determine the extent of fascism in this country. Surely, Negroes will not knowingly endanger their future safety by giving unreasonable un-American movements so good a stick as racial unreasonableness with which to crack Negroes' heads.

"Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

First Lady In Column Slaps Southerners

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recently took a slap at the South's exploitation of the Negro in her syndicated column, "My Day."

In the New York World Telegram of August 17th, the First Lady said:

"The South has so many potential riches, but it always seems to me that many of its advantages go for nothing because of habits and customs which have grown up and been injurious to the land and people. The people who have been forced to the lowest standard of living and have a minimum of education and the lowest cash income are the Negroes, and I think it has always been felt by the South that, in some mysterious way, this is an advantage. During the last few years some question has arisen in the minds of many Southern people as to whether a backward group is ever an advantage."

MRS. ROOSEVELT SCORES SOUTHERN EXPLOITATION

New York, Aug. 26. — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took a slap at the South's exploitation of the Negro in her syndicated column, "My Day."

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Carthage, N. C., News
September 8, 1938

POOR TASTE

Judge Hobert W. Winston, we fear, may lose caste with his Southern Pines literary friends as a result of his South Carolina pre-election charges, which appeared in a communication to the Charleston News & Courier. In it, he alleged:

1. That Madam Perkins tells the world that Southern women wear no shoes.

2. That President Roosevelt calls us paupers.

3. That Mrs. Roosevelt advocates Negro teachers for white children.

4. That the anti-lynching bill, with the President's assent, has been put on the "must" list.

Such fulminations are characteristic of small South Carolina politicians and probably are midly received in the Palmetto state, but they are in poor taste from a North Carolina student, jurist and student, and at least one of his assertions, the one relative to Mrs. Roosevelt's advocacy of Negro teachers for white children, is questionable.

Race Problem - 1938
United States.

"FEUDALISM" OR "COLONIALISM"

President Roosevelt, in his now famous Gainesville speech, added a new word to the New Deal vocabulary when he accused the south of "feudalism." His explanation of the phrase revealed he believes the average scale of wages, or income for workers, in the south is too low for economic well-being and that he blames this condition on a small group of "feudalists," in industry and business.

There has been much comment on that speech. By this time, however, it may be in order to look behind the speech itself, to re-examine the circumstance and facts which gave rise to the accusation.

Interesting comment on the speech comes from London, where it is believed to be more significant than the average American commentator has realized. The British view it as the opening gun in a campaign to separate the Democrats of the south into two distinct groups, the old-line conservatives on the one hand and the outright "New Dealers" on the other.

There is much more, however, than meets the eye in the events that led to the delivery of a speech of this type at a dedication of a square in a rebuilt city.

A full-fledged depression caught up with Mr. Roosevelt several months ago. The President's "recession" rolled up a growing score, to use the language of the ball field. He fretted under pressure from radicals and conservatives. To put it mildly, he floundered about while hoping conditions would right themselves. Under these conditions it is not strange that Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner, in "The Capital Parade" of Wednesday last, found that visitors to the White House reported "in the case of the new depression . . . he suffers from the Hooverian illusion of a conspiracy of large and hostile capitalists behind the capital panic."

Thus Gainesville, in the heart of the conservative south, became the perfect sounding board for a new trip to the left, a new fight against an illusory enemy. The speech might well be said to have been a call to arms of the legions of the planners. The south quite suddenly became the nome of feudalism, needing new regulation, such as embodied in the wage-hour bill, to bring the purchasing level to that of other sections of the nation.

But the President was ill-advised in his selection of words. John Temple Graves II, also last Wednesday, pointed out in his "This Morning" column that "enlightened men may well disagree as to whether it is feudalism or colonialism that most keeps this region down. . . . It is no longer sound national economics to look upon the south as a land whose principal use is to enrich only the distant and the few. . . . The President sees this as clearly as anyone in the south, but what he may fail to see is that the federal government can help far more through freeing southern economy than through imposing new regulations. . . . What is needed is a force for making southern wages as high as they can possibly be made without destroying the operation that pays them."

Basically, many will agree with Mr. Graves. He speaks with authority, yet his use of the word "colonialism" may not truly picture the section. Others may lean to the conception of Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina sociologist, that the development of the south is emerging through a frontier economy and philosophy. It is quite probable that both are to some extent correct. The south has had the status of a colony of the United States from the days of the War Between the States. Yet, while they were formative, the folkways of the south absorbed the philosophy of the frontier. The area of the south that passed to the plantations retained many of the frontier traits, among these being independence and self-reliance. Much of this last is to blame for the backward economy of today. It is, probably, to blame for the Gainesville speech. But—the use of the word "feudalism" is hard to justify.

If the President desires that the southern economy be raised in its level, consideration of an entirely different approach would not be amiss. The south, more than any other section of the nation, is advancing. But—and here is the essential difference in conception—the south desires to advance on a firm, stabilized basis, not on an artificial base which can lead to but one of two results, complete economic collapse or totalitarianism. In this last may be found the south's greatest fear. Just as the frontiersman was self-reliant and independent, so is the southerner. The south sees with greater clarity than other sections, which have assimilated a European population retaining European philosophies, that the course taken by the President can lead but to totalitarian measures, call them what you will.

For, if the development of these states in Europe is studied, one can trace the unmistakable steps which lead to the subjugation of a people. As each factor in national life is taken under governmental direction "for the national good," another factor arises which requires the same treatment until finally all freedom is crushed and liberty becomes a word used only in concentration camps.

The south distinctly desires to raise the income level of its people, but above all desires to retain its full measure of freedom. This desire is not feudalistic; unless feudalism rests in untrammeled legislative debate, freedom of the press, equal opportunity with other sections of the nation and noninterference with the normal pursuits of a free people or sovereign states.

Of this ideal, the south has been a stronghold from the days of the Revolution. Never before has preservation of this ideal been more important and never before has its jealous guardianship been more necessary.

Macon, Ga., News
March 10, 1938

With Rotten Tools

The Negro is a part of the South, whether he likes is or not; whether the South likes it or not. And there is no liklihood of his going away.

He is here through no design of his own. And he has built a place for himself, however humble, with the rotten tools of absolutely nothing on the foundation of scarce-forgotten slavery.

It is not amazing that the Negro race in the South is ignorant and poor. It is amazing that it exists.

But despite handicaps and practical difficulties, the South cannot have all of progress and all of prosperity until it helps this people towa progress and prosperity.

Slavery is gone bu. the Negro still is in the bondage of poverty and ignorance. Without considering anything more than selfish motive , the South must help break these shackle . It cannot be done quickly. A man wh. has worn leg-chains must learn again to walk without them.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, pointed out in Atlanta Tuesday that the white race has "everything to gain" by elimination of discrimination against Negroes.

Without any possibility of argument there is discrimination. Everyone knows it. Many try to justify it. Mr. Eleazer is a wise man who has learned much about the South's Negro problem through years of earnest study. It probably is not taking unjust liberty with his unexpressed opinion to say that if he could, he would not immediately establish the Negro in the white man's place. But the race deserves an even break in the long-run things like education, freedom from peonage and debt slavery, and protection against terrorism.

Progress of Peach county Negro farmers over the last 20 years, as evidenced at their recent ham and egg show at Fort Valley, is an example of sound progress adapted to environment. It deserves help.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
March 31, 1938

Letting The South Down

IN the course of comments upon President Roosevelt's Gainesville speech, The Texas Weekly says:

"Another brutal fact which the people of the South had better face without further delay is that the national leadership of the Democratic party, as it exists today, has no real understanding of the South's major problems and no genuine sympathy with those who do understand them and who are resolved to find practical solutions for them."

So it appears.

The Gainesville speech shows the administration's lack of sympathetic understanding of our economic problems and the anti-lynching bill fight

shows the lack of understanding of our racial problems.

The national Democratic party, long cherished and supported by the South, evidences a willingness now, if it serves its purpose elsewhere, to let the South down.

Presumably the national leadership assumes that, inasmuch as this section always has been in the bag without effort for the party in national elections, it always shall be.

That is an unsafe assumption.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 19, 1938

NEWS ITEM JOLTS SOUTHERN GROUP

Washington Eyebrows Lift at News' First Lady Had Negro Leader to Tea

By WALTER BROWN

Washington, Feb. 18.—Special: Southern members of congress today arched an eyebrow as they read in the current issue of Time magazine that Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt recently entertained Walter White, negro lobbyist of the Association for Advancement of Colored People, at a White House tea.

White aroused the ire of Southerners as he sat in the senate gallery directing the fight for the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill. Senator Byrnes, of South Carolina, pointed to White in the gallery and said if he would withdraw his demand for passage of the legislation, the senate leaders would drop the bill as promptly as football players unscramble after the referee blows his whistle.

Already the anti-lynching bill has cut lines across the Democratic party and resulted in alignments on sectional rather than economic issues. The action of Mrs. Roosevelt in having White to tea is expected to widen the breach.

Magazine Note Brief

Time magazine had only a brief note on the Sunday afternoon tea at which White was able to discuss the anti-lynching bill with President Roosevelt. The whole story runs like this:

White made repeated efforts through Marvin McIntyre, the President's secretary, who is a Southerner, to secure an engagement with Mr. Roosevelt. Time after time McIntyre, no doubt with the president's knowledge, declined to make an engagement.

Finally the negro lobbyist took matters into his own hands and called Mrs. Roosevelt. He explained his desire to discuss the anti-lynching bill with the president and his inability to secure an engagement through McIntyre, whereupon she asked White, who lives at the exclusive Hay-Adam shouse just across La Fayette park from the White House, to come over the following Sunday afternoon for tea.

White himself explained that it was in this manner that he was able to discuss the anti-lynching bill with the president and not through the efforts of Irvin McDuffie, Mr. Roosevelt's colored valet.

Since the time President Theodore Roosevelt had the late Booker T. Washington, famous negro leader, at the White House for lunch, the entertainment of negroes in the mansion has caused much comment, especially in the South.

Hoover Story Circulated

In the 1928 campaign, Southern Democrats, seeking to keep the South from bolting Al Smith, circulated the story that Herbert Hoover had danced with a negro woman. When he became president and the then Illinois Republican congressman, Oscar de Priest and his wife, were invited to the regular congressional reception, it caused quite a stir, and anti-Smith Democrats in the South took quite a ribbing.

When the Democrats of Chicago elected a negro congressman and he and his wife went to the White House, little attention was given to the incident. Mrs. Roosevelt's entertainment of girls, most negroes, from a wayward home at the White House about two years ago caused much comment.

The fact that White has been making Southern members of the congress see red over the anti-lynching bill focused attention on the recent incident of a negro being entertained at the White House and the fact that the tea was on a Sunday afternoon gives a more personal touch to the whole affair.

If Mrs. Roosevelt was the wife of a Republican president, it is safe to say that Democratic members of congress from the South would already be in print with vitrolic blasts against the First Lady for not maintaining a color line in the White House. Since the shoe is on the other foot, the Southerners are keeping quiet but they are doing plenty of cursing "off the record".

Meanwhile the senate appropriations committee today approved the quarter billion dollars relief bill to take care of increased unemployment as a result of the recession. On Monday Senator Alva Adams, who is in charge of the bill, will move that the senate take up the relief bill and thereby set aside the anti-lynching bill.

Majority Leader Alben Barkley, who spoke for the cloture motion which failed this week, will second the motion of Adams. Senator Robert Wagner, New York Democrat, with whom White has worked in keeping the anti-lynching bill before the senate, may fight the motion, but it is in the cards that the measure will be cast aside. There is now talk of passing a resolution calling for a senatorial investigation of lynching as a compromise.

Columbia, Tenn. Democrat
March 17, 1938

The Misunderstood South—Last Sunday afternoon at a forum—one of Washington's most popular diversions—three speakers discussed the South, after which questions were permitted from the floor. A Negro professor from Howard University was one of the speakers; George Morris, correspondent of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal another and a Professor from the University of North Carolina who is a Pulitizer prize-winner was the third. Sitting next to this exile from the South was a "high yellow" couple and around me several "yankees." They listened attentively and their subsequent questions betrayed an appalling ignorance of the South. They think the "Negro problem" is a blot on the South, not knowing that Southern Negroes are happier than those in Washington or anywhere else in the world. They can't understand why they arc not leaders in business, agriculture, literature and the professions. They don't know that the white people are their best friends, although George Morris tried to make that plain. The Negro speaker said Booker Washington was an impostor and that Tuskegee Institute down in Alabama is a joke, so far as "uplifting" the Negro is concerned. If this writer had dared to speak his sentiment, they would have heard a tribute to the Southern Negro that would have opened their eyes. The name of Andrew Booker might have entered into the eulogy since he would not be exchanged for all his racial brethren in the National Capital—and there are a few good ones here too.

Cordele, Ga. News
May 5, 1938

We have never known any Southern people who worried much about the negro, and we've never caught a negro worrying but little about the Southern white folks. It appears that they understand each other. Southern white people know the negro race. They have reason to. The negro has been with the South always. It might be just as truly said that the negro knows the Southern white folks, and he knows well that he finds his friends among the white race "Down South Wid De Southern White Folks." He also knows, if he cares to, that when trouble arises—clashes come between the races in the South—ordinarily it does not originate among the Southern white folks, but is handed down or across from some other section of country. Very little, if any, "race" talk is heard in the south that does not come from some place and from people who know but little about the negro race. The wise negro knows that the Southern white people are his best friends, and he goes along unmolested, at peace with himself and the world, so long as some outside influence doesn't overtake him.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 16, 1938

'We Of The North'

"We of the North," said Leeds Moberly, a newspaper writer from Philadelphia, at the meeting of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Charlotte last week, "have been too long deceived by the surface charm of the South, by the sincere friendliness and hospitality of the Southern people, which is a thin crust over the treacherous economic and social quicksand that engulfs the mass of the Southern population."

Mr. Moberly is mistaken: He is still caught in the legend which overlays poverty in the South. If he wants to see the truth, he might look in his own North as well as in this South. Sensible Southerners know that the condition of the masses of men, black and white, in the South is heart-rending, far from what it ought to be in a great and rich nation. And certainly some of the fault for that condition belongs to leaders in Southern life. But Mr. Moberly is not a man from Mars. "We of the North," he said. Is as one of those he is trying to see the truth beneath surfaces in the South, he ought to look at causes. Not all of them are Southern.

Does Mr. Moberly realize that the people of the South were forced by the conqueror North to pay probably the largest cash indemnity out of the South's past war poverty that any people ever actually paid in the history of the world? Perhaps not. Some Southerners do not know it. It is the fact, nevertheless:

(1) To June 30, 1930, the Government of the United States had paid pensions to Union veterans of the Civil War amounting to $7,370,462,014. The South paid its share of the taxes for those pensions but its veterans got no share in them. If the South paid one-seventh of that sum it paid more than France paid after the Franco-Prussian War.

(2) Historians are uncovering more and more evidence that in the Reconstruction Congresses the great display of humanitarian interest in the protection of the Negro in the South was in part at least an effective mark for exploiters who were seeking favor and subsidy, tariff and plunder, much of it at the expense of the conquered South. Tariffs and freight rates enriching the North at the expense of the South have added to the pension-pull of money out of the South to increase the proportions of the drain which amounts to an indemnity from a conquered people which the South is still paying.

The condition of too many people in the South is deplorable, degrading, destructive of the decencies which men expect from American civilization. But history shows and God knows that not all the blame for that condition is Southern. Certainly "we of the North" who have devoted nearly a century to fostering the degrading subjugation of the South are scarcely qualified to whip the South for conditions they helped to make in it.

There are bad men in the South, blind men, ruthless men, greedy men. But the South has no monopoly of them. And those who come from the North to look at the South are not discovering the truth when they only begin to see after they cross the Mason-Dixon Line.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Race Problem - 1938
United States.

"STRANGE INTERLUDE"

Illustrated By Holloway

Courier
4-16-38
Pittsburgh Pa.



UNCLE SAM is SHOCKED by the miserable plight of persecuted EUROPEAN minorities and pauses in the midst of "solving" the Negro problem to invoke the traditional American RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

And for fear that he cannot accommodate ALL these unfortunates, Uncle Sam asks the OTHER so-called democracies to follow HIS example.

This is a STRANGE INTERLUDE in Uncle Sam's daily routine.

In Austria, Germany, Poland and Rumania, present centers of rabid ANTI-SEMITISM, less than five million Jews are involved, and counting the persecuted Catholic, liberal and radical leaders, the grand total of persecuted folk probably does not exceed six or seven millions.

In the United States there are thirteen millions of colored people, or approximately TWICE as many, who are natives of long residence, and yet NO OFFICIAL VOICE has been raised advocating an end to THEIR persecution.

Central European Jews are being subjected to economic discrimination, political disfranchisement, residential segregation and social ostracism, and this so OFFENDS big-hearted Uncle Sam's SENSE OF JUSTICE that he is offering them asylum.

But the subjection of his COLORED children to economic discrimination, political disfranchisement, residential segregation and social ostracism, does NOT offend Uncle Sam's sense of justice.

Hundreds of Jewish and liberal Christian college professors, many of them world famous scholars, have been DRIVEN from totalitarian universities and scores of them have found a READY welcome in American universities, for which all fair-minded people are THANKFUL.

But what chance has an outstanding American NEGRO scholar of becoming a professor or even an instructor in ANY American university except those for colored youth? Even colored public school teachers are commonly paid 50% LESS SALARY than equally qualified white teachers and compelled to teach MORE pupils with INFERIOR facilities.

Protestant and Catholic clergymen have been hounded from their PULPITS and jailed in Nazi Germany because they stood for Christianity as against Paganism, and THIS has torn Uncle Sam's heart strings.

But numerous COLORED American preachers have been hounded from THEIR pulpits and from their HOMES, been beaten up and sometimes LYNCHED because they

Creole-Negro Distinction Barrier to Advancement of Race in New Orleans, Louisiana, Says Scribe

By LEON LEWIS for ANP

NEW ORLEANS, May 12—A breach of racial solidarity that has contributed much to the urban disorganization of Negroes in New Orleans is set up as an "uptown-downtown" complex traditionally observed as a special division between Negroes and Creoles. So far as actual classification is concerned, both groups are thrown into one team comprising a 160,000 population, but the groups themselves maintain the division.

This division has kept the Negro population divided against itself, and thereby less effective in accruing those benefits in civic advantages gotten by group organizations and mass pressure. The present status of the situation grew from developments caused by social standards assumed after the Civil War. Information gathered through histroical research of Creoles' political and economic conditions prior to and directly after the Emancipation proclamation gives an interesting side-slant on this tradition.

The political reigns of the state in the 19th century were practically controlled by them. They were freemen in the latter days of slavery, and their economic status was to be compared with the best in the South. However, with the freedom of slaves came a point classification, so far as white men were concerned, of Negro and Creoles. Creole owners of plantations, officials of city and state governments, became classified as Negroes. The Creoles themselves felt this a travesty upon their social complex, and refuted the idea of being forced into the classification of Negroes.

Exploit Situation

The white man, on seeing this, took advantage of the situation in getting the political power that he has today, by agitating the claims of this "mid-element" that was neither white nor Negro. He could see a chance there to gain power economically and politically by keeping these two factors at daggers-points toward each other.

A superiority complex developed in the Creoles against Negroes that caused them to lose their power and influence in political and economic circles, by refusing to accept the Negroes' support. The Negroes, on the other hand, because of this bigotry of the Creoles, chose to support the white man instead of his half-brother. Out of this grew the present "lily-white" executive, legislative and judicial governmental set-up. 'Tis a fascinating perspective to know the tendency of those of the first generation to hold on to the tradition and do all they can to check those of the third generation from crossing the line which is figuratively set up as Canal street, dividing the uptown and downtown section.

Lines Definitely Drawn

Within these respective areas there are clubs and various organizations doing the same type of work, to attain the same results and yet no cooperative offer is seen in their activity. In some cases, the line has been crossed, and marriages have resulted. 'Tis peculiarly strange that resulting from this, families and blood-kin do not associate in any degree because of the differences developed between the two groups; that although the lines are definitely drawn, the two groups are forced into the same social strata but are not related economically because of the assumed difference existing between them which is not determined by color.

Invasions of Negroes into the downtown area and Creoles into the uptown area have failed to eliminate the old traditional stand and the cry is still heard in both circles, "Downtown is downtown, uptown is uptown, and never the twain shall meet," but until 160,000 persons with a combined economic status of thousands of dollars per week and a voting population comprising one-third of the city's total units do this, they will be kept below the status of any other southern city. To date, no force has been able to correlate the powers of each group into a working mass for their own benefit.

NEW ORLEANS' RACIAL GROUPS NOW SLING MUD

NAACP Executive Starts Strife Over Who Has The Most Loyalty

NEW ORLEANS, May 25,—Exploding over remarks made by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, when he spoke here a few weeks ago, that "Negroes and Creoles maintain a division in New Orleans that is a definite hindrance to their progress," the Creole element came back with, "We have done more for and contributed more to the progress of the race than the other faction."

Dr. J. A. Hardin, prominent physician and civic leader, defiantly answered Mr. White's charges at a banquet honoring the NAACP secretary. He related several instances where Creoles had shown racial loyalty and had contributed more than a share for the betterment of the group.

To Him as Criticism

Since then discussion and counter-discussion of the situation has been extended to the foremost corners of the uptown and downtown district. Although Mr. White's remarks charged only that a division existed, some have taken it as a criticism of one or the other group.

Each faction has gone about to play up its activity in New Orleans' civic life in an attempt to discredit the other.

Many group division complexes have been revealed as the discussion grows in intensity. Clubs and organizations within the Creole group that have excluded the uptown Negroes from membership have been among the discussion topics.

The uptown group charges that only a few years back, Creoles refused to attend Negro public schools and couldn't enter white schools, which they say "accounts for the little education prominent within the group."

Charge "Agitation"

The downtown Creoles charge the uptown Negroes with "agitating an age-old assumption," that be discarded for "mutual cooperation."

The Creoles claim that they have sought cooperation from the uptown faction in all civic endeavors, and racial advancement and when they (Negroes) had sponsored a program, the Creoles contributed "money and work" to put it over.

Each faction is loud in its condemnation of the other. Yet it seemed that the rigidity of feeling was gradually declining, and set restrictions as to place of residence was being broken up.

But within the last few days, a sharp increase in sentiment has come from the objections raised to Mr. White's remarks by Dr. Hardin.

Split Threatened

Resultant from this is a threat-

Race Problem - 1938
United States.

THE SOUTH TODAY

Is the South Conservative?

By CARROLL KILPATRICK

(Copyright, 1937, by Southern Newspaper Syndicate)

Editor's Note—Carroll Kilpatrick is editorial writer on the Montgomery Adviser and has previously held that position on the Birmingham News and the Birmingham Age-Herald. Mr. Kilpatrick studied journalism under the late Clarence Cason of the University of Alabama and has devoted himself to the problems of the rural South.

Thirteen years ago the late Robert Lathan wrote, in an editorial that was to bring him a Pulitzer prize, that "at the root of the South's present plight lies the fact that it has today virtually no national leadership." Then he added that "the South has belonged to the school politically which sought as a rule the middle of the road, eschewing ultra-conservatism on the one hand and radicalism on the other."

Now, 13 years later, the traditional party of the South is strongly entrenched in power. But Mr. Lathan's words are still pertinent. The South has reaped large benefits from the New Deal, and the voice of the South in Washington is greater than it has been since Woodrow Wilson retired reluctantly from the White House.

Old Line Opposition

Yet it is not the traditional political leadership of the South that has the ear of the president. The party which Mr. Roosevelt leads is not the Democratic party the South has lived by and suffered under since 1865. Certain leaders of the old party—Glass and Byrd of Virginia, Bailey of North Carolina, Smith of South Carolina, George of Georgia—constitute the most effective opposition which President Roosevelt has had to encounter in the senate. In addition, it may be proper to cite the name of Harrison of Mississippi, a conservative at heart like his old friend and colleague, Joe Robinson. And is there anyone who does not know where stands Vice President Garner, a Texas Democrat of the old school

In Washington today a subject of always vital interest is "the conservative South" and its position in Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal. Will the South abandon the New Deal? Will the South revert to its traditional party programs and philosophy? Are the people of the South anxious to return to the middle-of-the-road policy to which Mr. Lathan referred? These are dominant questions not only in Washington but wherever politicians turn prophets.

Last summer a half dozen trained reporters from Eastern and Northern newspapers came South to report on the progress of anti-new dealism in the home of Democracy. In every case the report was the same. Conservative business men, political leaders whose sympathies are with business leaders, bankers and industrialists virtually all expressed antagonism to the New Deal, though not so violently as many of their Northern colleagues.

South Pro-Roosevelt

But the overwhelming majority of the masses of the Southern people, those correspondents discovered, are enthusiastically pro-Roosevelt. They may not like certain features of the New Deal—the wages and hours bill is an example—but they are for Mr. Roosevelt, and he, to most of them, is the new deal.

Unfortunately the opinions of these persons are seldom made known except on election day. They do not own the newspapers; they do not send delegates to Washington; they do not visit fashionable hotels in New York. But on election day despite the fact that a large number of Southern people are disfranchised, the vote will go to the leader who evinces a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the underdog.

Since the internecine struggle of 1861-65, the respectable Southern politician has been conservative. In the last three-quarters of a century no Jefferson or Madison or Jackson has sounded a cry against existing conditions. The only challengers of the accepted order have been men like Cole Blease, Vardaman of Mississippi, Davis of Arkansas, Watson of Georgia, Heflin of Alabama, and Long of Louisiana. Without exception these men adopted methods which more moderate men foreswore, and their demagoguery made questionable their motives. Nevertheless, the type represented by Watson, Blease and Long recognized a truth that Glass, Bailey and Byrd have never fathomed, to-wit: That the wool-hat boys are a large part of the population and deserve to be taken into consideration when policies are being formed.

Southern Demagogues

It is true, of course, that these demagogues, regarded as "radical and dangerous," frequently did no more than talk. They have been unable, and sometimes unwilling to carry out their threats. But the successful American demagogue, a peculiarly Southern product, always convinced the wool-hat boys, alias the "poor-white trash," that he was on their side. The conservative element, shrewd but not too far-sighted and cognizant of its inability to cope with the demagogue at the polls, devised other means to hamstring him, and with prodigious success. Yet except in rare instances this element most frightened by the demagogues has refused to accept its responsibility to the wool-hat boys whom the politician has befriended.

Today the South is not conservative, because it is a region of illiteracy and of poverty. The vast majority in the South has nothing to gain from defending the status quo and nothing to lose by revolution. When the backwoodsmen and the tenant farmers realize their power and find a leader, as they have on occasions, they become a threat to the stability and order of an entire nation—a nation which has neglected its responsibility to them. Louisiana and Huey Long will not soon be forgotten, though the lesson which Long taught may be forgotten for a while.

In 1924, Mr. Lathan was concerned about the South's small voice in national affairs. The same concern might well be expressed today, though two or three voices from the South are being listened to in Washington.



CARROLL KILPATRICK

the soft-spoken Tennessean, who is secretary of state. He may not spend too much time devising means directly to help the wool-hat boys, but his efforts are directed against a system that for a century has been a towering burden on the South. His concentrated attack on the tariff—"the original sin in American economic life"—is original and effective. The country may not yet realize it, but in the Secretary of State the South has made a major contribution to American statecraft, the first original contribution from this region in more years than most of us like to believe.

Cordell Hull is a far cry from Blease, Vardaman, and Long. He is the Southerner who more than anyone else has received the national attention formerly paid only to the clown. He is proof that a gentleman can express with more logic and with truer insight than a demagogue the aspirations of a region. Cordell Hull is the apostle of a new program against a tariff burden which has weighed heaviest upon the South.

As Southern intellectual forces gain strength and adherents, the region politically will command a greater share of the respect that it deserves. To achieve this new position the South must clean house and sweep out the conditions that inspire the demagogue while at the same time it fosters the heritage that inspires a Cordell Hull.

One part of the South is ultra-conservative; another part does not eschew extreme radicalism. If either is allowed to rule completely we face the glorious future which so many prophets foresee, but an almost immediate collapse. For the time being, the South will continue to cast its largest vote for the party and the politician that admits the greatest concern for the downtrodden and the distressed, for they constitute the majority.

The most notable, and certainly the ablest exponent of traditional Southern liberalism is Cordell Hull.

'RACE LEADERSHIP OF THE THIRD GENERATION'

The leadership of one generation naturally overlaps that of the preceding and succeeding ones. Booker T. Washington's influence was perpetuated in his two succeessors—Robert R. Moton and Frederick Douglass Patterson. The younger half of the second generation began to gain the upper hand in racial affairs at the death of Booker T. Washington in 1915. Since the World War the race has been leaderless like sheep without a shepherd. The world convulsion dealt a death blow to christian philanthropy and to industrial education. The new industrial revolution called for men as incidents of the machine rather than as human personalities.

A new age was upon us. The Christian dispensation lost interest in the world to come and concentrated its beneficence upon the world that is here and now. Educational foundations displaced the religious motive of the earlier day. The factory required no industrial educational prerequisites. The 14th and 15th amendments which furnished much inspiration for the first and second generations of Negro leadership were no longer in requisition. The uppermost question and was and is now how can the Negro fit into a machine age? This required a brand new cast of leadership. A greater number of the third generation have been to college, studied more books and earned more learned degrees than their forbears, but they are practically illiterate in the schooling of things and are wholly unprepared for the new leadership which devolves upon them. The depression found and left the Negro race in a pitiable plight. The preceding generations had built up and handed down to its successors a political, educational, religious, economic, industrial and social estate of twelve million rejected and dejected American citizens. The task was too appalling. The new Negro was unequal to the responsibility. He did not know where to take hold. He lacked the courage and intrepidity of his forbears.

A newer philanthropy became convinced that Negro leadership did not know what it wanted and decided to give to the race what it though it should have. The heads of our educational institutions who at one time were allowed some say as to the general policy and purpose of education were required to take orders from southern superintendents and northern foundations. They who control

a man's job will control his judgment. Statesmanship abandoned all pretentions of race equality. The whites frankly took over the management of schools and colleges and fostered only such teachers as were complacent to their benevolent overlordship. Complacent Negroes were placed in charge of these institutions with unheard of large salaries with the distinct understanding that they were to carry out orders from above and execute them below. Our educators are merely keeping school without any fixed ideaology of definite racial objective. The politicians have become mere instruments and ward bosses for their overmasters.

The leadership of the Negro has become fleshly-minded and evinces neither the consecration nor the practical initiative and enterprise to make the church an effective organized power in the spiritual, moral life of the race. Indeed there is apprehension lest our spiritual estate shall utterly collapse in the hands of the present-day priesthood.

In industry the whole race is practically reduced to the level of 'hands' whose ten fingers alone are requisitioned for that part of the world's work which it can find to do. Fully half of the race are unemployed or underemployed and the leaders have no more power to relieve the situation than suckling babies at their mother's breast.

The new Negro has developed a certain pertness of mind which expresses itself in certain smothered literary strivings. But the Negro litterati or intelligentsia, if you please, have not yet bitten very deep into the realities of the race problem.

Such abortive attempts at race-wide organization as Dr. DuBois' Pan African Congresss, Marcus Garvey's African Empire and Kelly Miller's Negro Sanhedrin all failed for want of adequate implementation. The underlying idea involved seems too audacious for present-day leadership to grasp. The new leadership being wholly devoid of objective and ideaology flounders about for some outside vicarious support. It looked toward Carl Marx and Moscow without comprehending, I fear, the utter lack of applicability to the special problems of the American Negro, A. D. 1938.

There is no minority group in the world so circumscribed by race and color with such educational and cultural opportunities which is so devoid of effective leadership. In this respect, the race is worse off than it ever has been since emancipation. I do not mean to draw a general indictment against the generation now assuming control of the Negro estate. Several groups may be functioning well in their several spheres. The Inter-racial Committee, the NAACP, the YMCA, and the Urban League under reserved white control and such intra-racial activities as the Negro Business League, the fraternal orders, the Nat'l Race Congress and the like are carrying on and carrying out, if not carrying up, their several tasks, but there is nowhere any indication of finding a common denominator and integrating all such efforts into a comprehensive scheme of race leadership. It may be that the race must needs mark time for a generation or so before requisite leadership will emerge. This is our genuine hope. But the old adage is too painfully verified in the present instance that the generations grow wiser and weaker.

Kelly Miller.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 6, 1938

Concerning 'Bilboism'

Mississippi Senator's 'Heart-Rending Remarks' Are Deplored.

To the Editor of The Chattanooga Times:

I could not help crying when I read what Mr. Bilbo had to say about my people. I could not help but wonder if he had trusted Negro servants whom he would lynch at the slightest provocation.

Your editorial, "Bilboism," is, I believe, every one's idea. The majority of southern white people is not in sympathy with Mr. Bilbo's derogatory and heart-rending remarks concerning us. He would make a reader that is not accustomed to the south, think Negroes are ogres. There are some bad Negroes north, south, east and west, but the good outnumber the bad. There are some bad people in all races, but I believe the good outnumber the bad.

Mr. Bilbo is forever drumming on rubbing elbows. It seems to me they "rubber neck" more in Mississippi. Maybe he is the reason. Maybe most of us do not know the technicalities of legislative documents; but all of us know that unless graft is taken out of politics and God put in, something much worse than passing a bill to prevent lynching is going to happen in America.

Europe: "Jews back to Jerusalem." America: "Negroes back to Liberia." Why?

Hatred is the cause of all this. Maybe the Aurora Borealis, that resembled a "curtain of shimmering fire" is just a sample of what God has in store for those of us who feed and thrive on hatred.

Not only Negroes, but Christian white people and Judeans also, I believe, appreciate your editorials. They should be labeled "truths."

M. L. LAWRENCE.

1306 Ross street.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 6, 1938

~~Nine Out of Ten Are Fair.~~

To the Editor of The Chattanooga Times:

After reading with disgust the statement by Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, I quickly turned to the editorial page of The Times to soothe my burning thoughts. For I knew you would not delay in replying to such an outrageous statement.

It is well that men of Mr. Bilbo's caliber are growing scarce in the south. That is the reason such statements are made publicly, for they know that prejudice and race hatred are on their last legs. The southern Negro is slowly realizing that such talk does not represent the whole white people.

After getting a chance to show it, the greater portion of the white people is glad to acknowledge the growing qualities in the colored race. Being employed in such manner that I am compelled to live among white people, I find that nine out of ten are fair to the Negro.

And, too, Mr. Bilbo mentioned Africa. Why should we return to Africa? He is not making any preparation to return to Europe. I think we have the same right here as Mr. Bilbo, if the country was good enough for us as slaves under his forefathers. Then, too, a man's home is his birthplace.

HAL ROBINSON.

1411 Bailey avenue.

To Dr. Willis Jefferson King

This publication suffers with you in the unnecessary burdens you are called on to bear because of the indescretions of others. Altho you offer protestation of harboring any ill feelings in the matter, such acts as that perpetrated against your person and personality rock our already troubled democracy to its foundations,—too much so for anyone to ignore them entirely.

Effective democracy is a positive thing, and can never maintain itself by continually placing on the outraged the doubtful satisfaction of turning the other cheek. Such things remind us of those memorable words of Theodore Roosevelt in which he says, "One does not stop to arbitrate the slapping of his wife". When indignity assaults dignity, there is scarcely less cause for absence of arbitration.

It is also exceedingly to be regretted that a previous meeting backed away at a behest from the same source. Try as we may there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. This is not to condemn in the least our brother in black for his dignified reserve, but to remind the friends of social justice that some line of demarcation must be found where democracy ends and autocracy begins its work so destructive of a dignified and worthy peace.

REQUIEM

CLARENCE DARROW is dead.

With his passing there went a colorful figure of the American bar. Just how much more went at the same tme is a subject for open debate. Perhaps every newspaper in the country that comments on his death will present another version in the controversy.

That Darrow was a brilliant criminal lawyer goes without saying. That his brilliance was used at one time to further a cause which deeply concerned the Negroes of the country is also a well known fact. For these things the dead man should receive due credit. But for the professional eulogizers who will wax lachrymose over Darrow's having been a Godsend to the race, let them be reminded that it was only a few years after he defended the race in the Sweet case in Detroit that he branded all colored people as rapists and criminals by his equally 'brilliant' handling of the defense of an American Navy officer who had lynched a brown Hawaiian over an affair with his wife. And the widely-publicized reams of advice he gave the race, gratis, after his work in the Detroit case was somewhat paradoxically disputed in the Scottsboro cases, when he refused to handle the defense of the one case that could have been greater than all his former ones tied together, end to end.

Darrow, an indisputably excellent lawyer, is dead. And if this were the end of a baseball game instead of a legal career, we could score for the race one hit, no runs, several errors.

Race Problem — 1938
United States.

What's Wrong With The South?

Uncle Sam has suddenly set out to find out what's wrong with the South. The answer is, plenty. We Southerners have known it for a long time—not for just a few years, but for generations. Now the rest of the country seems to be finding out about it, or at any rate waking up to the fact that economically and sociologically the South has been faring poorly, and that the improvement of conditions in this section is a matter of vital importance not merely to Southerners but to the people of all the United States. So the federal government is undertaking studies of the South's problems, with the aid of the first-hand knowledge and counsel of Southern leaders.

We Southerners have known that we were poor—the poorest people on the whole in all the country. Look at almost any sort of table showing economic conditions, and you will find most of the Southern states in a group at the bottom of the list. This is true of per capita wealth. It is true of per capita income. It is true of productivity. It is true of almost everything of an economic nature. The Southern states almost without exception stand at the bottom of the list.

We are so poor and have been impoverished for so long we have almost gotten used to it. But still we have hoped, and we shall keep on hoping; and with our hoping we are working to improve our lot. It has been a long, slow struggle against tremendous odds, and the struggle will stretch out for a long time into the future. But with our hoping and working we have been making some progress. We are lifting ourselves up, though slowly and by the hardest; and we shall keep on lifting ourselves up until we get somewhere.

* * *

But in this struggle we need help. We desperately need help. Maybe as a result of the federal studies now under way some help will come. But with respect to the help we need an important distinction should be made. The South does not particularly want help in the sense of philanthropic aid. We do not especially want anybody to give us anything just because we are poor. We do not want anybody, whether Uncle Sam or the well-to-do in other sections, to feel sorry for us and give us a hand-out just for that reason.

It is not gratuities that the South needs, but justice and fair treatment. The kind of help we want consists largely of righting the historic wrongs that have been done to the South by other sections, and by our own Uncle Samuel himself. What the South wants, primarily, is for the rest of the country to take its foot off of our neck and give us a chance to go places and do things. Even with that done, the South will still have plenty of problems and a hard row to hoe. But the South believes it can hoe its own row if it gets fair play and a decent chance.

No one should get the idea from this that we mean that the South's troubles are all due to outside influences. That is far from being the truth. The South has its own shortcomings and disadvantages, both human and natural. We have certain disadvantages of climate, soil and other natural resources. But at the same time in our climate, soil and other natural resources we have certain great advantages to offset the drawbacks, and then some. In the net, our natural advantages are far superior to our disadvantages, and if only unfair and discriminatory treatment at the hands of the rest of the country is removed, we can put our resources to good account.

* * *

We in the South make much of our natural resources, and justifiably so. But we should face the facts fully and frankly in this as in other matters. As great as our natural resources are, they are not in every case the best to be found. Take our soil, for instance. Much as we are wont to boast of the fertility of Southern soil, the fact is that the South's soil is less fertile on the whole than that of most other agricultural regions. This is true partly because the South's soil is more worn-out, chiefly from continued planting to cotton, and partly because of climatological reasons. As proof of the worn-out condition of our soil, we need only cite the fact that almost all the commercial fertilizer sold in the United States is used in the South. A good deal of commercial fertilizer is used in other sections, to be sure; but in comparison with the amount used in the South it is almost negligible.

It is true that we have some very rich soil in the South, such as that of the Black Belt, the Mississippi delta and a few other relatively small regions. But most of our soil does not have very high fertility. Too much of it is sandy.

Another important factor affecting the productiveness of our soil is that of climate. Our climate is so mild that we do not have hard freezes in Winter, particularly in the lower South. And one of the best things for rejuvenating soil is a hard, deep ground freeze, which loosens the soil to a great depth and, in a sense, purifies it. One deep ground freeze in the Winter is probably worth more to the soil than all the plowing and cultivation one can do through the Summer. Cultivation only stirs up the very surface of the soil, while a freeze loosens it deep down.

This is not the only way in which our climate works a disadvantage on us. Our Southern climate, on the whole, is too warm, and we might as well admit that and make the best of it. The best section of this country for the physical welfare of man, from the standpoint of climate, is indisputably the Eastern United States. But our climate is not so much against us that we cannot do very well here, other things being equal.

Again, take the matter of our mineral deposits, which are of particular importance to the Birmingham district. We have an abundance of coal and iron. But our coal veins are so broken up and so situated that mining is more difficult and costly than elsewhere. And as much iron ore as we have, it is of inferior quality to that found in other sections.

There are, however, compensating advantages in all these things. If our soil on the whole is poor and worn-out it is nevertheless well suited for many purposes. Especially is it well suited for livestock, and it is there, no doubt, that we must look in the future for our greatest agricultural development. Our climate as well as the soil is on our side with respect to livestock, for we have long growing and grazing seasons. But here the question of Northern discrimination against the South enters. When we try to go in for livestock, the Midwest slaps us in the face with the Boileau amendment to the farm bill, which sought to prevent the South from putting into dairying and livestock the acreage taken out of cotton, all with a misguided notion of "protecting" the Midwest's dairying and livestock industry.

While the quality of the South's mineral deposits is not of the best, here again there is a compensating advantage in their great abundance, and in the fact that as deposits in other regions tend to become exhausted, the South's mineral reserves will become more and more useful.

Both our soil and our climate are well suited to timber production, and in this also the South has possibilities for great development, particularly in the cultivation of pine trees for pulp products such as newsprint and other paper products, as well as for lumber.

We can more than balance the disadvantages with our natural advantages. But we can do so only with great difficulty so long as the South remains the nation's mistreated stepchild. And it is here that Uncle Sam can be of most help, because it is here that he can do more to take the North's foot off of the South's neck.

* * *

Of course, a great many of the South's hardships and of the discriminatory measures against this section stem from the War Between the States and the black days of Reconstruction. But that theme is so well known that we need not enter into it much, except to speak in passing of the part it has played in holding back the South. Anyway, except for its hangovers, that is all behind us now, and there are some, even in the South, who think that more of our poverty has been ascribed to that cause than can be supported in fact.

It has been mainly since Reconstruction that the discriminations against the South have done the most harm. Probably the biggest single factor is the Northern Republican tariff policy, which has enriched the industrial North at the expense of the agricultural South. It has made Southerners sell their farm products, principally cotton, which is the nation's largest export product, but also tobacco as well, in the world market, while they have had to buy the things they need at the relatively high prices of a tariff-protected domestic market. The nation's tariff policy has bled the South more than anything else at all. Yet even now, with a Democratic administration in power, there has been no thoroughgoing revision of the tariff, though the reciprocal trade treaties have helped some.

* * *

Another enormous factor in Northern discrimination against the South has been the freight rate differential, under which freight rates in the South have been arbitrarily higher by approximately one-third than in the favored "official freight territory" of the North. Next to the tariff, this has probably been the greatest curse to the South. There is, happily, much reason to hope that the freight rate differential will be lifted as a result of the study now being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. But for a generation this condition has held the South back. It has been of a piece with the rest of

the discrimination against this section. Until recently, there was also the so-called "Pittsburgh Plus," which was of a similar character.

Again, in the matter of capital costs the South has suffered. With little capital of its own, the South has had to depend on other sections for this necessary element in development, and capital has therefore cost it more and left less return on investment to remain in the South.

There have been numerous other discriminations, such as that against cottonseed oil products, such as oleomargarine, which is unfairly taxed by some Northern states, and is discriminated against even by federal legislation. Such discriminations should be removed.

There are still other things wrong with the South; but the South can make its own way if the discriminations against it are removed. We are poor, but we can grow prosperous as a region if we have a fair chance. Even so, much will depend on what we do ourselves in the way of education and public health, for ignorance and disease are blights upon the South.

President Roosevelt has termed the South "the nation's No. 1 economic problem." It is that, all right, and not entirely through its own fault. More fair play, and the element of time, will help the South to overcome this unhappy distinction, to the benefit not only of this section but of the entire nation. At last the rest of the country seems to be waking up to the fact that what helps the South will help the country as a whole.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 14, 1938

TWO GREAT AMERICAN JEWS.

The inter-governmental committee trying to solve the problem of the thousands of political and racial refugees from European autocracies has no clear road before it. Suggestions so far made for the future of the exiles have been termed idealistic and impractical.

It is idealistic perhaps to believe that in this selfish world of self-seeking nations any one of them will make room for those crowded out by the hatred and prejudice of some other nation. If, however, a lesson in the practicality of the ideal of a nation willing to be the refuge of the oppressed be needed, America has it at hand in the lives and work of two distinguished jurists of Jewish blood, Louis D. Brandeis and the late Benjamin N. Cardozo.

Before and after their elevation to the supreme court of the United States these men have strikingly exemplified in their judicial and personal lives that sense of responsibility for social progress and human rights which is embodied in the highest ideal of humanity.

These two great American Jews were not themselves the victims of foreign oppression, but no doubt their forefathers were. For practically all the Jewish immigration to the United States has been the result of religious, economic and social persecution. Nor do these two present the only outstanding examples of great service to this country by Jews and by those of other strains from European shores. They are cited, however, as two who have reached positions of highest honor and trust, and who in their high position have used their exceptional gifts of mind and heart for the benefit of their country.

Hearst On 'The American Race'

Editor's note: Recently Mr. Hearst wrote the following article for his numerous American newspapers. The Advertiser believes its own readers will be interested in the famous publisher's views and so it herewith reprints the article in full, by permission of the Hearst newspapers.

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

The endeavor of Mr. Hitler, and—trailing after him—Mr. Mussolini, to make the world safe for the Aryan race, is as futile but not as creditable as America's attempt to make the world safe for democracy.

The world cannot be made safe for the Aryan race, and should not be.

If the Aryan race cannot take care of itself in competition with other races, then it is an INFERIOR race, and should not be preserved.

Certainly it WILL never be preserved by eliminating from its midst any peoples of superior intelligence or energy or application or endurance of whose competition it may be afraid.

* * * *

Races are not made strong by inbreeding.

Certainly races are not improved by denying their posterity the physical and intellectual advantages which other ASSIMILABLE RACES possess, and which could easily and naturally be absorbed and amalgamated, and transmitted to future generations.

America is the strongest nation in the world today, not because of inbreeding, but because of inter-breeding.

England is the next strongest nation for the same reason—the main difference being that England's racial invasions have been by force of arms, while ours have been by invitation.

* * * *

We have invited most of the DESIRABLE and ASSIMILABLE races of the world to come to our shores.

We thought we were conferring a benefit on THEM when we made this country a refuge—a haven for them.

We were really conferring a benefit on OURSELVES.

We were saying:

"Come here to this free land and think as you like, speak as you like, and act as you like, as long as you OBEY OUR LIBERAL LAWS AND RESPECT OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS."

In doing this we were surely bestowing a great blessing on all persecuted peoples, but think what a blessing we were invoking on ourselves.

Let us express and explain that blessing by phrasing our hospitable invitation in a more specific and accurate way.

* * * *

SUPPOSE we make that invitation to read:

"Send us here to free America all your most advanced and most liberal thinkers.

"Send us all your most courageous and adventurous spirits

"Send us all those who hate tyranny and love liberty.

"Send us those devoted souls who will make any sacrifice for their ideals.

"Send us the young, and the energetic, and the enterprising—those willing to break away from hide-bound habit, and willing bravely to enter new fields of endeavor, and adopt new and better principles and customs.

"Send us the great minds with whom you disagree because of your own narrow minds

"Send us martyrs, send us the geniuses, send us the heroes.

"Send us those who will not be bound by tradition or subdued by despotism, and we will make a race which will be the LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

"We will make a race which will preserve and deserve the liberty, the equality, the opportunity, the prosperity, the peace, and tolerance, and happiness which our forefathers won for US and bequeathed to us."

* * * *

Let us phrase our invitation not only according to its generous purpose, but according to its ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECT, and we will see clearly why America is today the strongest, and richest, and most progressive nation in the world.

It is because we are NOT a so-called "pure" race.

It is because we are NOT a deteriorated inbred race.

It is because we are NOT a hundred per cent Aryan nor any other race.

It is because we are a racial alloy, no doubt, but with the superior strength of an alloy.

It is because we have absorbed and assimilated and transmitted the mental and physical assets of many other great peoples.

It is because we have acquired the best minds, the best bodies, the best qualities of the best and bravest, and most progressive individuals of other assimilable race.

It is because we have brought to our shores, to our homes and our hearts, those who have had the energy and enterprise, the clear and far vision, to leave the old, exhausted, exploded European countries and systems, and come to our new land, and adopt our free ideals.

* * * *

Europe can have its Aryan race, and its Aryan wars, and its Aryan prejudices, and its Aryan remnants and dismal past.

The American race is for the bright, the happy and hopeful future.

Purity is in the mind, not merely in the blood.

The purest race is the race with the purest principles and practices, the race with the highest and noblest ideals and achievements

Let our free land pursue, therefore, the liberal and enlightened course of welcoming to our shores, not only for permanent location but for actual amalgamation, the selected best—mentally and physically—of all the white races; demanding only that as peoples they shall be assimilable with our blood, and as individuals devoted to the democratic institutions which have made this America a happy home for us and a haven for them.

Race Problem — 1938
United States.

The Open Forum

Negro and Jew
Similarity Seen In Treatment

Editor, Journal and Guide: Representatives from fifty-eight nations gathered here last week to discuss various world problems. The Congress had on its agenda the Japanese-Chinese War, the Japanese-Russian War, the civil war in Spain, and various other questions. But the uppermost question was the treatment accorded Jews in Germany by the Nazis, and the treatment accorded Jews throughout the world for that matter. The Congress was largely controlled by Communists, which was to be expected. The Negro delegates fell in line with the Communists and the Jews and forgot their own troubles at home in discussing international questions.

The writer, at one of the sessions got the floor and said, "I believe that we ought to face the problems confronting us in the United States frankly, first, before we go to Germany or to any other place. In other words, we need to do some house cleaning ourselves."

In 1912, while in the American Navy, I was a member of the I. W. W.'s, which was supposed to have been one of the most radical organizations that has been ever organized in the U. S., and I found that that organization would split hairs when it came to Negroes having their full rights, so I had to leave it. I joined the Socialist Party, and I am still a member but it has not been one hundred percent with Negroes. When the Communist Party was first organized, I joined it, but I didn't last long, as I discovered that a person was supposed to take whatever was given out to him without opening his mouth. I have dealt with all sorts of people all over the world and I find that prejudice against the black people of the world is world-wide.

At this Congress, everyone tried to paint the Jewish problem in Germany and other parts of the world as being the most vicious problem that any people has had to confront, but in the United States, especially in the southern part, Negroes have been robbed of their school funds for the past seventy-five years, segregated, jim-crowed disfranchised and vilified, but little has been said by Jews, for they themselves are social climbers, and when they get into power they act just as other people who come into power.

As a Negro, I cannot afford to be prejudiced against any one, but I cannot get excited about the treatment accorded other people until I know that they are willing to have me receive the same kind of treatment they receive right here in this country. Jews do not protest against the things that confront Negroes in the south, for instance, they will talk about the anti-lynching bill and other things that are popular, but they do not fight against the Negroes being disfranchised, segregated and robbed of the school funds nor do they fight for higher wages for Negroes.

I claim that until the Negro can be saved from humiliation, segregation, jim-crowism, disfranchisement, and in a word, until his spirit can be secure from the lynchers who lynch spiritually by making him a coward, he will be continually lynched physically.

L. F. COLES

New York, N. Y.

When Southerners Dissemble

Carlisle Bargeron, former Georgia newspaperman and now an outstanding political writer of Washington, is again in this state to observe developments in the senatorial primary campaign. He writes, here, of a familiar reaction among that group in the north he dubs the "Brilliants" when they come in contact with southerners and southern affairs.

By CARLISLE BARGERON.

A PROFITABLE "ACT" Up in the National Press Club at Washington we have a set of very dignified negro waiters. They serve you very quietly and you order the same way. A "no familiarity" mark is stamped all over them. In turn you religiously follow the no-tipping rule.

But there is an exception. He is Robert, who bows and scrapes and says "Yas sah, you sho' is right, you am sho' a fine gentleman, too."

We are always cutting capers with Robert, making him do a jig, kidding him about his girls and his preaching over in Maryland. Whenever we take a friend into the club and want to entertain him we always send for Robert, and plenty of ribaldry follows at Robert's expense. But we always end up by tossing Robert 50 cents and our visitor, if he has just succeeded in negotiating a RFC loan or a PWA project, is likely as not to toss him a dollar.

MANY DO SAME TRICK Well, my fellow Georgians who are playing along with the Washington smart boys in their effort to purge Senator George remind me a lot of Robert. They cut up and dance the jig, take the ribald jokes such as "All you southerners do is lynch negroes, isn't it?" and wait for the tossing out of a WPA or a PWA project, or a job.

Oh, I've done the same thing myself. Many a southern boy "who has gone east and made good," as the expression goes, has done it by giving those eastern Brilliants the picture of the south they want to have. "Tobacco Road" could have been just as accurately written about any other section of the country as Georgia, but it wouldn't have sold.

Incidentally, I saw this play with a group of the "Brilliants" and thought it very entertaining. You could have knocked me down with a feather when the "Brilliants" took it as a great sociological study and immediately decided that something would have to be done about the south.

FED UP ON TUNE I don't know why in these later years I have come to resent the wisecracks about the south. It's just a case of getting fed up on one tune, I suppose. But, anyway, when the "Brilliants" now say that they wish the south had won the Civil War and seceded so it couldn't be "blocking their path of progress," I always agree feelingly that I wish this had happened myself. For one thing, there would be a lot of good jobs for political writers over at Montgomery, Ala.

The "Brilliants" simply could not understand the southerners' opposition to the anti-lynching bill.

"We've given you a lot of money," they said, "now, why not let us corral the negro vote?"

You don't like to question the sincerity of others, but I'd like to bet there wasn't a sincere vote behind that bill. It was purely political.

FOUR BENEFICIARIES The four particular men it was designed to help were Senators Wagner, of New York; Joe Guffey, of Pennsylvania; Van Nuys, of Indiana, and Walter White, the negro head of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race. A lot of senators wanted to help Van Nuys because he had the courage to stand against the supreme court packing plan, and needed help against the New Deal juggernaut. They are sort of getting fed up on helping "Bleeding Heart" Wagner, who has told so many times about how he came to this country as a poor immigrant boy and worked his way up that Senator Carter Glass was once moved to grumble in that inimitable way of his, "I guess he thinks he's the only man in the world who ever worked his way up." The trouble with "Bleeding Heart" is that regimentation is so thoroughly bred in him—first that of Germany and then Tammany Hall of New York—that he doesn't realize that his so-called humanitarian legislation would make it most difficult for any boy to work his way up in the future.

Then there is Joe Guffey. There's a modern "liberal" for you. If it hadn't been for old Andy Mellon, Joe probably would have gone to the penitentiary.

For Walter White the bill meant a big place in the sun. It would be hard on the southern negro, but Walter could get a lot of new members for his association. Not only that, when that fellow sits in the senate gallery and tells the senators to come to him, he is trying to wield the power that Wayne B. Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, had. I wouldn't be surprised to see Walter get that power yet. There were more than 70 votes to pass that bill the last time if the southerners had not kept it from coming to a vote.

By nature, I am distrustful of leaders who beat their breasts for the plain people. I never go to Paris and see the statue of Napoleon without burning up. That little fellow's ambitions scattered the blood of unquestioning Frenchmen all over Europe

German-American Bund Would Bar Public Posts To Jews, Non-Aryans, Negroes

Want True, White Gentile Americans to Operate Incorruptible Government

Will Circulate One Million Pamphlets

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—If the amendment to the federal constitution voted by the national convention of the German American bund, held last week, should become a law, then all Jews and non-Aryans would be barred from election or appointment to public offices and the courts.

The bund, in its petition for the constitutional amendment, specifically cites Jews. Although Negroes are not mentioned directly, the wording is such that they are included among those who would be barred from holding office.

The petition asserted that "the founders of the republic who gave us our constitution were Aryan men" and that "in order to return to the principles which animated the framers of our constitution, none but true white, Gentile Americans, incorruptible, free from allegiance to any international organization or nation, should be elected as public officials."

Also stated in the petition was "there has been startling evidence of an increase in Jewry's control over American courts" and of "persecution of Christians through intimidation and undue influence of courts and juries."

A statement issued later said the petition would be circulated throughout the country and that immediate distribution of 1,000,000 copies had been planned.

Hugh S. Johnson Speaks On Naziism And The Race

(From New York Herald Tribune)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Some visions stick in the mind like a mid-night landscape suddenly and blindingly revealed by a flash of lightning—to be instantly blotted out in darkness. Yet you recall them more clearly than the subsequent daylight landscape observed for hours.

One minute after the machine-gun rapidity of the Louis-Schmeling shambles began there was such a flash etching of that poor Nazi, numb against the ropes, eyes bemused, arms down, utterly helpless, mentally absent, pitifully limp. It lasted a split second but it will stick with me always.

After the last Louis-Schmeling fight, Mr. Hitler's propagandists unloaded a lot of silly boasting stuff about its proof of white Aryan supremacy—crediting the victory to a mythical race rather than to a very substantial man.

There is no such thing as an Aryan race. There was a Nordic race of tall blue-eyed, long-headed savages, like the Vikings, but Mr. Schmeling doesn't belong to it—nor do any of Herr Hitler's people. In the ring Wednesday night, Schmeling's tanned body was darker than Joe's. His round Mongloid head was as different from a Nordic's head as Joe's Negroid cabeza. Racially Mr. Hitler's gladiator is something left over on the edge of Europe from the Mongol invasion of Ghengis Khan or the Huns of Atilla.

Vivid Pictorial Disproof

The piteous flash I got of Schmeling wrecked and out on his feet was vivid pictorial disproof of this nonsense of Aryan physical supremacy.

The average of white intelligence is above the average of black intelligence probably because the white race is several thousand years further away from jungle savagery. But, for the same reason, the average of white physical equipment is lower.

If the black man had an equal opportunity to compete in athletics there might not be any white champions at all. Certainly there would be fewer on a percentage basis. This is proved in the army whenever sports, field and track events are opened to both races on an equal basis—which isn't very often.

As officer in charge of athletics in General Pershing's punitive expedition, I once conducted an all-sports field day in Mexico. There were three white regiments and two colored ones. As I recall, the Negroes took all events except one second in the 100-yard dash. My enlisted assistant observed—with bad diction but good sense, "Lieutenant, they're just too damned physical for us." It was obviously true.

The best place to look for a man to lick Joe Louis is in the black and not the white race. In that Chihuahuan wilderness the Negro troops off duty frequently wore shorts. There were plenty of bronzed statuesque bodies lithe and powerful as Joe's—and that was among less than 1,500. No, there is no Aryan supremacy in gladiatorial contest.

Nothing to Weep About

It is nothing to weep about and seek white hopes. These black boys are Americans—a whole lot more distinctly so than more recently arrived citizens of the Schmeling type. There should be just as much pride in their progress and prowess under our system as in the triumph of any other American. For all their misfortunes and shortcomings, they are our people—Negroes, yes, but our Negroes.

Prize fighting isn't exactly one of the highest types of human endeavor. It is mostly a contest in brute strength and cruel savagery. A nation should feel no shame because its best bruisers are not brutally stronger or more cruelly savage than the best bruisers of another nation. A nice, well trained gorilla would make a swell heavyweight champ. He could probably lick six Joe Louises and a dozen Schmelings in a single battle royal. Presumably Herren Hitler and Goebels would not feel compelled to get out any alibi excusing Aryan supremacy on that.

Catholic Students Assail Race Hatred

Race hatred and intolerance received a walloping on a nation-wide front this week, with church leaders and Catholic students joining a chorus of denunciation lead by prominent New Dealers.

In New York, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Governor Herbert H. Lehman denounced Republican Party efforts to inject anti-Semitism into the recent election campaign in an effort to defeat the New Deal governor and win New York State to the Republican column. Both Lehman, who is Jewish, and Wagner were reelected.

In Memphis, Tenn., the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States closed its three-day session with a pastoral letter warning that there can be no security "and no enduring peace where racial hatreds and national ambitions are unchecked." The letter deplored "the persistent persecution of helpless people, either because of race or religion."

At Chapel Hill, N. C. a group of Catholic students at the University of North Carolina wired a protest to the Executive Committee of the Knights of Columbus, expressing their disapproval of anti-Negro remarks made by Dr. George H. Derry, Educational Director of the Knights of Columbus, in an address sponsored by the Carolina Political Union.

In his speech on "Communism in America," Dr. Derry emphasized a point with an anecdote which was construed by the student group, and many others present, to be a slur against the Negro Race.

In Pennington, N. J., the Rev. Edwin Holt Hughes, Methodist Bishop of Washington, D. C., assailed racial intolerance before an audience that overflowed the chapel of the Pennington School during the religious services at the 100th anniversary celebration of the school's founding.

From Philadelphia, the Presbyterian, local organ of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, called on progressives of all races and creeds to unite against fascism.

At an American Labor Party election rally in Harlem, New York's Mayor La Guardia assailed the fascist dictators and those pro-fascist forces in America "who would bring religious prejudices into our midst." The Mayor's remarks were interpreted as directed against the anti-Semitic campaign directed by Republican campaigners against Gov. Lehman.

The Mayor warned that "If at any time in the history of this country we resort to racial or religious prejudice, then I forsee the end of our free institutions and with them the end of our form of government."

Race Problem—1938
United States

Jew, Negro On Level, Says D. C. Educator

Both Victims Of Persecution And "Partners In Distress", Kelly Miller Says In Article

Jews Will Become Leaders In Commerce, While Negro Furnishes Complacent Constituency For Business

The Negro and the Jew are "partners in distress," writes Dean Kelly Miller in a recent release.

"The Negro is persecuted", says the veteran publicist, "because of his alleged ineptness for civilized ways, while the Jew is persecuted because he matches and masters his persecutors in various features of civilization.

Dr. Miller continues: "By virtue of this enforced partnership the Jew will become the natural leader of the backward Negro in commerce and business, while the latter will furnish a complacent constituency for business and trade. The Negro is in a large measure the beneficiary of Hebrew persecution. The vial of wrath which was poured out from the head of the Negro alone, is now spread out so as to cover the Jew as well. Extension over the larger era lessens intensity at any one point. A decade ago we saw the debacle of the Ku Klux Klan based on racial arrogance because it took in too much territory by including the Jew and the alien as well as the Negro.

"While these partners in distress may be forced to bear the strings and arrows of outrageous fortunes for a while, yet they may sustain themselves with the consolation, "blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake for great is their reward." Our religious and political dispensation is based upon the eternal verities. Christianity must triumph over irreligion and Democracy over Dictatorship. Jefferson and Hitler cannot both be right. The stars in their forces are in alignment."

Jews and Colored Suffer Alike Under New Dogmas

To the Editor of the AFRO:

The colored people and the Jew constitute the only racial minorities that are persecuted by Christian nations on account of race.

The Aryan myth invented by Hitler is but the Teutonic equivalent of "white supremacy," of which we hear so much in the United States.

It is interesting to note that Hitler bases his Reich upon congenital bonds of blood relationship rather than upon the congenial ties of moral and spiritual kinship.

It is also remarkable to note the instantaneousness with which the whole German people espoused the Hitlerean dogma and also how swiftly it spread to other nations of Eastern Europe, which illustrates the baneful influence of evil communication.

Fight Must Come

In a sense it is fortunate that the die has been cast.

Is the religious and Christian fabric based upon the biological basis of flesh and blood or upon the social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual unity of mankind?

These two principles are as different in themselves as right and wrong in ethics or up and down in physics. Christianity and Democracy must meet the challenge either with the weapons of carnal warfare or with the defensive armor of truth and righteousness with which to withstand the fiery darts of satanic defiance.

Reward Promised

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THE NEGRO AND THE JEW, PARTNERS IN DISTRESS

The Negro and the Jew constitute the only racial minorities that are persecuted by Christian nations on account of race. We once regarded the persecution of the Armenian as a piece of villancy of which only the unspeakable Turk was capable. When Chief Justice Tanney suggested that at the time of the establishment of the American Constitution, the Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. The dogma shocked the conscience of the nation and was repudiated at the point of the sword as being repugnant to the principles of Christianity and the ideals of Democracy. No one dared dream that seventy years later the head of a Christian nation would proclaim by action which speaks louder than words that the Jew from whom our Christian dispensation was derived had no rights that the German is bound to respect. This partnership in distress inevitably brings about a fellow feeling between those two persecuted races. The Negro is persecuted because of his alleged ineptness for civilized ways, while the Jew is persecuted because he matches and masters his persecutors in various features of civilization. By virtue of this enforced partnership the Jew will become the natural leader of the backward Negro in commerce and business, while the latter will furnish a complacent constituency for business and trade. The Negro is in a large measure the beneficiary of Hebrew persecution. The vial of wrath which was poured out from the head of the Negro alone, is now spread out so as to cover the Jew as well. Extension over the larger era lessens intensity at any one point. A decade ago we saw the debacle of the Ku Klux Klan based on racial arrogance because it took in too much territory by including the Jew and the Alien as well as the Negro.

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"Mortals that would follow me
Love virtue,
She alone is free
And if virtue feeble were
Heaven itself would stoop to her."

Macon, Ga., News
October 24, 1933

EDITORIAL

To the Ladies

By GEORGE BURT

Some of the more gallant of my co-workers are indignant and incensed because a Yankee woman (no lady, she) has written a vile article in the American Mercury undertaking to "expose" the Southern Lady.

Frankly, this Yankee woman seems hardly worthy of taking seriously. In the first place she seems to have been over-impressed by pictures of the mint julep days she has seen in the motion pictures, and by romantic passages in certain romantic novels about the Old South. Moreover, despite her elegant name, Isabelle Post, she seems more concerned about such minor details of housekeeping as whether the kitchen is clean than about such important things as coats of arms and Grandmother Whiffett's four-poster bed.

She was disappointed because most members of what she calls "the Southern-Lady category," alas, are without white-columned mansions.

"They have nothing but the family portraits, the sword Grandpappy carried in the war against the heathen Yank, and perhaps a trinket or two that belonged to Great-Aunt Mary Jane," says she.

Hardly fair, it seems, to find fault with the poor Southern Ladies who have had to rake and scrape as best they could to hold things together, and whose only cherished legacies of years gone by and of vanished ancestral power are portraits and a few trinkets. Harsh indeed, it seems, to deny these Ladies the last vestige of the romance which Isabelle Post complains is so sadly lacking in the South.

If Yankee Post wants to make this point, it is her privilege. But she fails at making her case, for a few paragraphs further on in her frightful exposure she remarks:

"Well, the white-colonial mansions are there, but more often than not they are badly in need of paint. The ancestral mahogany is there too, all but lost among the lamps and hassocks and anti-macassars and knick-knacks that clutter up the run of Southern homes. Frankly, what the South needs is a second invasion, by an army of Yankee housewives equipped with mops and pails."

Then she undertakes critical discussion of Southern Negro housemaids.

Some Southern Ladies might forget their lady-likeness long enough to agree that Yankee housewives probably would make better housemaids than those available in the South, and to welcome any application which the Yankee Ladies-of-the-mop may supply.

Some of Yankee Post's argument is well-founded. It is true that good taste is no more universal in the South than it is in the North, and some of the families whom passing generations have left with beautiful furniture and decaying mansions can't differentiate between the beauty of a burned-leather pillow and a Sheraton table. And because the South, like Yankee-land, passed through the Victorian and Mission periods since crinoline was in style, those unlovely eras have left their water-marks on the South as on the North. Therefore in many a Southern home, Yankee Post might find a four-poster bed covered with an awful blue rayon spread, grouped with a fumed oak table, stained glass lamp and a walnut dresser covered with marble and gingerbread. On this charge, let the verdict be "guilty."

But, taking at face value Yankee Post's discovery that Southern women are no more extraordinary than any others, and that the term "lady" is applied in the South to members of the middle class (that seems to be the chief horror she uncovers)—it is unlikely that an exploration of middle-class homes in Pittsburgh would reveal any higher percentage of decorators' dreams than one might find in Macon.

Yankee Post's cynicism about the South was intensified when she hired a Negro maid who had worked for some of The Best People, and then caught the maid wringing out her mop in the kitchen sink. There is no doubt that Yankee Post was a rank optimist if she thought the average Southern maid would exert any sanitary originality, or would function automatically. They have to be told what to do, and if their Southern mistresses are too lazy or too ignorant to tell them, not many of them will run a mansion or an apartment like the Waldorf-Astoria.

Some Southern Ladies, of course, are both lazy and ignorant. Their great-grandmothers would turn twice in their graves if they could see how the ancient daily rites of "giving out" the rice and coffee have been abandoned, and how few Southern ladies-of-the-house keep a key-basket, or have the coffee ground every morning in the kitchen—how few, in fact, even know more about cooking than their cooks.

But, as platform lecturers tell us, "we are living in a fantastic world of changing times." The South has been slow in catching up with the changing times, and its Ladies are still not quite up to Yankee efficiency or yet to the old-time Southern matriarchy which made the lady-of-the-house an authority on everything from vegetable gardening to teaching a wild girl, fresh from Africa, to make a quilt that was a marvel of tiny hand-stitches and amazing applique.

If Yankee Post will give us just a few more years we may learn to chase the roaches out of our cupboards (pardon—cabinets) and to keep spotless house in an apartment which the architects call a "modern machine for living."

Maybe Yankee Post just didn't meet the right people when she was daown nean. There are plenty of them, really, who live in houses that are beautiful and orderly and clean. But as yet many of us, with whom she seems most disappointed, don't understand about washing machines and mangles.

It may be vanity, but most of us don't even care, and I for one don't think the Southern Lady, with all her failings, needs any defense against the Yankee mopsters who love the smell of dishwater and delight in Dutch seats at the doorways and oil-cloth on their kitchen shelves.

It's just the deadly decadence of the South, perhaps, but we like sagging porches better than Dutch stoops, and scalloped newspapers on the kitchen shelves look (and smell) a lot better than red-checkered oil-cloth.

Race Problem - 1938
United States

We Always Set A Shining Example



Sage-Herald 10-7-38
Birmingham Ala.

Fascist Propaganda Charged



Sage-Herald 10-7-38

Speaking with a decided Italian accent, Girolamo Valenti (left), chairman of the Italian anti-Fascist committee, told Chairman Martin Dies (D., Tex.) of the House committee investigating un-American activities, at the hearing Oct. 4 that Italian consular officials and secret Fascist agents are spreading Fascist propaganda throughout the ranks of 200 Italian-American organizations in the United States. (Associated Press Photo)

Tells Students of Niagara University That He'll Fi... Any Teacher Who By Work Or In Writing, On Or Off the Campus, Tries To Spread Iniquitous Nazi Doctrine.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 6—(ANP)—A step expected to be of far reaching effect in the field of race relations was taken Monday by the Very Rev. Joseph M. Noonan, president of Niagara University, when he publicly told enrolling students he would summarily dismiss any professor found teaching superiority of one race over another. Niagara is a Catholic institution.

In his pronouncement, Dr. Noonan said, "I emphatically disagree with the unfounded allegations that any race possesses inherent qualifications that render it inevitably superior to any other race.

"Consequently, I reserve the right to break without warning, without discussion, the contract [illegible] any professor who dares either by work or in writing on his campus or off the campus to defend any of the following excessively absurd principles:

"1. That human races so differ among themselves by their inborn and unchangeable nature that the lowest of them is further distant from the highest race of man than from the highest species of animal.

"2. That vigor of race and purity

...f blood must be preserved and fostered at whatever consideration, moreover, that whatever conduces to this end is from that very fact virtuous and lawful;

"3. That all intellectual and moral qualities of man flow as from their chief source from blood relationships;

"4. That the chief aim of education is to cultivate the nature of the race and to kindle the soul with a burning love of one's race as of the highest good;

"5. That religion is subservient to the law of race and must be adjusted to it;

"6. That individual men exist only through the state and for the state."

By DRUSILLA DUNJEE HOUSTON

DEPARTMENT OF NEGRO HISTORY

NEGROES DOMINATE AMERICAN STYLES

In spite of the prophecies of prejudiced demagogues of twenty years ago the Negro already dominates the life of this nation. Listen to the calumny of John Temple Graves who represented the popular sentiment of the ranks of prejudice: "And yet the crimson tide rolls on away into the years; we realize that all this blood and treasure was spent in vain; and that the Negro whom a million Americans died to free, is in present bond and future promise still a slave, whipped by circumstance, trodden under foot by fear and irredeemable prejudice, shut out forever from the opportunities which are the heritage of liberty; and holding in his black hand, the hollow parchment of his franchise as a white man, looks through slave eyes at the impassable barbiers, which imprison him forever within the progress and achievement of a dominant and all conquering race."

How lordly and grand did such bombastic phrases sound two decades ago. The iron of its arguments sank into the soul of much of Negro leadership and was responsible for so much pessimistic sentiment expressed by so-called leaders today. It was a voice of sophistry that lulled Aryan judgment. It was such reasoning that led the nation into civil war. Intolerance would accept no compromise, not even compensation for the slaves.

It was such sophistry that led the Aryan into exploitation and the grasping of unnecessary wealth that brings degeneracy. The luxuries made possible by high after war wages brought degeneracy. We are responsible to God that such sophistries remain unchallenged. Supremacy maintained by injustice cannot long endure. With these sentiments race hate blocked the wheels of progress. They will be a stench in the nostrils of coming generations which will be able to see that they led to national degradation.

How much more fitting are the words of George Meriam, who voices the sentiment of the enlightened fair-minded white man upon the proper ways to reach a perfect social ideal: "The black man who every day does his best; the white workman who welcomes him to his side; the trades unions that open their doors alike to both colors; the teacher spending heart and brain for her pupils; the statesman planning justice and opportunity for all; the sheriff setting his life between the prisoner and the mob; the dark-skinned guest cheerfully accepting a lower place than his due at the feast; to whom the white-skinned host shall say, 'Friend, come up higher,' is it these who are solving the race problem."

Interracial commissions in the Southland are doing much to bring about better relations between the races. They are not getting the headlines, and are using no sensational methods but as leaven are changing sentiment in the minds of rational white men. In times of race friction they have been able to bring pressure to bear upon enforcing officers that innocent Negroes be given greater protection of the law; they have used their influence for better school facilities, they have asked for supervised playgrounds and parks to help lighten the tedium of the black man's long, arduous working day.

It is clear to the minds of these fine, patriotic Americans that if we do not help save the sons and daughters of black people that we shall not save our own. Today I will not help shield the daughter of my neighbor from debauchery; tomorrow from depths she reaches up and poisons the morals of my son. That is exactly our American situation. We said after Freedom to the Afro-American, thru unjust statutes, that he should not enter into higher living. Today he reaches up from depths and colors all our lives. The short-comings of which we loved to accuse him are today rampant in American life. So cramped are the Negroes 'quarters, so selfishly have we filched from him all remunerative employment, and the premiums of civic and commercial life, that we have caused an ethical retrogression, we have crushed the nobler aspirations of old ex-slaves.

It seems that in altruistic ways the cry of "Negro domination" has come true. Twenty years ago the white man stopped in his advance to ridicule the varied colors of Negro dress. Today the dress of mass Negroes even, is in good taste, while among the masses of undeveloped whites we find their dress and art a "riot of shrieking colors." The Ethiopian is a great race, perhaps the oldest; and the styles of the stronger race have predominated. Dainty American ladies may be seen tipping along with what once were guady bedspread patterns, now the pattern of street dress.

Thirty years ago the Negro introduced the artistic "cake walk," which falling into bad hands degenerated into "bunny hugs" and "turkey trots" and black bottom" dances, taken from the most depraved of African tribes. The white race looked on interested, derisive, but the older race conquered and today all America is dance and jazz mad. From jazz we have degenerated into a wild "swing" jangle of instruments that is no music at all.

There is a lesson we might learn from this singular subjection of the white race. The Ethiopian is a race full of emotion and talent. When the white man determined that it should not flower in higher mastery, it turned to lower outlets. The "Blues"—Do you not recognize their appalling significance, the dying, despairing wail of that genius that "lit the torch of civilization; "jazz," the warning to us of giant energies that we have cornered; jazz arousing the savage instincts that are in all of us. Jazz, leading us back to chaos.

Sitting in a street car a while back, four hoydens of the superior race entered. They had hailed the conductor with unbelievable screechings. It was Sunday. They were dressed in overalls and their conduct was past description. One grabbed the motorman's cap and wore it; another tried to wrestle with him as he ran the car. No Negro just over from Africa could have equalled them. Were they drunk, or had the boisterous type of Negro too been setting styles?

We were laughing twenty years ago at a race that set all the olden patterns in ancient art and architecture which we still imitate. The patterns of our latest sky-scrapers were taken from Egypt; the latest weaves of our dresses and the forms of our hats come from the Congo and the Soudan; our latest valuable grasses and cereals are African inventions. The Negro now as throughout the ages has colored all the life of mankind. No, you did not know this, but it is true, as the volumes of this series will prove.

This newly awakened young white America, seeing all these things, though not understanding them is intuitively throwing off "black code creeds." Their spirit of revolt, though it pains us, means their emancipation from intolerance and the blind prejudices that today enchain much of Aryan genius. When they are through trying their wings in all these "amazing stunts" that they are throwing, and which hav been humiliating us, they are going to smash all these laboriously built up sophistries about Aryan supremacy. A bright day of freedom may be ahead of us.

Race Problem — 1938
United States

To Fire Any Professor Teaching That Any One Group Is Superior

So Says White President Of Niagara University; Stand Should Aid Race Relations

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—(ANP)—A step expected to be of far reaching effect in the field of race relations was taken Monday by the Very Rev. Joseph M. Noonan, president of Niagara University, when he publicly told enrolling students he would summarily dismiss any professor found teaching superiority of one race over another. Niagara is a catholic institution.

In his pronouncement, Dr. Noonan said, "I emphatically disagree with the unfounded allegations that any race possesses inherent qualifications that render it inevitably superior to any other race.

"Consequently, I reserve the the right to break without warning, without discussion, the contract of any professor who dares either by work or in writing, on this campus or off the campus, to defend any of the following excessively absurd principles:

"1. That human races so differ among themselves by their inborn and unchangeable nature that the lowest of them is further distant from the highest race of man than from the highest species of animal;

"2. That vigor of race and purity of blood must be preserved and fostered at whatever consideration; moreover, that whatever conduces to this end is from that very fac virtuous and lawful;

"3. That all intellectual and mora qualities of man flow as from thei chief source from blood relation ships;

"4. That the chief aim of educa tion is to cultivate the nature o the race and to kindle the soul witl a burning love of one's race as o the highest good;

"5. That religion is subservien to the law of race and must b adjusted to it;

"6. That individual men exis only through the state and for th state."

Growing Anti-Semitism Warned Against By Carter

Evidence Shows Its Fusion Into American Life

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A warning against any appearance of anti-Semitism among Negroes in voiced in the October issue of Opportunity, journal of Negro life, by Elmer Anderson Carter, its editor.

"There is evidence that here in America an acceleration of anti-Semitism through organized groups is taking place and racial antagonisms long thought dormant are coming to life," Mr. Carter says.

"The propaganda of these groups has even been disseminated among Negroes, some of whom have unwittingly become the instruments of those who would destroy the Negro as well as the Jew. It is, to say the least, unfortunate, for it reveals a pathetic shortsightedness on the part of Negroes who should know better.

"The Negro press and Negro organizations have a solemn duty to perform in utilizing every resource at their command to halt this brazen attempt to enlist Negro participation in the spread immeasurably and ultimately condemn him to re-enslavement," he said.

CONCERNED OVER NAZISM

Mr. Carter expressed the profound concern of many who have been aware of the subtle growth of Nazi racial concepts in the United States. "It is because the consequence of the spread of the doctrine of racial superiority are so horrible that Hitler has become a world menace," he writes.

"It is because the democracies of the world have been indifferent to these implications that they now face a war which may destroy orderly government in Europe, if not civilization itself."

Continuing, Mr. Carter points out that "the protest of the liberals of America against the conquest of Ethiopia brought from Mussolini a sarcastic suggestion that the United States would be in a better position to criticize fascist Italy if Negro citizens were not lynched by barbaric mobs. And Herr Hitler has more than once in interviews favorably compared his racial concepts with the historic treatment which America, in a large section of the country, has accorded its Negroes.

HITLER'S VIEWS

"The German Fuehrer rightly feels that the doctrine of Aryan supremacy is not without approval in certain democracies, including America, which profess to be shocked by the measures that he has taken to make that doctrine effective. The events in Europe which recently have stunned the civilized world are the logical outcome of a philosophy which exalts one race and by inference debases all others.

"It must be apparent to every intelligent person that such a philosophy, based on the utter disregard of human personality, will generate racial and national oppression and inevitably lead to the proscription of any group which may be made the scapegoat for economic or political failure. Yesterday it was the Jew, today—the Czechs, tomorrow—Heaven only knows."

The leading article in the October issue of Opportunity takes up the subject of "Principles versus Prejudices." Comprising extracts from a talk delivered recently to the alumnae of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York City, by its president, Mother G. C. Dammann, this article expresses the feeling of Catholic leaders on the highly controversal subject of whether or not Negro students should be admitted to Catholic institutions of higher learning.

"A Catholic colored girl who meets the requirements of a Catholic college and applies for a Catholic education has a right to it and in consequence the college has a duty to give it to her," the writer says.

WHY CATHOLICS REFUSE

"All the first-class Eastern colleges for women admit colored students when properly qualified, with no consequent 'loss of prestige.' Is a Catholic college founded on supernational principles to refuse to do what Bryn Mawr, Wellseley, Smith, Radcliffe and other privately controlled and supported colleges do on merely rational and democratic grounds?"

Other articles appearing in the magazines include a study of "Crime in Negro Columbus," by Joseph S. Hines, Jr., director of research of the Columbus, Ohio, Urban League; an article entitled "King Cotton, Whither?—by Prentice Thomas, dealing with the plight of the southern cotton sharecropper; "A College for Girls," an article about Bennett College at Greensboro, N. C., and "Who Will Be All-American?"—a survey of prospective Negro football stars.

Poems published include "O Black But Comely Bard, Sing On., a tribute to James Weldon Johnson, by James E. Dykes; "Bewilderment," by Maryedith Kyle; and "I Heard A Voice," by Alex R. Schmidt. A short story entitled "Southern Circumstances," is contributed by Manet Fowler.

KLAN AND NAZIS PLAN STRONG ORGANIZATION

Their Program to Oppose Negroes, Catholics and Jews For Public Office, Also Hostile to Labor

WASHINGTON, Oct. (ANP)—Nazi-Facist groups, directed by Italian and German Consulates and strongly backed by a revived Ku Klux Klan are plotting a terroristic facist dictatorship in this country, investigator John C. Metcalfe told the house Committee on un-American activities.

Metcalfe revealed that the Nazi German-American Bund is training its storm troopers at pistol and rifle ranges in preparation for Der Tag (The Day). Many of these Nazi troopers, he said, even gain military training by joining the National Guard.

The German-American Bund, which already has close working relationships with half a dozen facist organizations, is actively pushing a movement to consolidate all facist groups in this country into one powerful organization, Metcalfe testified.

Groups now cooperating with the Bund, according to the investigator, include the Italian Black Shirts, the Silver Shirts, the Ukranian Nationalist Brown Shirts, and the white hooded Ku Klux Klan. All groups named are notoriously anti-Negro, anti-labor and anti-Semitic. The Gold Shirts of Mexico are another group with which the Nazi Bund maintains close fraternal ties, Metcalfe said. He quoted Arno Risse, one of the West Coast leaders of the Bund as having boasted that the Mexican Gold Shirts were plotting the overthrow of the progressive Cardenas Government of Mexico, and that the arrival of Leon Trotsky in Mexico was closely linked with that plot. Recent trials of traitors in the Soviet Union revealed a close tie-up between Trotskyites and Nazi and facist spies, operating in that country.

"Klan 500,000 Strong"

Metcalfe quoted Herman Schwarzman, leader of the Astoria Queens (New York City) post of the Nazi Bund, as saying:

"The Ku Klux Klan, although not so strong just now, is getting bigger again. The only trouble with them is that they are almost everything. But they have good ideas and might become very helpful. Once we are united we should come out in the open and fight our enemies. That's what Hitler did. The reason the Klan failed was because everything was secret."

"In this connection," continued Metcalfe. "It may be noted that James Hickes of Chicago, one of the chief officials in organizing the Klan some ten years ago or more, told this investigator that the Klan today has risen again to a membership of 500,000 more than 300,000 are in the South."

The German-American Bund recently announced a campaign to eliminate all non-'Aryans" from Public office in the United States.

Clears All Doubt

BY CHASE



Race Problem - 1938

United States.

White Missourian Gives State a Jab

NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—A prominent white woman, former resident of Missouri, last week wrote a letter airing her views of Misouri race prejudice to Dean Wm. Pickens, director of branches, N. A. A. C. P., who, a fortnight ago, returned to America from a vacation spent in Continental Europe.

Commenting on the unusual letter, the Dean said:

"A white person without prejudice who was born and raised in Missouri, but has lived long in a more civilized state, revisits St Louis and the Missouri country We never know how badly a bad smell smells until we get out of it a while and then go back to it. The foulness of a room is emphasized when we step from the fresh outside air back into that room."

The letter follows:

"We were in St. Louis a few days; the other time we spent in the country. There were so many changes that I scarcely recognized anything. But at best there is much room for improvement everywhere. One person made the remark while we were there that 'Missouri was just beginning to get out of the mud.' It certainly has a long way to go if it has begun. And the prejudice that I found towards colored people.

"The people (my own relatives) that I was brought up with have it, they don't know why. As I looked at them, understanding them as I do, how good and kind they are in every way, I get a new slant on this thing called prejudice that I never experienced before. They were that way because they did not know. Knowing them as I did, I could not help but pity them. And I wondered since I was brought up in the same environment as they whether that could have ever happened to me. These were St. Louis people.

"It is always strange to me that for no reason at all they say some discriminatory thing about the Negro (they are not so polite as to use that term) wherever I go. It wasn't because they knew something of my interests, that these things were said, but they soon found out where they lay and listened. Many were devout church members, grace at every meal, but when they spoke of a brother of another race, it was done in a contemptuous manner. It might be a good thing if I had to stay in St. Louis for several months. Anyway, I planted seeds while there that I feel will take root and grow."

Warns U.S. Of Hitler's Race Policy

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 30—A warning to Americans to oppose "attempts at racial and religious discrimination of the Hitler pattern," came this week from State Senator Thomas C. Desmond of Newburgh.

Addressing the Hudson river valley chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Desmond said that "such activities are more prevalent now in New York state than most people imagine."

"Only a few years ago," he said, "Adolf Hitler, with his crack-pot anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish ideas, shared by a handful of fanatic followers, was regarded as a joke. Now he holds despotic power over a helpless Czechoslovakia and is a dread menace to the peace of the world."

Desmond declared he would propose a "strong anti-prejudice platform plank," as a delegate to the Republican state convention in Saratoga.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 2, 1938



THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Jove strikes the Titans down
Not when they set about their
mountain-piling
But when another rock would
crown the work."

* * *

NOW comes a kill-joy in The Hendersonville (N. C.) Times-News disputing statements here and elsewhere that North Carolina's Mount Mitchell is the highest mountain and Balsam the highest railroad station east of the Rockies. He is Mr. G. F. Knappen, a one-time South Dakotan. He swears that in the Black Hills of his former state the railroad station at a place called Deadwood has an elevation of 4,500 feet (1,200 feet higher than Balsam's), while the station at a place called Lead is 5,000 feet. As for mountains, he says Harney Peak out there is 7,236 feet high, which is 552 feet higher than Mitchell. All we can say, Mr. Knappen, is that if these things are so it is very deceitful of South Dakotans to call their highlands "Black Hills." It's as bad as the habit they have in Maine of calling enormous lakes "ponds." And the habit they have in politics of making mountains out of mole-hills.

* * *

Mr. Knappen will be interested in knowing that Harney Peak has grown since he left South Dakota. He remembers it as 7,236 feet high, but the World Almanac for 1937 reports it as 7,242 feet. How much must it grow, we wonder, for Mr. Knappen and his conservative South Dakotans to stop calling it a hill (and making us overlook it altogether for that reason in computing highest mountains east of the Rockies)?

* * *

A few years ago our friend Editor E. D. Lambright, of The Tampa Tribune, commenting on a controversy between Tampa and Miami and Jacksonville as to which was the state's largest city, announced that "Tampa is not only the largest city in Florida, it is also larger than any other largest city in Florida." In the same comparative superlative, we are forced to agree, after looking at the almanac, that Harney Peak is not only the highest peak east of the Rockies, but is also higher than any other highest peak east of the Rockies. Including Mt. Mitchell. But would Mr. Knappen mind our saying that "Mount Mitchell is the highest mountain east of Harney Peak?"

* * *

Former Senator J. Thomas Heflin does this writer the honor of singling him out in a large field for harsh words about the Scottsboro case. That Mr. Heflin would want the Negroes done away with goes without saying, but why pick on us? Why not jump on your old friend Forney Johnston, senator!

* * *

The true conservative doesn't risk the things he has a chance to conserve by opposing the disappearance of things that cannot be conserved. Neither does he consider the problem of government a thing apart from the problem of business and the problem of science. He sees society's modern task as one of balance, adjustment, choice, not a wholesale holding back, or a wholesale pressing forward either. It is a fine name — conservatism. The pity is that it is taken in vain today by so many who have no right to it, who are only blind, bitter, uncomprehending reactionaries.

* * *

When it comes to sitting on a hill and reasoning high, students at the Appalachian State Teachers College take the altitude record. This institution, which began as a mountain school, grew to a normal school, then to a teachers' college, and is now a full-fledged college giving arts degrees, is located at Boone, N. C., 10 miles north of Blowing Rock in a veritable "valley of the sky." More than 3,300 feet above sea level, the Boone valley is one of the most beautiful things on that plateau of the gods. Dean J. D. Rankin is too modest a man to brag, but we will brag for him and say that the spiritual altitude at his institution seems to be as high as the geographical. And that, insofar as we can find out, is the highest east of the Rockies. In other words, Appalachian College is not just another institution of higher learning. It is the highest institution of higher learning this side of the Western Plains.

* * *

"Sometimes," says DeWitt M. Emery, president of the National Small Business Men's Association, "things happen in spite of what's done, rather than because of it." Amen and amen! But all of us, being human, tend to say this only when we don't like what's done or the one who does them.

* * *

"As a champion of good form, good-taste and propriety in public writing, what do you make of the habit of newspapers and speakers who deliberately leave off courtesy titles in referring to Negroes of rank and position?" asks a colored friend whom we respect. "Let me not be misunderstood to have in mind anything of race or social equality in my suggestion for recognition of Negroes by the title 'Mister' or 'Mrs.' or 'Miss' when they have good standing in their community." Well, it seems to us that there are so many white people who can't find it in their hearts to call colored people by such titles, and so many more worth while things for colored people to interest themselves in obtaining for their race now, that there's no use starting a campaign. There are greater things in this world than being called "mister."

SOME AMERICAN EXAMPLES

A retired officer of the United States Army, signing himself "Secessionist," is likely to become an object of interest to all Yankees, and even some lackadaisical Southerners by the following note to the Editor of The Advertiser:

Recently an army officer at Fort Benning (Columbus) asked me why the Confederate flag had thirteen stars when there were just eleven States in the Confederacy.

My reply was that these eleven always, and all the more, honored the thirteen original colonies that broke away from England.

If there is a more historically accurate explanation, please inform me.

A palpable hit, say we! The Confederate republic stuck to its principles throughout its ordeal. Even in the last two years, when the backs of Southerners were at the wall, they still clung to a [illegible] President and a Congress of two branches, with the collaborating States exercising extraordinary authority by the consent of their citizens.

This, we think, is an example to those who fear a dictatorship in this country.

Washington, in the other American revolution, also stuck to his democratic principles, even though he personally had to fight the stupid Continental Congress just about as hard as he fought the invading British soldiers.

After Yorktown came the constitutional convention at Philadelphia, presided over by the conquering Washington, which drafted the greatest political document ever conceived by men anywhere on God's little earth.

It was a document that instantly struck the shackles from all Americans—except, of course, the Negro slaves, and the document even provided [illegible] after 1808 no more slaves might be imported from Africa.

This was the beginning of the greatest experiment in popular government ever ordained by man anywhere in the world. It was not perfect, perhaps, but it was magnificent and beautiful nevertheless.

A subsequent disagreement of citizens over the interpretation of the constitution led to secession and the establishment of the Confederate republic as a protest against what the founders of it regarded as a violation of the original pact.

To The Advertiser, in the light of recent European history, it is amazing that the democratic idealists of the Confederate republic should have adhered so faithfully and meticulously to their principles throughout their trial of strength, especially in the last two years of it. Even more impressive and significant is the story of the devotion of the Southern people to democratic principles in the hard and cruel period that was Reconstruction.

Neither in the American revolution nor yet in the Confederate revolution, nor even in the Reconstruction ordeal did Americans to whom democracy meant salvation, lose their faith, although the men who stood their ground before the supreme test were hungry and gaunt and their families miserable and unprotected. Yet the drug store cowboys and the parlor pinks today are asking themselves whether this fabulous land of neighborhood democracies may not one day accept a Hitler, a Mussolini, or a Stalin!

It is to laugh while the tears drip from the eyes of those that have read the story and learned the songs of the men and women who have made this republic the greatest political and social phenomenon of all history!

Americans could not possibly tolerate a man on horseback. They'd kill him and call an election. God bless their ornery souls!

Deep South Has Fascist Attitude Towards Negro Says World Famous Writer

Says Natives of Dixie Have No Achievement Other Than Accidental Birth

Alleges Negroes Pray Too Much

By ROBERT McKINNEY

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—George Schreiber, white, internationally famous New York City artist, staff member of the Nation magazine—he was the first writer to interview Justice Hugo Black five days after Mr. Black's broadcast of his Ku Klux Klan affiliations—and novelist, is touring the South to sketch oppressed people, and to interpret their reactions to the way they are treated.

He had completed nearly half of his trip and finds that "the South is more likely to become Fascists than any other part of the United States" because "people who mistreat Negroes like many of those I do in the South are the potential Fascists of this country. I base that fact on the same fact that made Hitler what he is today—the suppression of the little man, who himself has no equipment, mental nor physical, in thousands of cases, until he decides to exterminate whatever power of resources he has."

Mr. Schreiber paced up and down in his suite in one of the leading hotels, and continued angrily: "You may mark my word. The people in the South who suppress Negroes have no achievement other than accidentally belonging to the white race. They are so proud of their distinction of being white that they actually bear down on Negroes to boost their pride and show their influence." At this point, Mr. Schreiber made it very clear that he is not a Communist, stating, "I understand that if you should happen to talk with Negroes in the South, you are a Communist, and I also understand that it is utterly impossible to be a liberal or to be socially conscious without the Southerners calling you Communist."

Mr. Schreiber took a moment to show drawings that have been in the world's finest museums, and to show that his sketches of Negro women are exactly like his drawings of white women.

"This is what I mean, treat the Negro like you treat the whites," he said. "The South will not recognize that. And, I think, their economical slump is due to that fact. The South would be a grand place if it would realize that there is no such thing as superiority or inferiority of races, but there is superiority and inferiority of individuals."

To alleviate their condition, the artist said, "Negroes must become educated to the necessity of unification and leadership. If they were united, the South would not dare to treat them the way it does." He frowned on religion, calling it a "hope," and stating: "Negroes are too religious; they pray too much. I've never seen so many churches as the churches in the South. Why are they so religious?"

Incidentally, Mr. Schreiber gave the white reporters almost the same information he gave this reporter, but their interpretation of it was distorted.

Warns Negroes Against Aiding Foes Of Jews

Anti-Jewish Propaganda Can Destroy Negro, Editor Writes

(See Editorial—Page 4.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negroes who aid in disseminating anti-Jewish propaganda in the United States are "the instruments of those who would destroy the Negro as well as the Jew," warns Elmer Carter, equal opportunity magazine in this month's issue.

"The Negro press and Negro organizations have a solemn duty to perform utilizing every resource at their command to halt this brazen attempt to enlist Negro participation in the spread of a philosophy which would retard the Negro's progress immeasurably and ultimately condemn him to re-enslavement," Carter writes.

"It is because the consequences of the spread of the doctrine of racial superiority are so horrible that Hitler has become a world menace. It is because the democracies of the world have been indifferent to these implications that they now face a war which may destroy orderly government in Europe, if not civilization itself," the editor concluded.

The Black Man's Burden

By AURELIUS S. SCOTT

Much has been written about the "White Man's Burden," that is, looking after us since the Civil War. During slavery—before the days of race prejudice—the work was just about equally divided; the black man did the industrial work such as raising the white folk's children, working the crops, etc. while the white man did the intellectual work, such as the buying and planning (for about one crop cotton), "doing the politics" and counting the money, etc. Education being at a minimum, there was much happiness in both groups, in the Old South.

But, today, the world is on the threshold of a new era. And we must admit that during the past thousand years, the white man has shared his every contribution with us, right on down to the machine gun and poisonous gas in the World's War. Now, outside of his "Jazz" music, what will the Negro contribute to this great civilization of today?

If you don't believe it is almost an impossible task to teach the principles and practices of Christianity in a well-educated social order, just read the lives of Moses, Christ and Paul. The noted Egyptians trained Moses, the Greeks and Romans educated Paul, while Christ was a natural born genius in the Hebrew concept of love. All three men were southerners. Jerusalem, the first center of our Christian God is about as far south as New Orleans.

The black African must think white today. After 5000 years of freedom, Ethiopia must think according to the Italian system of culture. The only other Negro Republic, naturally, is fearful of German conquest. Apparently, the American Negro is the only true southern race that is in a position to make a dynamic contribution to our white civilization.

All nations are heavily armed today. Daniel, the great soldier and killer, was denied the privilege of erecting a house for God. Solomon, which means peaceful did the job.

In view of the innate emotional make-up of the southern Negro, his intense grip on the church, his exposure to modern science and education, and his American freedom, it is my uttermost conviction, that it is the "Black Man's Burden," to set in motion the machinery necessary for the establishment of a huge Christian kingdom right here on earth.

Race Problem – 1938

United States.

Newton, Ala., Standard
July 21, 1938

Advancing South Must Remain Alert—and Think

Because a valiant people have refused to allow exploitation and discrimination to weaken their will to progress through God-given advantages, the trend of industry today is definitely Southward. Weary years of determined effort have at last brought the South to the threshold of a new era—an era which may achieve at last the full measure of economic well-being merited by natural resource and favorable climate.

Steadily the tempo of industrial development in this section is increasing, and as each forward step is taken the way is made easier for another. Appreciable inroads are being made upon our vast supply of labor and eventually a better balance between farm and factor, which will permit of a fuller measure of agricultural prosperity, will result.

* * * *

But the battle is not yet completely won and at no other time in her history has there been a greater need for vigilance by the South. Jealous of any progress for our people and embittered by that part of it which has been won at their expense, other sections are grimly determined to fight to the last ditch with whatever weapons come to their hands in an effort to retain advantages which they long since came to regard as rightfully theirs.

No better weapon for this selfish crusade could be asked than a national administration which considers the South the "number one economic problem of the nation" and which proposes to bring about a new state of affairs by drastic legislation which ignores simple laws of economics and all rules of common sense. Even while professing its concern over our problems, this administration has foisted upon us a wages and hours bill supposedly to improve our economic status while ignoring the crying need for simple justice in the matter of freight rates parity. It has sunk our farmers deeper into a morass of futility by practically enslaving them through benefit payments while clinging to a tariff policy which bars them from the markets of the world and makes them accept Federal largess in preference to actual want.

It has not only approved C. I. O. efforts to disrupt harmony in our infant industries and duplicate conditions which are costing the North its dominance in manufacturing, it has also injected the dictatorial Labor Relations Board into unnecessary disputes when representatives of John L. Lewis were definitely repudiated and were unable to achieve results without help from Washington.

While professedly concerned about our racial difficulties, it has sought to yoke our necks with an anti-lynching law which outrages the sense of justice of all fair-minded people.

* * * *

That foes of the South are not blind to potentialities as a weapon of government's preference for fancy objectives over practical methods has been made evident by their haste to take advantage of it.

Next to the wages and hours bill, efforts to enact anti-lynching legislation has been their major punitive expedition against the South. Overlooking their own gang murders and brutalities, Northern legislators have sought to brand publicly the South as the home of brutish savages who must be kept beneath the thumb of Federal supervision by use of troops if deemed advisable.

Proof that this intention has not been abandoned was given when New York's Senator Robert Wagner seized upon the first two lynchings of this year to demand Federal action to prevent "an outbreak of violence in the South while Congress is in adjournment." Senator Wagner's statement implied that the South's progress in suppression of lynching was due only to fear of Federal action while Congress was in session during the first months of the year. No more studied insult could have been thrown our way and his words can be construed only as an effort to win negro votes in the North to strengthen the Anti-South crusade by slapping at every Southern instinct for decency.

If Northern Democrats were not more interested in ravishing the South than in improving racial relations, why do we hear reports of negro organization in Tennessee to demand participation in Democratic primaries? Is it because those now in power realize that they must enfranchise the Southern negro to forestall inevitable efforts by party stalwarts of this section to return to cardinal principles of Democracy when perils now confronting them become more apparent?

* * * *

Despite the South's desire to progress in peace with other sections, battle lines have been drawn against her which cannot be ignored.

Shall we continue to light our forward footsteps with reason and sound judgment, or shall we detour for every fancied short cut to economic stability?

Shall we make the mistake of accepting imposition of radical labor rule which would eventually check our progress, or shall we defend the right of every American worker to labor at his job when he so desires?

Shall we sacrifice our every concept of American independence and thrift to embrace the delusion of easy money, or shall we be content to profit only as our labor entitles us to profit?

The future of the South and that of the nation may lie in our answers to these questions. While other sections of the country are seized with uncertainty or moved by hate, the advancing South must remain on the alert and think out these things, earnestly and deliberately.—Selma Times-Journal

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
July 21, 1938

Too Bad

THE Cuban Navy Band, 100 strong, came to Chattanooga last night, but will not give the two concerts scheduled here because some twenty-nine of the band's members are Negroes. For this reason, the Cuban Ambassador at Washington has ordered the band not to give concerts south of Cincinnati.

We cannot argue that there is not racial prejudice in the South; that would be stupid. But it might very easily be argued that the Cuban Navy Band's concerts would have been accepted with applause anywhere in the South. When the Follies appeared here a few seasons ago, no member of the cast was more warmly applauded than Ethel Waters, the Negro singer. The producers of "The Green Pastures," with its all Negro cast, were so nervous about bringing that play South that they invited a number of Southern critics to come to Washington to see it and give their advice. Nowhere was "The Green Pastures" more successful than in the South.

Only yesterday we visited a boys' camp to see a new building going up. Among the seventy-five boys splashing and swimming in the lake there was one coal-black little Negro boy, the "mascot" and the son of the Negro woman cook. We were told that this little Negro boy is a whiz at ping pong. He is left handed and beats the white boys regularly.

We don't think there would have been any "complications" if the Cuban Navy Band had given its concerts here. Even the South's most vehement advocates of keeping the Negro "in his place" will have to confess that one of the Negro's "places" is music.

Frederic J. Haskin Says:

Morning News
9-9-38

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. — Songs about Southern mammies voicing the nostalgic wish to get back to Alabam are written in Tin Pan Alley, sometimes by those who have never seen the South, and while there probably are New York negroes who would like to go to Dixie most of them prefer the lights of Harlem, although the conditions there are far from ideal. More negroes, living in the South, are eager to get to New York. Yet the Department of Labor has just given currency to a report which tells of the many hardships which face members of the race dwelling in the metropolis.

The urge to go northward dates from slave days. There was an old song which came out of the War Between the States which runs:

"Good-bye Massa Jeff, good-bye Massa Stephens
Excuse this nigger for talking his leavings.
Ise gwine up no'th where the white folks say
That white wheat bread and a dollar a day
Am a comin' and a comin' Hail happy day!"

Such a prospect, unreliable as it was, brought many thousands of the race to Northern cities. Then, too, there was another movement at the time of the World War. Because four million men were under arms there was an abnormal demand for labor, black and white, male or female. In the motor works and in the shipyards workers were in urgent demand and wages were paid which seemed like El Dorado to the Southern plantation darky. Detroit, Cleveland, Dayton, Chicago saw them come in droves and, for a time, their lot was bettered. But when the depression of 1920-21 came after the Armistice, the negroes were the first to be recruited to the army of the unemployed. They became political factors, too. For, in the North, no grandfather clause was invoked at the polling booths. They were courted by politicians.

Harlem was created. That enclave in the vast white population of the metropolis today is the most populous Negro city in the world. But the Negro in New York finds that he comes in direct competition with white labor, often with immigrants who are willing to work for even less than he. It is true that Father Divine probably is a millionaire and there are a few traders, such as real estate operators, and some professional men who have made fortunes. They constitute a very small minority. Most of the New York Negroes are poor indeed.

Racial Discrimination Creates Hardships

Conditions became so bad in New York that the Legislature adopted a measure calling for an investigation

of what was declared to be "a matter of emergency importance." The report of the commission which was named to make the study said:

"Despite a frequently avowed intention by the Government and the people of the State to accord to all constituent groups equal opportunity to share in the rights and privileges of citizenship, this intention has not been achieved with respect to the colored population."

Between 1910 and 1930 the Negro population of New York State increased from 134,191 to 412,814 and considerably more than half of them are in New York City. The year 1930 was the date of the last decennial census and today it is officially estimated that this Negro population has risen to half a million. The Commission expressed the view that such a number could not be neglected without grave danger to the welfare and safety of the State. Perhaps some members of the commission were thinking of the great slave uprising in New York City in Colonial days.

The report asserts that equal opportunities for employment have not been accorded members of the Negro race. This applies to commerce, public employment and the professions. In baseball parlance the Negro has two strikes against him before he starts. This means that the overwhelming majority of New York Negroes must engage in unskilled labor and in insecure marginal employment.

It was learned that the average income of the New York Negro is less than half of the average income of the poorer half of the white population. The average income, it is stated, is insufficient to maintain health and a decent standard of living and this in the richest city in the world.

Because of this low income rate the Negro population has been shunted into residential communities which serve only to emphasize the disadvantages of their existence. Almost intolerable housing conditions prevail and yet rents charged average above those paid by white persons. Whole families are found living in quarters so congested that there is a constant menace to health and a danger of epidemic. The commission has gone so far as to say: "Many colored families have been obliged against their will to occupy dwellings unfit for human habitation."

There is ever present a bitterness between the white and colored groups which, says the report, makes for crime and delinquency which impose a heavy burden on the taxpayers of the community. As the Negroes have such low incomes and own so little property the inevitable result is that the cost of protection against crime and disease must be borne by the whites.

In 1933 the New York Legislature passed a measure which prohibited utilities from discriminating against the Negro race in matters of employment. Yet this report says that "no provisions against occurence of such discrimination have been made." There is no enforcement machinery which means the law is no more than an empty gesture. "There is not even any procedure arranged for the lodging of complaints against the discrimination which all parties agree exists."

The State legislature cannot reach all employers but it can reach those which come under regulatory laws, and an effort now is being made to require such companies to grant impartial treatment. Also steps are being taken to require the public schools to cease discrimination in the appointment of teachers. It is also recommended that labor unions which have closed shop contracts be compelled to admit to employment a due proportion of Negro workers.

Become A Citizen

DURING THE FORMATIVE PERIOD OF THE UNITED STATES, a naval lieutenant by the name of Nolan cursed his country and its flag. He was courtmartialed and sentenced never to put his foot on American soil again. Placed on board a vessel, Lt. Nolan was shunted from one end of the world to the other—wherever the ship went. But he was never permitted to set foot on his own soil so long as he lived. He was a man without a country.

Thousands upon top of thousands of people who live in the United States earning their daily bread and taking heated parts in innumerable arguments about what is right and what is wrong with our country are just as bad as Nolan. For they are not citizens of the land which affords them an opportunity to earn a living, and they have no idea of returning to their native lands. They are, to all intents and purposes, men and women without a country.

Particularly is this true in New York the foreign city of the nation. Thousands of Negroes have come here from the West Indies and other lands, and in spite of the fact that many of them have sons and daughters who were born here and are therefore citizens, they have never bothered to become naturalized.

What affects these people's sons and daughters affects them similarly. What affects American Negroes also affects them similarly. However, these people, most of whom live here in Harlem, have elected to kibitz the United States Government without becoming citizens and thereby accepting a citizen's responsibilities.

The most important thing about these foreigners is, however, that they can do themselves and their race a world of good by becoming citizens and VOTING. Never in the history of the world has there been as great a demand for the exercise of the ballot by the have-nots—and most of the non-citizens, black and white are have-nots. The socio-economic revolution now rampant in America demands more than lip service on the part of hundreds of thousands of "people without a country." It demands action; and the only effective action in a Democracy is the exercise of the voting privilege. You can't win if you can't vote.

Missouri Race Prejudice Is Exposed In Woman's Letter

Many Were Devout Church Members,' She Writes, 'But When They Spoke of the Negro, It Was Done in a Contemptuous Manner.'

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 29 (ANP)—A prominent white woman, former resident of Missouri, last week wrote a letter airing her views of Missouri race prejudice, to Dean Wm. Pickens, director of branches, NAACP, who, fortnight ago, returned to America from a vacation spent in Continental Europe.

Commenting on the unusual letter, the Dean said:

"A white person without prejudice who was born and raised in Missouri, but has lived long in a more civilized state, eyes St. Louis and the Missouri country. We never know how badly a bad smell smells until we get out of it a while and then go back to it. The rottenness of racism is emphasized when we step from the fresh outside air back into that room."

The letter follows:

"We were in St. Louis 10 days; the other time we spent in the country. There were so many changes that I scarcely recognized anything. But at best there is much room for improvements everywhere. One person made the remark while we were there that 'Missouri was just beginning to get out of the mud.' It certainly has a long way to go if it has begun. And the prejudice that I found towards colored people.

"The people (my own relatives) that I was brought up with, have it, they don't know why. As I looked at them, understanding them as I do, how good and kind they are in every way, I got a new slant on this thing called prejudice that I never experienced before. They were that way because they did not know. Knowing them as I did, I could not help but pity them. And I wondered since I was brought up in the same environment as they, whether that could have ever happened to me. These were St. Louis people.

"It is always strange to me that for no reason at all they say some discriminatory thing about the Negro (they are not so polite as to use that term) wherever I go. It wasn't because they knew something of my interests, that these things were said, but they soon found out where they lay and listened. Many were devout church members, grace at every meal, but when they spoke of a brother of another race, it was done in a contemptuous manner. It might be a good thing if I had to stay in St. Louis for several months. Anyway, I planted seeds while there that I feel will take root and grow."

RACE PROBLEM - 1938
UNITED STATES

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

This column is devoted to the public to present its views on problems confronting the community. What is written here does not represent the policy or views of the Chicago Defender in any way.

THE NEGRO AND THE JEW

By JOHN COLLINS JR.

In contrast to white America's abhorrence of the persecution of the Jews, the Negro race in many of our largest municipalities has conformed to the spirit of Herr Hitler, and sings his hymn of hate against the bearded brother.

The charges presented against the Jewish race by this beleaguered people is none other than that the Jews have used them as their chief subjects for exploitation; that he has deprived them of his last shekel through the medium of excessive prices charged for merchandise; the infesting of colored neighborhoods with every conceivable form of business from which the Negro himself might earn a livelihood, and most of all the exhorbitant price charged him for rent.

In view of these existing conditions, the enemies of the Jewish people have deemed it an opportune time to flame the fires of hate into the minds of an impervious race, whose memory of the past favors of Jews is not destined to longevity.

Assuming that the propagandism against the Jews is not wholly without merit or facts, what else could be expected in a civilization whose very foundation supports the profit system? It is not true that all forms of business enterprises operate for the profits that can be obtained from same? Or is it the Jews' superiority in the merchandising field so exceeded all others that jealousy has subjected them to base animosity? And even if true, what solace do these acts of violence afford the indolent colored brother?

Since the Negro constantly boasts of his equality in all the fields of competitive endeavor, why is it that he fails so miserably in supplanting the Jews with similar enterprises within his own limited residential sphere.

This procedure if pursued would to a remarkable degree minimize the ludicrous antics of "boycotts" that too often bob up in our neighborhoods. Remove from our districts all business that is controlled by Jews, what then would be the plight of the Race? Where would he purchase the essentials of life; his theatres, his clothing (on credit) and his numberless churches? It is not safe to assume that the wealth of the Negro race would erect institutions to supply his needs.

In the more prosperous days, prior to the crash of '29 the financiers of the Negro were content to acquiesce in indolence, while the Jews like far-sighted business men, rushed in and converted weed infested lots into magnificent theatres, ballrooms, and numerous other establishments where he was certain the pleasure going public would cater. Should the Jew be despised for grasping an opportunity that stupidity blinded from the Negro's view?

Was it the Jew or the Negro himself who sky-rocketed rent in the circumscribed area? Records prove that even in this devastating practice, the Negro for the most part must be charged with the offense. During the migration period from southern points, Negroes swarmed the large cities and found themselves handicapped for places of lodging. It was our "generous" realtors, politicians, and ministers who secured places for them, and from the Jew at an increased cost of from 25 to 40 per cent, the difference of which filled the coffers of that pernicious group that called themselves their racial leaders. The present rental situation, even at its worst, is only a slight improvement of the system taught them by their friend, the colored grafter.

The present plight of the Jews is not an entirely new experience for them, through centuries of persecution they have weathered the storms of ridicule, scorn, and oppression, and even emerged from it all victorious.

The darker races would do well to peruse the archives of Jewish history, and from them adopt a similar proscription from which they can elude a far greater atrocity that is headed their way. It will afford too little time to conform to the ideals of universal animosity.

South's Solons Worst Enemies Maverick Says

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—(CNA)—In an article in the Winter issue of the Virginia Quarterly Review, Congressman Maury Maverick of Texas charges that most of the South's Senators and representatives "are the very worst enemies of the South."

Maverick declares that "many and probably a good working majority" of Southern legislators in Washington got to the national capital by serving the big utilities, textile plants, mortgage and insurance firms and natural resource corporations owned by Wall Street.

FATHER COUGHLIN

Father Charles Coughlin—the blaring and roth-mouthed radio priest— who uses his sacerdotal office as a point of vantage from which to inject his hearers with the venom of race prejudice, was publicly repudiated by a prince of the Roman Catholic church. Cardinal Mundelein who administered the rebuke declared that Father Coughlin of the Church of the Little Flower does not represent the view of the Catholic church when he undertakes to condone anti-Semitism under the Hitler regime.

The Christian church has always been represented to us as the living embodiment and the unfailing exponent of the fundamental principles of love, brotherhood and charity. When these doctrinal principles are violated by any vicar of the church, the faith of even the most pious is chilled by such a violent contradiction.

When a man, in holy cloth, consecrated by the church as its purveyor of the highest Christian ideals, deliberately and brazenly upholds racial persecution and hatred as does the Reverend Charles Coughlin in some of his radio speeches, he becomes at once injurious to the best interest of the church and of humanity at large.

This is not the first time, however, that Father Coughlin's reactionary and pro Fascist views have been denounced and repudiated by his superiors. He was repudiated both in New York and Chicago by high Catholic dignitaries last year. But these recurrent repudiations have neither quieted nor changed the anti-social un-Christ-like attitude of the radio priest. We are now beginning to suspect that he has the backing of the Pope at Rome, otherwise he would have been silenced or unfrocked long ago. This conclusion is forced upon us by the very refusal of the Holy See to muzzle this enemy of the church and of the people. He is desecrating both the shrine of the Little Flower and the ideals of democracy.

Columbia, S. C. State
December 27, 1938

Miller's Stand On Free Speech Under Attack

Washington, Dec. 26—(AP)—Senator Wheeler (Democrat) of Montana took sharp exception today to a recent statement by Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, that radio could not tolerate "abuse" of freedom of speech.

"Who is Mr. Miller that he should get himself up to say when free speech should be denied to any citizen of the United States?" Wheeler asked.

"What special knowledge does he possess that he can judge when I or any one else abuses free speech?

"In times of hysteria which sweeps this country there are always those superpatriots who believe they are destined to regulate the actions and the speech of their fellow men."

In an interview Wheeler declared that he did not agree with the political views of Father Charles E. Coughlin, for example, but said that "if Father Coughlin is intolerant any radio station that would prevent him from speaking because it disagreed with him would be equally intolerant."

(Miller had declared that broadcasts "inciting racial and religious hatred" were an "evil not to be tolerated." The Association of Broadcasters said Miller made his statement "in response to inquiries from member stations concerning the broadcasting of controversial radio talks by religious leaders."

(The responsibility to accept or reject material prepared for the radio lies "on the shoulders of the American broadcaster," Miller said, "and it is up to him to evaluate what is and what is not in the public interest.")

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
December 27, 1938

HYSTERIA WAVE ENGULFING U. S., WHEELER SAYS

Senator's Statement Opposes King's Demand We Break Relations With Germany.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Chairman Wheeler (D., Mont.), of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, warned oMnday against a "wave of hysteria" sweeping the United States to the brink of war.

Mr. Wheeler's statement came as Senator King (D., Utah), repeated an assertion that the United States should break off diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany unless that nation ceases "its fiendish course of persecution of minorities."

Mr. Wheeler coupled his warning against war hysteria with criticism of a statement by Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters. Mr. Miller declared radio stations should not carry programs which incite "racial and religious hatred."

The Montana senator charged Mr. Miller's position violated the right of free speech.

Mr. Miller recalled, in his statement, the observation of the late Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes that the right of free speech does not give a person the right to shout "fire" in a crowded theater.

"This statement by Mr. Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters with reference to the abuse of freedom of speech sounds fine," Mr. Wheeler said. "We could all agree with his sentiments but who is Mr. Miller that he should set himself up to say when free speech should be denied to any citizen of the United States?

Cites Constitution

"What special wisdom does he possess that he can judge when I or anyone else abuses free speech," he continued. "In times of hysteria which is sweeping this coun-

try, there are always those super-patriots who believe that they are destined to regulate the actions and the speech of their fellow man.

"Resognizing this fact, that is the reason we had a written Constitution and why it was written into that Constitution that there should be free speech as a part of the fundamental law of the land."

Mr. Wheeler charged that broadcasters who refused to carry the programs of Father Coughlin were "intolerant."

Raps Intolerance

"It was ridiculous for some broadcasting stations, because they don't agree with him (Coughlin) or anyone else to deny him the privilege of speaking over the radio," the Senator said, recalling the recent controversy involving the radio priest.

"If Father Coughlin was intolerant," he added, "the men who cut him off also were intolerant. Intolerance is to be abhorred in this country, whether it is on the part of majorities or minorities.

"We always have to fight against it during periods of hysteria. There is a hysteria sweeping over this country at the present time and unless it is checked it is very apt to lead us into war with Germany or with some other totalitarian power."

Deplores Hysteria

Mr. Wheeler felt that "high public authorities should not seek to inflame the public mind or create a wave of hysteria which inevitably will lead us to war." He recalled that some persons blamed the World War upon the fact England and Germany had so much hatred between them.

The senator contended that if the proposed free speech curb was followed "to its logical conclusion, you would permit special groups in this country to say who could speak and upon what subject you could speak.

"There are some groups that would deny Secretary Ickes and other political leaders the opportunity to constantly make remarks about our foreign affairs and attempt to stir us up to the point of breaking off diplomatic relations," Mr. Wheeler added, contending that he also deplored events in the totalitarian states.

Denounces Pressman

Mr. Wheeler contended that if a radio station was permitted to censor a speaker's remarks in one particular it would be in a position to follow that policy throughout. The senator made allowances for the radio station's right, under the law, to bar obscene or libelous matter.

Mr. Wheeler recalled that Lee Pressman, counsel for the congress of industrial organizations had made a statement to the effect that there are times when the right of free speech is not inviolate, and denounced Pressman's attitude.

He declared that Germany would be hard pressed to maintain internal equilibrium if trade with the United States and other nations were cut off, and that under the circumstances the Hitler government could not survive.

NEGROES AID REFUGEES

Abyssinian Baptist Church Here Makes Gift of $130

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee announced yesterday that the congregation of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, had contributed $130 for the aid of Christian and Jewish refugees.

In forwarding the money, to be divided between the joint distribution group and the American Committee for Christian German Refugees, the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of the church, said:

"I personally feel that it is significant when the Negro people, as poverty-stricken and oppressed as they are, are yet willing to gladly make this contribution."

The gift was acknowledged by Jerome L. Levy for the J. D. C. and Frank Ritchie for the Christian refugee group.

The J. D. C. also announced yesterday that Dr. Bernard N. Cantor would head the drive in Staten Island to aid refugees and victims of oppression in Central and Eastern Europe.

The Changing South

SLOWLY but surely we are headed towards an historic milestone in interracial unity of thought in the South. This is, we realize, a challenging statement. There are white people and colored people who would like very much to believe it, yet, they are skeptical, and even though authentic evidence is produced for inspection, and records are opened for examination, they would still see a mirage in place of reality.

Nevertheless, in spite of the suspicions and fears surrounding both white and colored people who have contributed, and continue to contribute to better race relations, unselfishly and at personal sacrifices of many who have been penalized and ostracized by communities and those they seek to extricate from the gutter of racial blindness, the South is changing.

One of the major reasons why it is perhaps difficult to appreciate this change lies in the fact that the South is a land of distinctions, contradictions, and surprising evolutions; a land where racial customs and civilization take the pattern of a crazy quilt and are as unpredictable as the turbulent Mississippi.

When a mob runs wild in one section, Christian forces halt lawlessness in another. One Governor encourages mob law by official silence. Another demands respect for the law by using his official authority. One sheriff meekly surrenders his prisoner to the posse. Another takes every precaution to uphold the majesty of the law. One court sentences a colored man to death on questionable identification. Another court moves with greater caution to insure a fair trial.

White women unmask the deception of white men who style themselves protectors of white womanhood. While one set of newspapers condone mob law, another set vigorously condemns it. For every three city and state officials who oppose better homes, better schools, better health, better living standards for colored people, there is at least one who will stand up and debate the wisdom of substituting justice for injustice.

The forces of liberalism are on the march in the South. Tolerance is being reborn. Mental attitudes are being adjusted. Social consciousness is asserting itself. The Birmingham conference on Human Welfare was not the beginning, but one of the striking episodes in many beginnings in the search for interracial amity. The South is the battleground of American Democracy. Here, the nation will either lose its soul or rescue it from the abyss of self-destruction

Race Problem—1938

United States.

Setting Negroes Against Jews, a Subtle Fascist Trick

By William L. Patterson

(Member of the Editorial Board, Mid-West Daily Record)

Anti-Semitism is being very subtly promoted, very systematically and persistently fostered among the Negro people. The stronger the movement for unity and mutual assistance against reaction grows among the progressive elements of the American people, the more absolutely do the forces of disunity work.



William L. Patterson

In some communities—Chicago for example—papers are being subsidized—such as the Negro newspaper "Dynamite"—to develop this vicious splitting campaign of race hatred. Sections of the Negro press lend themselves to the game of our real enemies.

In their struggle for territoria gains and to control the market in the Negro ghettoes, the big monopolies—A. & P. chain stores, etc.—try to pit the Negro and Jewish merchants against each other.

Each new is held out as proof of the exploitation of the Negro people by the Jewish people. Negroes are appealed to, to rally together on the basis of their own racial pride ish people. The Jew is held up as and of their enmity toward the Jew the Negro's worst enemy.

We are told that "the question involved is not an anti-Semitic question; it is fundamentally an economic question." So these salesmen of race hatred say.

THE REAL ENEMIES

If the fight was an economic one why then is it not directed at our real economic and political enemies? It is the public utilities, the big industrialists, who hire Negroes last and fire them first. It is finance-capital that creates wage differentials.

It is the rulers of America who have denied to Negroes the possibilities for economic advancement. It is they who in their press (Chicago Tribune, Hearst, Washington Post, etc.) create and inflame lynch mobs. It is they who provoke terror and violence in Negro ghettoes. It is they who create the segregated "Nigger-towns" which stunt the Negro's spiritual cultural, political and economic growth. Here is the enemy of the Negro.

The Jewish people are not the enemies of the Negro people. The schools, the press, the church, the theaters are not controlled by the Jews. It is not they who defeated the Anti-Lynching Bill. They do not hire the reactionary college professors, scientists who "discover" the racial superiority theories; journalists who libel and ridicule black men, and police who brutalize them These monsters would have us believe it is the Jewish people if they could. Millions are spent for this purpose—some of it to corrupt and buy Negroes who spread such lies and slanders.

FASCIST ORIGIN

Fascism is conducting a particularly hateful agitation against the Jewish people. But against what element that stands for progress and democracy, is fascism not carrying on a campaign of vilification and hatred? It is the vilest enemy of the black man.

Are we, of an underprivileged group to link ourselves up with this fascist scum? Americans—all of progressive mankind—in the struggle for our rights, at home and abroad, to be enlisted in a fight to deny democracy to another underprivileged people? A thousand times No. Yet, anti-Semitism is the greatest aid to fascism.

True the struggle of the Negro business man for equal opportunities is in principle a part of the struggle of the Negro people for full and complete equality. But anti-Semitism is not a phase of this struggle—although Big Business is injecting it into the struggle as a weapon against both the Negroes and the Jewish people.

We shall demand unity in the struggle against the big banks and the monopolies. But we fight those enemies as economic royalists, not as Jews or Catholics, protestants or people of any particular racial or national group or category.

JEWS AIDED NEGROES

The ways of exploiters are not characteristic of any race or people they are characteristic of an exploiting class.

One makes no point in showing that the Jewish people fought for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. Of course they did. So do they fight for the freedom of Mooney and of all other persecuted progressives. They thereby express their inseparable relation with progressive mankind. The point is in showing who did not fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. Wall Street did not, John D. Rockefeller did not, the Rosenwald interests did not. In other words, Big Business did not. It thereby shows its inseparable relation with savagery and a decadent society.

The great mass of American Jewry is poor. It, like the Negro people, is the victim of the makers of crisis. It too is denied adequate relief. Pogroms are being plotted in America as persistently as they are being carried out in fascist countries and for the same reason—to divide the people.

So, too, the urge to divide and rule is characteristic of all enemies of the people. It becomes a characteristic of those who have sold themselves for thirty pieces of silver, who are so confused they cannot understand what is going on; or so blind they cannot see.

The success of our oppressors depends upon their ability to continue to oppose to one another the interests of different races, creeds and nations; upon their poisoning the minds of exploited people.

UNITY IS REQUIRED—NOT DISUNITY.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 2, 1938

Concerning a Picture

About three years ago a negro newspaper in Washington printed a picture of the wife of the president escorted by two young negroes in uniform. Copies of that picture came to The News and Courier within a week after its publication. The News and Courier might have reproduced it, but it avoids that sort of thing. More than two months it refrained from allusion to the incident and did not refer to it until after it was told of by the press associations and was a subject of general discussion. It then said that the lady's right was to make her own decisions, not for The News and Courier or others to make them for her however they might disagree with her taste and judgement in such matters. The picture was later reproduced in many publications and lately has appeared in a national magazine. In this office, we may say, certain old-fashioned and out-of-date notions and traditions linger, and we hope that they will be ineradicable.

Rome, Ga News-Tribune
June 6, 1938

NEGRO PROBLEM IN THE NORTH

IN the past week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Stanley High, former White House "ghost" writer, tells in a most interesting way what is happening among the Negroes of the North since Democratic leaders in that quarter taught them how to use their votes to political advantage and the Communists taught them how to use their mass strength to economic advantage.

The story is told of how stores, laundries, picture shows and other establishments have been picketed until they discharged white clerks or attendants or drivers and substituted negroes, and it is set forth that the mass movements succeed in many instances.

Mass political strength is used in the same way, this explaining why hundreds of thousands of normally Republican votes among colored people have been cast in favor of Democratic candidates.

How to keep thes utilitarian votes in the Democratic ranks now is a problem that is being given attention by party leaders in the North. It appears to be a purely commercial proposition and a high price is to be expected.

One proposal is to throw the Democratic South overboard in order to hold the colored vote in doubtful states, whose total electorial votes is greater than the total electoral vote of the Solid South.

The effect of what is happening, in its relation to the economic, moral and social lives of the people of the North, doesn't enter into the reckoning. But it is something for Southerners to think about.

JUSTICE BLACK SURPRISES IN HALE DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Marking the second case in recent weeks in which Justice Hugo Black has concurred in a decision favorable to Negroes, The United States Supreme Court set aside the conviction of 19-year-old Joe Hale on the ground that McCracken County, Ky., in which he was convicted, has systematically barred Negroes from jury service for more than fifty years.

The opinion of the high court was unanimous, following delibration over arguments presented March 28 by Attorneys Charles H. Houston, special N. A. A. C. P. council and Leon A. Ransom.

It is remembered that Justice Black also concurred in the Supreme Court ruling for The New Negro Alliance, setting aside a previously granted injunction against the Negro organization that had prevented their efforts to secure jobs for Negro workers through picketing.

The Supreme Court will soon hear the case of Gaines vs. University of Missouri, where Lloyd Gaines, Negro graduate of Lincoln University is seeking entrance to the University of Missouri Law School. The N. A. A. C. P. will employ special counsel in this case, and the reaction of Justice Black is expected to be revealing, due to the social aspects of the case.

Bilbo Shows His Worth

Bilbo, member of the United States senate representing Mississippi, has such a record in public life that Negroes are not hurt by anything he says. He has been mouthy always, and none too good frequently. From a man with his record, condemnation is commendation. It proved to be when he addressed the senate recently. The news report of his speech against Negroes says that senators fled from the chamber, and that when he finished only a few spectators remained. But there is another side to men like Bilbo. He holds public office, he is presumed to represent the people. What he says of Negroes is of small importance, but what he does with his part in popular government establishes precedent. When Bilbo says God created whites and he knows not who made Negroes, it is words, words, words. But when he misuses the high and dignified office of United States senator, he carries down with him the electorate which put him in office. He destroys the very social order which he is elected to perpetuate. That is a threat to the nation.

In a land where free speech is guaranteed, it follows that unwise as well as wise opinions will be expressed. But there are limits. The senate has been the scene of any number of extraordinary speeches, but rarely have they been so far off color that members fled from the chamber. The reception given the speech is all the answer Bilbo needs so far as Negroes are concerned, but the American people tremble on the brink of disaster when their representatives holding high office deny facts known to any child in order to gain a point.

The Nation Needs Us

The arrest of spies is commonplace news nowadays. The world is preparing for war and each nation strives to know what the other is doing. Here in the United States, in spite of the predominant desire for peace, the unrest is felt.

Because our population is a conglomeration drawn from many countries, the United States is peculiarly vulnerable to spying. In spite of kinship of blood, for the most part its foreign-born citizens will be loyal, when their homelands are our enemies. But even if they all are, enemies not to be distinguished from them will come in and do us harm. Sabotage was a major threat during the World war, and it will be again.

This being the inescapable fact, the sensible thing for America is to put Negroes to greater use both in the government's defenses and in the industries upon which it will depend for munitions. They stood the test of 1917. They have no homeland across the sea, no divided love.

To give Negroes these responsible posts calls for a complete revision of government policies. The navy even more than the army needs a new attitude.

If the employment of Negroes in the army and navy and in the industries meant lowered efficiency, greater costs, or any other loss, the government's attitude could be excused. The fact is that it has everything to gain and nothing to lose now, and when war comes. Putting its dependence on the dependable Negro may be the way of victory.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
June 12, 1938

'Force Bills' Started To Disrupt South

This effort to disrupt the "solid South" was first manifested in a succession of iniquitous force bills, the last of which was principally defeated by the heroic opposition of Mississippi's masterful Senator J. Z. George, in a memorable filibuster.

Later came the Farm Tenant Bill, which was chiefly aimed at the South, as if there were no nonhome owning families in the great cities of the North and in other parts of the Union.

Then followed the AntiLynching Bill, during the discussion of which on the floor of the Senate, Idaho's great statesman, Senator Borah, in substance said:

"In the history of the world, no other people have handled a major problem, such as the race question, so well as have the people of the Southern States. Let the South alone." We respectfully plead that the injunction contained in this last sentence be heeded. The latest attempt to strike the South is the Wage-Hour Bill, which is markedly discriminatory against our people; with the whys and wherefores thereof, we are all familiar.

It would seem in view of the foregoing that there has been and is a concerted and persistent determination to alter the present status of things in the South and to bring into active exercise the several million dormant negro votes in the Southern States in order to please Northern politicians, be they Republicans or Democrats, and, along with the new regime, to abolish all segregation laws and usher in social equality between the races.

Race Problem—1938
United States.

Dixie 'Prof' Described As Interracial Racketeer

To the Edior,
The Pittsburgh Courier

From time to time in my column "Caviar and Cabbage" I have lambasted Negro inerracial racketeers who set themselves up as spokesmen for the race. Last week I threw orchids to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, who is doing as much as any man in America to break down the inferiority complex of ignorant and so-called educated Negroes who have become doped with the white man's civilization in the Land of the Spree and the Home of Burma Shave.

On numerous occasions I have pointed out the nobility of the work George Schuyler has done through the years in debunking hoary prejudices and superstitions.

Then along comes the eminent Prof. P. S. Bowles of Alcorn A. & M. College, at Jackson, Miss., with one of the most pernicious articles ever written by a so-educated Negro in defence of Negro lynching. I could hardly believe my own eyes. He used up a column and three-quarters in the "Daily Clarion-Ledger." It has gained wide circulation in Southern white newspapers as a bulwark for the burning of Negroes. The caption has glared across the front page "A NEGRO LOOKS AT LYNCHING BILL' and "NEGRO PROFESSOR HOPES ANTI-LYNCH BILL WON'T PASS." That is against all common sense, when you consider the fact that Prof. P. S. Bowles might be lynched himself at any time in his beloved Deep Delta city.

This hat-in-hand, yessah-boss, get-on-your-knee-pads, professorial Uncle Tom not only begins his article by opposing the Anti-Lynch Bill personally, but he tells the good Southern white folk that he (Prof. P .S. Bowles) speaks for "the saner element among Negroes." My God! What has Missippi done to that Negro's skull. But, then, I remember I was shot at in Onward, Miss., when I stopped at a white man's general store to get some water for my car!

SETS HIMSELF UP AS PATRIOT

When a black man wants to delude his own group and stick his greedy fingers in a white man's pocket, he sets himself up as a patriot. Prof. P. S. Bowes follows the traditional, doubled-faced policy. He waxes warm about his duty to his conscience (My God!), his duty to his race and his country.

This good professorial flunky says he realizes that what he says is not in harmony with the Negro masses. Yeah? But you see Prof. Bowles is simply speaking for the "sane Negroes" and speaking to the "sane white folk."

BLACK RECONSTRUCTION

Then this handkerchief-headed professor contends that much of the racial antipathy from which Negroes suffer grew out of the granting of manhood suffrage to the Negro. Oh, if the damned Yankees had just let the South alone every litle thing would have been okay!! Evidenly Prof. Bowles doesn't have a copy of Dr. Du Bois' "Black Reconstruction." Perhaps that book is not allowed down there. The thing that makes this article so ridiculous and tragic is the fact that the scholarly Prof. P. S. Bowles uses the same arguments that the most bitter enemies of the Negro use against him. He tells his good white friends that the South must be let alone to solve its own problems. Pogressive white southerners deny this.

WORNOUT PLATITUDES

Then the professor launches into his wornout platitudes. The Negro must have honesty, thrift, industry, dependability. Paragraph after paragraph of sweet nothings.

Just as if Franklin Roosevelt did not talk the other night on the 60 families that control 90 per cent of the wealth in the United States. Just as if Mike Gold hadn't written "Jews Without Money." Just as if Lewis Carey hadn't written the "Decline of the Middle Class in America." Just as if Abraham Harris hadn't put out his scholarly volume on the reasons for the Negro's failure in the world of economics. Just as if George Schuyler hadn't published in these columns his remarkable articles on the Negro and the Unions.

BLAMES THE NEGRO

In closing his article, Prof. P. S. Bowles places the blame squarely on the shoulders of the poor, poor Black Man. Thomas Dixon or Vardaman could not have done better. Rolling up his sleeves and bellowing like an 18th century plantation preacher, the eminent scholar from Alcorn College tells the Negro how to solve his problems. Like this same ignorant exhorter, having exhausted all things between "Genesis" and "Revelations," he falls back on the bunk um appeals to the home, the church, the press, and the school. All black, of course!

quoted by Southern congerssmen quoed by Southern congressmen on the floor of Congress to show that even the Negro thinks the Anti-Lynch Bill is a bad, bad wolf. Already the article has been quoted in editorials. In some papers it has been reproduced.

Prof. P. S. Bowles can congratulate himself on one thing he has given prejudiced southerners the best weapon to fight the Negro that they have now at their disposal. Menwhile, 60 per cent of the white students in the white University of Texas vote for the anti-lynch bill. Prof. Bowles ought to go to the bank of the Missisippi (it is up now) and take a deep dive.

I'll say this to the president of Alcorn A. & M. "You better watch your job. Prof. P. S. Bowles has all the qualifications for the presidency of a state school in benighted Missisippi."

(Signed), M. Beaunorus Tolson,
Coach of Negro National
Debate Champions,
Wiley College.

Kelly Miller Says

"RACE LEADERSHIP AND THE THIRD GENERATION"

The leadership of one generation naturally overlaps that of the preceding and succeeding one. Booker T. Washington's influence was perpetuated in his two successors—Robert R. Moton and Frederick Douglass Patterson. The younger half of the second generation began to gain the upper hand in racial affairs at the death of Booker Washington in 1915. Since the World War the race has been leaderless like sheep without a shepherd. The world convulsion dealt a death blow to christian philanthropy and to industrial education. The new industrial revolution called for men as incidents of the machine rather than as human personalities.

A new age was upon us. The christian dispensation lost interest in the world to come and concentrated its beneficence upon the world that is there and now. Educational foundations displaced the religious motive of the earlier day. The factory required no industrial ducational prerequisites. The 14th nd 15th amendments which furnished much inspiration for the first and second generations of Negro leadership were no longer in requisition. The uppermost question was and is now can the Negro fit into a machine age? This required a brand new cast of leadership. A greater number of the third generation have been to college, studied more books and earned more learned degrees than their forbears, but they are practically illiterate in the schooling of things and are wholly unprepared for the new leadership which devolves upon hem. The depression found and eft the Negro race in a pitiable light. The preceding generations ad built up and handed down to ts successor a political, educational, religious, economic, industrial nd social estate of twelve million rejected and dejected American itizens. The task was too appalling. The new Negro was unequal o the responsibility. He did not now where to take hold. He lacked he courage and intrepidity of his orbears.

A newer philanthropy became convinced that Negro leadership did not know what it wanted and decided to give to the race what it thought it should have. The heads of our educational institutions who at one time were allowed some say as to the general policy and purpose of education were required to take orders from southern superintendents and northern foundations. They who control a man's will control his judgment. Statesmanship abandoned all pretentions of race equality. The whites frankly took the management of the schools and colleges and fostered only such teachers as were complacent to their benevolent overlordship. Complacent Negroes were placed in charge of these institutions with unheard of large salaries with the distinct understanding that they were to carry out orders from above and execute them below. Our educators are merely keeping school without any fixed ideaology or definite racial objective. The politicians have become mere instruments and ward bosses for their overmasters.

The leadership of the Negro church has become fleshly-minded and evinces neither the consecration nor the practical initiative and enterprise to make the church an effective organized power in the spiritual, moral life of the race. Indeed there is apprehension lest our spiritual estate shall utterly collapse in the hands of the present day priesthood.

In industry the whole race is practically reduced to the level of "hands" whose ten fingers alone are requisitioned for that part of iors by the principal, Chas. L. Austin.

The new Negro has developed a certain pertness of mind which expresses itself in certain smothered literary strivings. But the Negro literati or intelligentsia, if you please, have not yet bitten very deep into the realities of the race problem.

Such abortive attempts at race-wide organization as Dr. DuBois' Pan African Congress, Marcus Garvey's African Empire and Kelly Miller's Negro Sanhedrin all failed for want of adequate implementation. The underlying idea involved seems too audacious for present day leadership to grasp. The new leadership being wholly devoid of objective and ideaology flounders

about for some outside vicarious support. It looks toward Carl Marx and Moscow without comprehending, I fear, the utter lack of applicability to the special problems of the American Negro, A. D. 1938.

There is no minority group in the world so circumscribed by race and color with such educational and cultural opportunities which is so devoid of effective leadership. In this respect, the race is worse off than it ever has been since emancipation. I do not mean to draw a general indictment against the generation now assuming control of the Negro estate. Several groups may be functioning well in their several spheres. The Interracial Committee, the NAACP, the YMCA, and the Urban League under reserved white control and such intra-racial activities as the Negro Business League, the fraternal orders, the National Race Congress and the like are carrying on and carrying out, if not carrying up, their several tasks, but there is nowhere any indication of finding a common denominator and integrating all such efforts into a comprehensive scheme of race leadership. It may be that the race must needs mark time for a generation or so before requisite leadership will emerge. This is our genuine hope. But the old adage is too painfully verified in the present instance that the generations grow wiser and weaker.

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He said he had just returned from a trip to the South and was "mortified at the way we are still neglecting our Negro brethren." "For the most part," he said, "the Negro lives in a hovel, in a shattered home, in which no white man would want to tarry overnight.

"This is a blight on the religious principle of love and the American spirit of fair play. Here in our own United States we have made every provision for the safety, the education and the well-being of our white citizens. Can we boast of making similar provisions for our black population?"

"Job Remains to Be Finished"

"If Abraham Lincoln were alive today," said Rabbi Israel Goldstein in his sermon before Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Eighty-eighth Street and Broadway, "he would probably say to his fellow-Americans, in the simple grandeur of his own phrase and spirit, that the job he began remains yet to be finished.

"And he might write another Emancipation Proclamation, proclaiming the right of every human being not only to equality in law, but to equality in fact, to an equal right to earn a livelihood for his family, to educate his children and to take part in the affairs of government."

Nevertheless, he declared, "our nation, with all its imperfections, is still the greatest republic on the face of the earth. The goose-step, the firing squad and the concentration camp have not invaded our shores."

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise in his sermon at Central Synagogue, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, said: "We are today in the midst of a struggle for the preservation of democracy related in many ways to the one so successfully carried through under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln.

"We must preserve justice and pity and democracy so that the best there is in human relations may not perish miserably before the dictators who stalk in bloody paths across the world today."

"The world needs more of the biblical approach to life, as Abraham Lincoln interpreted it." Rabbi Louis I. Newman said before Congregation Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street. "His work for the stricken of America is still unfinished, and in his spirit, we must go forward to succor those who still live in bondage, both white and black, in North, South, East and West."

"Compromise between the demands of capital and labor in order to maintain American unity," said Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg of Mount Neboh Temple, 130 West Seventy-ninth Street, "would be the aim of Abraham Lincoln, and must be the goal of those who shape our economic life today."

The clash of sections of Lincoln's time, he said, has been replaced by a war of classes. "Civil war is no less destructive for being waged in a factory rather than an army," he declared. "The poison of class hatred must be purged from our land. There can be no prosperity without peace."

Rabbi Nathan Stern in his sermon on "The Soul of America and the Soul of the Jew" at the West End Synagogue, 160 West Eighty-second Street, said "the America we love is its spiritual potentiality, a new gospel in national being. It is that spirit which brought forth Washington and Lincoln as signposts on the way."

Rabbi B. A. Tintner of Mount Zion Congregation, 257 West Ninety-third Street, in his sermon defended the President's naval program. "We are the creatures of circumstances which the belligerent countries are creating," he said. "In view of increased armaments now effected, we must build proportionately to resist the intrusion of those inimical forces that would rob us of that idealism which we love."

Floridian Proposes To Isolate All Non-Whites

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Lex Green, Democrat, of Florida, introduced in the House recently a bill to create a joint congressional committee to study the race problem in the United States.

The committee would be composed of five Senators and five Representatives appointed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House, respectively.

As defined in the bill, the duty of the joint committee would be "to investigate the problems arising from the presence in the United States of substantial numbers of persons not of the white race, and methods and plans whereby these problems may be solved and and the United States may escape evils inimical to the welfare of its citizens."

TO STUDY AMALGAMATION

The committee would be required to report its findings to the Senate and the House within one year after the adoption of the resolution.

In introducing his resolution Mr. Green said the committee could study the question whether or not it would be wise and possible "that the four or five colored races in America be amalgamated and one absorbed by the whites of America; also whether the hybrid offspring would be able to carry on American institutions and government."

He also proposed that the committee should study whether segregation of the colored races in this country would be advisable and, if so, whether it should be carried out within the continental United States and within one or more states.

Other questions he proposed for study by his proposed committee were:

"First. If the colored races of America are to be segregated on lands not within the border of the United States, should our insular or territorial possessions be used for this purpose?

"Second. Should the American

ted area and or its inhabitants?"
Mr. Green believes that "white men are superior in intellect, in moral ability, and in ability to govern to any race in the world."
Mr. Green was born on a Florida graphical sketch, prepared by himself for the Congressional Directory, fails to disclose that he received his instruction farm and received his instruction in law at Yale, but his biography studied law at the University of Florida. He was assisted by his own government at the United States government.
"Fifth. Would the segregated area be a parcel and part of existing territory of the United States government, or would the segregated area maintain its own government?
"Sixth. What financial guaranty should our Government be required to acquire by treaty or purchase additional lands to be utilized exclusively for the colored races of America?
"Third. If foreign lands are to be secured, would it be possible to obtain any possessions now held by American debtors as payment of foreign debts to America?
"Fourth. Would constitutional amendment or amendments be required to carry out any plan of segregation.
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"We must preserve justice and pity and democracy so that the best there is in human relations may not perish miserably before the dictators who stalk in bloody paths across the world today."

"The world needs more of the biblical approach to life, as Abraham Lincoln interpreted it." Rabbi Louis I. Newman said before Congregation Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street. "His work for the stricken of America is still unfinished, and in his spirit, we must go forward to succor those who still live in bondage, both white and black, in North, South, East and West."

"Compromise between the demands of capital and labor in order to maintain American unity," said Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg of Mount Neboh Temple, 130 West Seventy-ninth Street, "would be the aim of Abraham Lincoln, and must be the goal of those who shape our economic life today."

The clash of sections of Lincoln's time, he said, has been replaced by a war of classes. "Civil war is no less destructive for being waged in a factory rather than an army," he declared. "The poison of class hatred must be purged from our land. There can be no prosperity without peace."

Rabbi Nathan Stern in his sermon on "The Soul of America and the Soul of the Jew" at the West End Synagogue, 160 West Eighty-second Street, said "the America we love is its spiritual potentiality, a new gospel in national being. It is that spirit which brought forth Washington and Lincoln as signposts on the way."

Rabbi B. A. Tintner of Mount Zion Congregation, 257 West Ninety-third Street, in his sermon defended the President's naval program. "We are the creatures of circumstances which the belligerent countries are creating," he said. "In view of increased armaments now effected, we must build proportionately to resist the intrusion of those inimical forces that would rob us of that idealism which we love."

Floridian Proposes To Isolate All Non-Whites

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Lex Green, Democrat, of Florida, introduced in the House recently a bill to create a joint congressional committee to study the race problem in the United States.

The committee would be composed of five Senators and five Representatives appointed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House, respectively.

As defined in the bill, the duty of the joint committee would be "to investigate the problems arising from the presence in the United States of substantial numbers of persons not of the white race, and methods and plans whereby these problems may be solved and the United States may escape perils inimical to the welfare of its citizens."

TO STUDY AMALGAMATION

The committee would be required to report its findings to the Senate and the House within one year after the adoption of the resolution.

In introducing his resolution Mr. Green said the committee could study the question whether or not it would be wise and possible "that the four or five colored races in America be amalgamated and one absorbed by the whites of America; also whether the hybrid offspring would be able to carry on American institutions and government."

He also proposed that the committee should study whether segregation of the colored races in this country would be advisable and, if so, whether it should be carried out within the continental United States and within one or more states.

Other questions he proposed for study by his proposed committee were:

"First. If the colored races of America are to be segregated on lands not within the border of the United States, should our insular or territorial possessions be used for this purpose?

"Second. Should the American

ted area and or its inhabitants?"

Mr. Green believes that "white men are superior in intellect, in general ability, and in ability to govern to any race in the world."

Mr. Green was born on a Florida farm and received his instruction at the University of Florida. He by studied law at Yale, but his biographical sketch, prepared by himself for the Congressional Directory, fails to disclose that he received a degree in law.

Race Problem - 1938
United States

THE SOUTH TODAY

'Gwine Back to Dixie

Telegraph
2-20-38
Macon, Ga.

By T. H. ALEXANDER

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Editor's Note: T. H. Alexander, one of the oldest newspaper columnists in the South in point of service, has conducted a daily column in the Nashville Tennessean for 17 years. Educated at Vanderbilt University and in the city rooms of various Southern newspapers he has written several books and contributed to numerous magazines. At present he is in New York doing special magazine work.

Not long ago I attended the annual dinner of a certain Southern state society in New York City. I saw around me successful men in all walks of life. And always, when I talked to them individually, they told me of their yearnings to return to the South, their wistful hopes of a great estate somewhere in the South, of a return to the qualitied leisure of a bygone day.

"Why don't you come back now?" I asked blunty of several. The answers were always the same—they were coming back to Dixie just as soon as they made a little more money.

The sad truth is that they are never coming back, because their idea of returning is a sentimental delusion, a fond mirage. Not that Dixie is at fault, the successful native sons don't come back to Iowa or Kansas or the far West either. They don't come back anywhere.

I know for example, the head of a great publishing house whose income is supposed to run between $300,000 and $400,000 per year. This man told me several years ago that it was his desire to return South, buy a country estate and live out his years in peace and quiet. Any year's earnings, even after income tax deductions, would permit him to come back and live like a king in the rural South, where the men with a few productive acres is an economic royalist, in comparison with many of his neighbors.

* * *

Radio Man Croons of Dixie

I know another man from a small Georgia village who is one of the big shots in radio. He goes back to his village occasionally and tells the Kiwanis club how much he loves them and how he is coming back just as soon as he makes another million. He is a radio producer and you can catch him nearly any night after the 8 o'clock feature broadcast and before the midnight West Coast repeat broadcasts in one of the restaurants in Rockefeller Center. He will be sipping an Old-Fashioned like a Southern colonel, and softly crying into it. He is lonesome, poor heart, for the South. But he never really honest Injun, expects to go back.



T. H. ALEXANDER

Another expatriate, from Texas, recently got out of the stock market before the "recession" began with about $400,000 in cold, hard cash. He has talked for years of going back as soon as he has amassed a quarter of a million. What is he doing now? He is living in a Park Avenue apartment-hotel and looking for some more easy money. Either he or his remains will be in Manhattan when Gabriel oils up his horn and begins to toot.

Yearn for "White Folks Country"

I know any number of men—most of them young—who are making from $75 to $200 per week as radio script writers, newspaper reporters, feature writers, magazine writers and so forth. Ask a young radio man to come South, one of the $75 per week boys and he immediately sets his prospective wage at double his New York salary. And you argue in vain that the cost of living in the South is less than half that in New York. He is willing to come only if he can make more money in the South—even though at times he gets so homesick for "the white folks country" that he is ill. No, suh, they ain't gwine to come back. They hate the lack of dignity of living in New York, they deplore the aimless rush and hurry, they lament the cost of living which is so high that it is a senseless racket. But they don't come back.

And it is a pity because we need many of these bustling, successful former sons as our leaders in the South. We need them desperately in many communities.

Need Come-Home Movement

A few of them, of course, do come back, but not many who come are really successful. And that must be a hint as to why others don't come back. It must not be entirely the lure of money in the monied East but the lure of success and the fear that if they came home they'd be considered failures. There must be some fear of losing face in the matter; else many of them with what they consider relatively small saving in New York would return to our provinces to become men of substance and importance.

In all seriousness, I suggest a come-home movement addressed to the 200,000 more or less important Southerners who are in New York. We need these boys in our business.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
February 27, 1938

YANKEE NEW DEAL?

Southerner May Quit F. D. R. For G. O. P.

To The Commercial Appeal:

The Philadelphia Record quotes Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as saying at a negro meeting in Philadelphia on Lincoln's birthday that "Lincoln legally freed the slaves but the race never has enjoyed economic and social freedom in all sections of the country. But a better day is dawning."

The Record is a rank F. D. R. and C. I. O. advocate, and obviously would not misquote the First Lady. Just what did she mean by "social freedom?" So many funny things are happening under this New Deal that I am going to take to the woods, and when I do come out, I'll come out voting the Republican ticket. Naughty as they are, they have never been half as mean to the South as those New Deal "damnyankee" Democrats.

JEFF BARTON.

Jackson, Miss.

South's Progress Depends Largely On That of Negro, Eleazer Declares

ATLANTA, March 8 (AP)—R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, said today the white race had "everything to gain" by elimination of discrimination against Negroes in the South.

Telegraph
3-5-38
Macon, Ga.

"The race problem in the South," he said, "is primarily a white man's problem—that of according simple justice and normal opportunity to a minority group unable to secure these advantages for themselves."

Eleazer spoke at a meeting of the Atlanta Ministerial [illegible]

For more than 13 years he has been educational director of the commission organized by white and Negro leaders to dispel racial antagonisms which flared up following the World War armistice.

Strengthening of state anti-lynching laws is among the aims of the commission. Under sponsorship of the Conference on Education and Race Relations, essay contests are held in many schools of the South.

Medals have been awarded peace officers heroic in defense of Negro prisoners from mob assaults.

One went to a sheriff's wife, Mrs. J. H. Butler of Huntingdon, Tenn. She staved off Negro-hunting mob at the jail with the declaration: "If you come in here it will be over my dead body."



R. B. ELEAZER
Would End Racial Discriminations

Citing a reduction in Negro illiteracy, extension of life expectancy and the contributions of Negroes in education, science, business and the arts, Eleazer said "all this is encouraging, but a vast deal remains to be done."

"In public education we still discriminate mercilessly against the Negro child, in some states in the ratio of nine to one, and in many counties as much as 10, 20, or even 30 to 1. Public health facilities are still woefully inadequate, and the Negro death rate is 50 per cent higher than that of the white man. Negro wages are commonly below the level of decent living standards. This, of course, pulls down the general level.

"Peonage or debt slavery has by no means disappeared, lynching mobs still disgrace us with their savage atrocities, and in many sections even the most intelligent Negroes are denied the ballot and the right to serve on juries. These conditions are not only unjust to the Negro, they are also contrary to the common welfare."

Racial Discrimination Pulls Down South's Status..Eleazer

In an address Tuesday at noon at the Henry Grady hotel, R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, told the Atlanta Optimist Club, in its regular meeting, that despite the emancipation of the white man from the tradition of slavery and reconstuction, the constant improvement of school facilities for Negroes, the enlargement of their public health services, and the increase of protection of life and property for them—all of which are encouraging, there remains a vast deal to be done."

"In public education," the noted white interracial official stated, "we still discriminate mercilessly against the Negro child, in some states to the ratio of nine to one and in many counties as much as ten, twenty or even thirty to one. Public health facilities are still woefully inadequate, and the Negro death rate is fifty per cent higher than that of the white man. This, of course, pulls down the general level. Negro wages are commonly below the level of decent living standards. Peonage or debt slavery has by no means disappeared, lynching mobs still disgrace us with their savage atrocities, and in many sections even the most intelligent Negroes are denied the ballot and the right to serve on juries. These conditions are not only unjust to the Negro; they are also contrary to common welfare. The white man has nothing to lose but everything to gain by their speedy correction."

In the introductory phases of his message before the Optimists, Mr. Eleazer expressed the opinion that the white man is obligated to correct the problems of race existent in the South. His views, literally reproduced, along this line are as follows:

"The race problem in the South is primarily a white man's problem —that of according simple justice and normal opportunity to a minority group largely unable to secure these advantages for themselves. The white man created this problem in the first place and it still stands as a major challenge to his sense of justice and equally to his enlightened self-interest.

"Much progress has been made since the emancipation of the Negro seventy years ago. The race has made rapid gains—more rapid, it has been said, than that of any other similar group in an equal time. This, of course, is to be credited not only to the Negro's ambition and ability, but also to the example and assistance of his white friends. In that period Negro illiteracy has decreased from ninety to sixteen per cent. Negroes have acquired property estimated at two billion dollars, their death rate has fallen greatly, their moral and religious standards have steadily risen, and leaders have emerged who have made notable achievements in education, science, business, invention, literature, music and drama."

HALF-TRUTHS WORSE THAN LIES

Southerners too often have been confronted, by Americans of other sections, with printed outpourings of the so-called realistic school of authorship, which limns a picture of degeneracy and human delinquency as representative of the entire south. Particularly has there been reference to Erskine Caldwell with his "Tobacco Road," "God's Little Acre" and his latest effusion, "You Have Seen Their Faces;" to William Faulkner and his "Sanctuary;" to others of like milk but less circulation.

The picture they present to readers of America and other lands is well known. Referring now, for convenience and conciseness, to "You Have Seen Their Faces," it must be admitted that some things the author says are true, although the truth has been written before of things that need correction. However, the complete picture has not been drawn. To do so would detract from the story Caldwell has to sell. Those conditions he draws accurately are well known, and far more able men have been working for their correction. From the inaccuracies, or distorted presentations, come the impressions which persons in other sections gain through reading the book.

For example, Caldwell states the south is a worn-out agricultural empire. "Cotton," he blandly says, "was king, but it is not king any longer." Yet, farmers of the south have been growing more in quantity and quality each year. Last year the section produced 18,000,000 bales of cotton, the largest crop in history.

Caldwell presents nothing new. He has reworked the old story, embellished it with photographs by Margaret Bourke-White which do not bear out his thesis, and turned it loose again on a defenseless public. The south is again confronted and confounded by half-truths.

To refute such balderdash southerners have but to point to the truth, evident on every side. The south is making greater gains in human rehabilitation, where needed, than any other section. And the south must remember this sensationalist school writes for the marts of the book trade, not as a constructive offering, but for cash. As propaganda against the section it must fall of its own weight.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

New Method It is good to hear from Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity and high appointee in the State of New York by Governor Lehman, that the Negro is undergoing a change and is employing a new method to effect solution of some of his problems. Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Urban League recently, Mr. Carter said:

"The Negro in America is undergoing a change. A profound change in his thinking, a change in the method of his approach to a solution of his problems. For three-quarters of a century he sought amelioration of his social and economic ills largely through an appeal to the so-called better element in the community. He based his appeal on pity or tolerance or the vanishing sympathies of the descendants of the abolitionists. But today the Negro is seeking to better his condition by another method, which requires neither apologies for his racial identity nor masked chagrin for his racial status. . . ."



FLOYD CALVIN

Summing up, signicantly, Mr. Carter says: "Thus we find the Negro worker making the most sustained fight in his history to enter organized labor on the one hand, and at least a formidable part of the American labor movement, the C.I.O., eagerly seeking his affiliation and allegiance on the other. Thus we find housing committees throughout America inviting Negro participation in new housing programs, and Negroes, themselves, demanding participation when the invitation is not forthcoming. Thus, we find new alliances for the battle against social diseases—and in the South a dramatic demonstration that Negroes and whites of the most illiterate classes may join together for a common aim.

"And this is good for only in the recognition of the identity of the interests of Negroes and whites can there be any possible solution of the problems of races."

We are pleased to see this recognition of the change taking place in the public opinion of the Negro group. Many whites still employ the outmoded stereotypes in their thinking of the Negro, and the idea is unsound. We have definitely embarked on a new era of public policy for the Negro group, based mainly on the original thought of Negroes themselves as it emanates from the promise of demanding unreservedly full citizenship rights, and from this new point of vantage we are going forward.

Race Problem — 1938
United States.

Hazlehurst, Miss. News
July 28, 1938

RACIAL FRICTION IN THE U. S.

The United States has several vexatious problems, centering around differences between races. On the Pacific Coast, the presence of many Japanese raise troublesome questions. In the Southwest, Mexican laborers cause friction. In the South, Negroes and Whites have to adjust themselves to actual conditions. In Metropolitan areas of the North and Midwest, the presence of a large number of Negroes and foreigners often leads to complications.

While it is common assumption that race trouble exists only in the South, there are unfortunate occurrences in other sections. For example, one has only to call attention to the recent race riot in Pittsburgh, Pa., where two men were shot and forty arrested in two "wild nights of rioting between races."

Press accounts tell of "smoldering ill-feelings" which broke out in sporadic street fights between White and Negro youths. At one time, several thousand persons were lined up on two streets, the Whites on one side and the Negroes on the other. During the night, bands of White and Negro youths roamed the streets, which were the scenes of many clashes.

Serious trouble was averted in Pittsburgh because the city had available numerous police officers to cover the three-mile area where the disturbances began. If the same situation had arisen in a rural area, the consequences would have been much more serious.

One police inspector said that the trouble started in a swimming pool and grew "little by little." Another asserted that the out-break began "wehn a Negro youth attempted to dance with a White girl at a dance sponsored by the City Bureau of Recreation." Matters grew worse quickly and it took all available policemen to clear the area of roving bands which threatened violence to each other.

The Pittsburgh race riot received very little attention in the nation's newspapers. Candor compels the admission that if the affair had occured in the South, it would have been headlined from coast to coast. In Pennsylvania, it should be noted, a drastic state law prevents any discrimination between the races in public places. Apparently, the law does not prevent situations that engender ill feeling between the races.

The Pittsburgh riot is not the only recent example of race trouble. In two Southern states, a few weeks ago, Negroes have been lynched. There is no excuse for such a crime. Public sentiment in this country, including the South, condemns lynching and public sentiment, in the main, is the only force that will put an end to such barbarism.

Racial antipathies are a problem throughout the world. The situation that creates ill-feeling and engenders strife are conditions which must be met by the people in the areas affected. They can rarely be helped by legislative fiat or the officious meddling of those who reside in other places.

The Negro In The Deep South

A radio talk by T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., delivered on "Wings Over Jordan" program, Sunday, July 17, 1938, 9:30-10, E. S. T., over a network of CBS radio stations, Cleveland, Ohio.

A few days ago a group of some 150 white educators and teachers of Alabama, my home State, held a conference on "education and race." After discussing the subject at length they came to the conclusion that, "Basically Alabama's problems do not concern either race exclusively. The problems of disease, poverty, and ignorance for which we, as educators, are seeking remedies, concern the entire population." I cite this, not as an isolated example of a development in Alabama alone, but as a point of view that is found more and more throughout the South.

There was a time when some of us, white and Negro, may have been inclined to look upon hookworm, or our one-crop economy, or farm tenancy as separate problems requiring separate solutions. Today that is no longer true; all over the South more and more people are coming to the realization that there are not two kinds of hookworm and two different remedies, but one. White leaders, such as those just quoted, are voicing the conviction that the economic destiny of the two races is bound together, that what is good for one is good for the other.

* * * *

Like the premature reports of Mark Twain's death, some of the accounts of conditions in the South have been grossly exaggerated. It is true that many of our people are sadly in need of the minimum necessities of life, but our region does not have a corner on poverty and breadlines as yet, although we may have more than our share. If one sets out on a journey through the South he can find much that is heartbreaking, and much that is tragic, if he is looking for it. At the same time one who is searching for a different side could spend a lifetime cataloging much that is fine, much that is hopeful, much that is beautiful. In the past searchers in the South have too often been inclined to one extreme or the other. Today, however, the number of those in the South who are attempting to see the whole picture, good, bad, hopeful and depressing—is growing. Like the wise merchant we have been taking inventory, and like every merchant we are not keeping a set of books with one color ink—we have to use black and red. We have assets and liabilities.

Under the leadership of Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, author of that great book, "The Southern Regions," we have been checking up on ourselves. And in every honest inventory of the South, there is but one conclusion: That ours is a region of POTENTIALITIES. Potentially a better region for the white man; potentially a better region for the Negro. We have an abundance of undeveloped natural resources; we have an abundance of undeveloped human resources.

* * * *

In the course of developing our resources in the South, we do have a problem of bringing a more satisfactory adjustment in Negro-white relations. The encouraging news on this point is that we are FACING THE PROBLEM. Wherever men resolve to face a situation, to come to grips with it, to be guided in their actions by the FACTS in the case, there is always hope. At times some, seeing the seriousness of the problem, have fled. I do not mean that they have necessarily fled from the geographic area of the problem, but they have fled from reason and from fact. They have thought they might find solutions in hate in resentment or in force. They have sought to force a spirit of cooperation, but cooperation by its very nature is not a thing to be forced. Goodwill cannot be purchased, it cannot be legislated, it cannot be imposed by force: It is a voluntary matter. Today, I am glad to report, the number of people of good will in the South, both Negro and white, is growing.

In some quarters, so popular has cynicism, sarcasm and pessimism become, that to express hope is to run the risk of being branded a weakling. Realizing this, I still do not hesitate to say that there is more that is hopeful, more that is encouraging in the South today than ever before. It is encouraging because there is the promise that in facing our mutual problems squarely, we see a very real prospect of working out enduring adjustments on a sound foundation.

The church can help in our search for better adjustments. The Christian approach in such matters has always been the most effective in the end, strangely enough, the quickest method—quick because through the Christian method we do not fall into the error of going down blind alleys, or, like the untrained hunting dog, "back tracking."

As Christians we can be of greatest help but we cannot escape the fact that the by informing ourselves of the facts involved South still remains the home of 8,000,000 of by attempting to see the total picture, by not the 12,000,000 Negroes in this country and placing too great an emphasis upon isolated any solutions that are found must be solucases of abusive or unjust treatment, and tions that will work in the South. by keeping ever before us the fact that any effective solution to our problems in the South must apply to the masses; we cannot forsake the least or the lowliest of our own. Their welfare must be our responsibility as Christians.

* * * *

If an enduring adjustment in race relations in America is found. It will be in the South. That is where the real problem is, there is to be sure work to be done in other areas.

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If an enduring adjustment in race relations in America is found, it will be in the South. That is where the real problem is, there is to be sure work to be done in other areas, but we cannot escape the fact that the South still remains the home of 8,000,000 of the 12,000,000 Negroes in this country and any solutions that are found must be solutions that will work in the South.

Lanett, Ala. Times
July 27, 1938

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While it is a common assumption that race trouble exists only in the South, there are unfortunate occurrences in other sections. For example, one has only to call attention to the recent race riot in Pittsburgh, Pa., where two men were shot and forty arrested in two "wild nights of rioting between races."

Press accounts tell of "smoldering ill-feelings" which broke out in sporadic street fights between White and Negro youths. At one time, several thousand persons were lined up on two streets, the Whites on one side and the Negroes on the other. During the night, bands of White and Negro youths roamed the streets, which were the scenes of many clashes.

Serious trouble was averved in Pittsburgh because the city had to cover the three-mile area where t ocover the three-mile area where the disturbances began. If the same situation had arisen in a rural area, the consequences would have been much more serious.

One police inspector said that the trouble started in a swimming pool and grew "little by little." Another asserted that the outbreak began "when a Negro youth attempted to dance with a White girl at a dance sponsored by the City Bureau of Recreation." Matters grew worse quickly and it took all available policemen to clear the area of roving bands which threatened violence to each other.

The Pittsburgh race riot received very little attention in the nation's newspapers. Candor compels the admission that if the affair had occurred in the South, it would have been headlined from coast to coast. In Pennsylvania, it should be noted, a drastic state law prevents any discrimination between the races in public places. Apparently, the law does not prevent situations that engender ill-feeling between the races.

Racial antipathies are a problem throughout the world. The situation that creates ill-feeling and engenders strife are conditions which must be met by the people in the areas affected. They can rarely be helped by legislative fiat or the officious meddling of those who reside in other places.

DANGER IS SEEN IN ANTI-JEWISH ONSET AS PROBE IS BEGUN

CHICAGO.— (ANP) — a serious menace to racial safety comes from those Negroes who are playing directly into Nazi and Fascist hands by staging anti-Jewish campaigns, colored and white leaders declared as the congressional probe of un-American activities began in Washington Friday with Rep. Martin Dies, Texas Democrat as chairman.

In Chicago, within recent months, an intense anti-Semitic campaign has been started by a group of Negroes led by the editor of a small give-away weekly paper called "Dynamite." The fight was supposedly prompted by dissatisfaction with Jewish owners of stores and apartment buildings on the Southside. In recent weeks, the editorial fight has cooled somewhat although the editor has made anti-Jewish tirades in several gatherings.

In order to learn whether this campaign was secretly fostered by other groups who furnished the financial means for publication and used the editor as their mouthpiece, a special investigator came here from Washington to delve into the matter and prepare facts for the probe of the Dies investigating committee.

The anti-Semitic campaign among Chicago Negroes became so great a few weeks ago that several organizations were forced to openly declare themselves not in league with it. It is understood that similar propaganda against Jews by Negroes has either started on varying scales or is contemplated in other heavily populated colored communities throughout the North.

That the Chicago group and any others, by so campaigning, are playing directly into the hands of the race's greatest enemies is the opinion of both colored and white leaders and observers.

The world's foremost Jew baiters are Hitler and his Nazi cohorts with Mussolini and the Italians recently falling in line. These are both Fascist nations, with classification of "Aryan." Hitler has banned Negro music from Germany as "barbarous," barred Negro actors and performers, and took great personal pains to snub Jesse Owens and other colored athletes at the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin. No Negro at present may receive a degree from a German university because, according to Hitler, the Negro is "non-Aryan and a vastly inferior race." Mussolini, who seized Ethiopia, has adopted similar policies in Italy.

The German-American Bund is actively fostering this anti-Jewish campaign in the United States. Branches of the bund have sprung up throughout the nation, and tirades against Jews mark each meeting. The bund hopes eventually to be strong enough to establish in American a nation patterned after Hitler's Germany, with its open warfare against all "non-Aryans."

Any sentiment stirred up against the Jews helps the bund's cause. If Negroes can be induced to stage anti-Semitic campaigns of their own, the bund will find its job easier and will have used one "despised" race to fight the other. The bund might conceivably finance such a campaign, and this was a possibility investigated by the special representative from Washington who came to Chicago to collect data for presentation to the Dies investigation committee.

Leaders point out that because they are both minority groups with many common interests, Negroes and Jews should be united on a common front. The bund would find it difficult to combat a Semitic-Negro affiliation, whereas with the two minority groups split, it would be a simple problem for the bund to help one group "kill off" the other, then marshal its entire forces against the survivors.

That Negroes have been singled out by Jewish merchants and real estate holders for exploitation, as colored anti-Semitic leaders insist, is called absurd by leaders. It has also been pointed out that the race has benefited greatly from the benefactions of Jewish philanthropists, like Julius Rosenwald, who have provided schools, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, and scholarships for colored Americans.

The Dies committee in Washington will not only investigate activities of the German American Bund and Negro anti-Semitic campaigns, but will also probe "all un-American activities and propaganda," Chairman Dies said.

He announced last week the early investigations of the committee have thus far "startled" him by revealing a "growing hatred in the United Seates between races, classes and, to some extent, creeds."

"I mention this fact, because I am sure our committee will be very careful to avoid anything that might increase hatred in the United States," the Texan said. "What is needed is more tolerance between races, classes and creeds, and an understandings of other men's circumstances and viewpoints."

Race Problem - 1938
United States.

Jonathan Daniels Discovers The South

Jonathan Daniels, "Southern as far back as there have been Europeans in the South's lost woods and waters," has just discovered the South—and, it seems to us, in the very nick of time. For we agree with the youthful editor of *The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer*—the son of the United States ambassador to Mexico and war-time secretary of the navy—that the South wants discovery—and by more and more people everywhere—within her own borders and to the North, East and West.

Especially just now, when the federal government itself has set out, at the direction of the president, to find out all about us and what can be done to "save us"; when, as not before in many years, all Americans are talking about the South; when there is widespread agreement that we will either rise up out of our sloughs of defeat, which are more conspicuous, at least, than our heights of victory, or drag the rest of the country down with us; when there are all kinds of reports, recommendations and statistics going around about us.

Mr. Daniels' discovery comes just at the right hour because the human and sympathetic and yet very intelligent and realistic document he has produced—"A Southerner Discovers the South"—is the very thing needed in all the academic discussions and debates, amidst all the statistics and formal economics and sociology.

Jonathan Daniels has got at and brought forth a lot of truth—mostly of the hard kind—and that must be the basis for anything the South can do for itself and for whatever can be done for this proud and paradoxical area.

Strangely enough—or is it characteristically enough?—Jonathan Daniels, though recently having entered the late thirties, knew little of his homeland below his native North Carolina. (So many of our best people—and better minds—do know more of other sections than of their own. He was typical of them.) But he decided the time had come to enlighten his ignorance. Moreover, the South wanted discovering for others, within and without it. The picture of it presented by natives and foreigners had been a thing of broken fragments. "Perhaps it remains fragmentary . . . but I set out to find out."

Mr. Daniels got into his car and beginning at Washington traveled, mostly alone, through colonial Virginia; the great textile area of North and South Carolina; through the Tennessee Valley and up to Nashville and then on to Memphis; over into Arkansas and the notorious sharecropper country; down into the Mississippi Delta and its great plantations and to its cooperative experiment at Hillhouse; into old Natchez, on to the new Baton Rouge smack into the "ghost in Louisiana"; through New Orleans and along the beautiful Mississippi Gulf Coast and up into Alabama and Birmingham; over into Georgia and Atlanta and down into Florida; and then up again along the East coast, through Jacksonville, Savannah and Charleston and thence home to Raleigh.

It was a long journey, affording a view of many aspects and contrasts of the South. The way of discovery was quite simple. This friendly, keenly interested and observant humorous and yet purposeful traveler, sought out, rather swiftly and briefly, the significant and the arresting in people and places, in conditions and enterprises.

His book is a report of what he found. It does not pretend to be profound and comprehensive. It is only a discovery, and, as such, does not go much beyond what can be readily seen and heard.

But Mr. Daniels' intuition and instinct lead him unerringly into realities, into old and new dilemmas and onto important frontiers.

His appraisal of what he discovers is temperate and understanding, at the same time that it is penetrating and unsparing. But always the South is discovered by, and exposed to, a son and a friend—and a loyal soldier in her old and new causes.

* * *

The separate findings and impressions cannot be detailed here. This paper, however, should make some specific mention of the discoverer's impressions of Birmingham. Inevitably they are only impressions—scarcely more than fleeting glimpses and first conversations. It would be pointless, then, to judge these "fragments" as ultimate truth. Mr. Daniels gets much of the feel, and conveys not a little of the look and atmosphere, of this town. The people he presents are recognizable and more than their superficial exterior is suggested. It is all very interesting, if not in such detail, so important.

But it is in his broad impressions and conclusions that Mr. Daniels does, in our opinion, register and report things and thoughts of distinct value in this day of the South's new and old need—and her new and greater opportunity.

Mr. Daniels is a reporter and an editorial writer. As newspapers tend to deal more with problems and troubles than with triumphs—if only because there seem far more of the former—so his book— a fine example of the better type of journalism—is largely occupied with the darker spots and the blemishes.

Mr. Daniels catches, in swift passing, not a little of the poetry and beauty of scene and circumstance, but not so much of the beauty in mood and living that, in some places and persons, most decidedly does exist in this area.

Our impression of his most important impressions thus may be briefly summarized:

Our first problem, as that of all sections, all countries, is people. The great question is whether present-day people can make democracy work in *this* present.

In the South Mr. Daniels finds a people—including whites and Negroes—capable of progress, awakening out of an economy of "Do-Without" submissiveness and surrender, on the march and seeking and needing, most of all, only a decent opportunity.

"The Southern Negro is not an incurably ignorant ape.

"The Southern white masses are not biologically degenerate."

But opportunity *has been* all but generally lacking—in these groups—and they are the greater groups. Upon them and their fate the South's future depends.

* * *

Many things account for that want of a fair chance. Mr. Daniels sees our greater troubles and mistakes and sins as having begun long before even the War Between the States. He wonders whether that war made "any really profound difference in the life and history of the South," compared "to what went before and what came after."

But he does bring out how the conflict and its aftermath have been used as a sort of general alibi.

In short, however, our problems—inevitably—are compounded of things long past and things immediately fresh and present—of what we have done to ourselves and what has been done to us. That is inescapable invariable truth everywhere. But often we have not maintained a balanced, whole view. We have concentrated too much on inflictions from without—tariff, freight rate discriminations and the like—easing our own conscience and effort, finding relief from our own special problems.

From Bourbons in mansions to bums along the roads, from aristocrats to those whose color makes them aliens—in some, but fortunately fewer, minds—Mr. Daniels sees us all as one people with a common destiny. Black and white, poor and rich, we must all go forward together—or sink into some unimaginable tragedy together—even as this country of North, South, East and West must conquer its problems, strengthen its democracy and save its liberty as one people, one union.

Education and wisdom for the old and new, and ever more urgent, complexities of this hour and minute—education in its deepest and most meaningful sense for our great and our humble; an opportunity for all if, in freedom and fullness, it is to be saved for any of us—these seem to be the greater needs Jonathan Daniels discovered in the South, and as they are precisely what we ourselves long have regarded as our first necessities, why, of course, we gladly and gratefully record an earnest, enthusiastic endorsement.

Recall Insull's Benefactions To Negro People; Utility Magnate Contributed Largely To Many Worthy Causes

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The death in Paris of Samuel Insull, noted public utility magnate and financier, brought many expressions of regret and sympathy from Negroes of Chicago where Mr. Insull had his principal career. While he had not been known as an ardent champion of racial interests he had rendered help to a number of Negro organizations and individuals and whatever he did was carried out in the princely fashion which his entire life exemplified.

Mr. Insull and a group of his friends started the Southside Boys' club here in Chicago in 1924. L. A. Meyers, present chairman of the board of trustees, tells the story that the club was really started in the smoker of a train traveling between Chicago and New York. Mr. Meyers was with Mr Insull at the time and Mr. Insull turned to him and said:

"Lou, I get a lot of requests for contributions to boys' clubs, but nobody seems to be doing anything for the colored boys. I would like to start something for them if you will be the head of it." Mr. Meyers consented, and thus was started the first and only boys' club for colored boys in the Middlewest.

During the years of his life, Mr Insull not only contributed largely but was never too busy to talk about the affairs of the club or to attend meetings of the board to plan for its welfare. The new swimming pool which was erected in 1929 was his own idea to give an all-year-'round program to the club, and he had mentioned to associates that his next plan was to secure a site for a summer camp.

His direct interest in the welfare of colored boys, besides contributing and planning for the boys' club, was shown in the fact that he selected one of the members of the club to receive a scholarship to the University of Illinois to study civil engineering. This young man made such a fine record that Mr. Insull was very much pleased, and had expressed his hope that the director of the club could find many more such boys that he might give them similar opportunities.

At present, through the facilities provided by Mr. Insull and his associates while they were active in the affairs of the club, a membership of over eleven hundred boys participates in the educational and vocational activities of the club, of which B. B. Church is director. This unheralded and unsung gesture of Mr. Insull has benefited directly the lives of many, many thousands of young colored men by organizing their leisure time activities until they could fit themselves into the economic and social life of the community.

Although it is not generally known, Mr. Insull had provided the means through which Mme. Lillian Evanti, the noted singer was enabled to study extensively abroad. She is said to have met the magnate through the intercession of Dr. Robert R. Moton.

Mme. Roberta Dodd Crawford, soprano of this city, was another whose studies in voice in Paris were financed by Mr. Insull. She later married Prince Kojo, an African prince who was heir to a chieftanship in West Africa, but who resided in Paris until his death two years ago. Bertha Moxley, a Chicago ballet dancer, was another whose career had been furthered by Mr. Insull. Miss Moxley had won the interest of Mrs. P. D. Armour while a manicurist. Mrs. Armour sent her to Europe where she studied and danced in the Folies Bergere. Mr. Insull provided further study. Miss Moxley is said to be now conducting one of the swankiest millinery shops in Paris, where she is known as an Alsation.

Dr. Alfred Xuma, now a famous physician practicing in Johannesburg, South Africa, was another student whom he aided. Xuma, an African boy, graduated at Tuskegee Institute and then, through the friendship of Bishop Nicholson of the M. E. church, continued his study in medicine at Marquette and Northwestern universities. Later, Mr. Insull arranged for him to study in Vienna and at Edinburgh. He is now one of the ablest physicians in South Africa with a clientele of both races.

Interested in politics in Chicago, Mr. Insull and his attorney, Daniel J. Schuyler, joined hands with Oscar DePriest, to develop the voting strength of their group among colored people in Chicago. The trio bought Unity hall, a $75,000 building at 3140 Indiana avenue, and turned it into a community center. For a number of years, Mr. Insull supported the institution through his personal gifts and those of the gas and electric companies which he controlled. Mr. DePriest was in charge, but it is recalled that during that time, when Edward H. Wright was in his zenith and in control of the second ward, not a single election effort was won by the Insull-DePriest partnership. The now defunct Chicago Whip newspaper also benefited through affiliation with Mr. Insull.

It was at this time that Melvin J. Chisum, widely known publicist, was introduced to Mr. Insull by Mr. DePriest, whom he promptly succeeded in Mr. Insull's favor. For a number of years, Mr. Chisum was employed by Mr. Insull as an efficiency expert. One of the choice stories of that regime revolves around a meeting of Negroes which Mr. Chisum invited Mr. Insull to address the only time it is known that he spoke to a gathering of colored people.

The occasion was at a meeting of the National Negro Press association of which Mr. Chisum was field secretary. Unity hall was the scene of the lecture, but due to [illegible]pered, with a strange calm.

"I don't know. It was in the house—"

Meanwhile confused cries rose in the darkness.

"Is any one hurt?"

"*Dieu avec nous!*"

"Strike a match, some one."

And then Griffin's voice, drawling pleasantly from a corner: "Governor, I think one of your little friends must have let go a bomb!"

By now Ned had got out his flashlight and swept it through the room. It lighted up one white face after another, but no one was hurt, no visible damage done save to the window. His routed faculties began to rally to his need. The light trembling from his hand slowly grew steady.

"St. Pierre, was that an infernal machine set for DeFosse?"

"I do not know. It seemed to come from my office—"

"Your strong-box is in there, and the sacred diamond—"

And now Ned knew the answer. His pistol out, his light flashing, he darted through the hall into the office. One sweep of the beam told the story. Just inside the door lay a native watchman, stunned, with a bleeding wound in his head. The windows had been burst out clean and the furniture knocked over and broken by the force of the explosion. The safe gaped open, its heavy door broken off, the bundles of official papers were strewn on the floor.

Kannapolis, N. C., Independent
July 28, 1938

RACIAL FRICTION IN THE U. S.

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While it is a common assumption that race trouble exists only in the South, there are unfortunate occurrences in other sections. For example, one has only to call attention to the recent riot in Pittsburgh, Pa., where two men were shot and forty arrested in two "wild nights of rioting between races."

Press accounts tell of "smoldering ill-feelings" which broke out in sporadic street fights between White and Negro youths. At one time, several thousand persons were lined up on two streets, the Whites on one side and the Negroes on the other. During the night, bands of White and Negro youths roamed the streets, which were the scenes of many clashes.

Serious trouble was averted in Pittsburgh because the city had available numerous police officers to cover the three-mile area where the disturbances began. If the same situation had arisen in a rural area, the consequences would have been much more serious.

One police inspector said that the trouble started in a swimming pool and grew "little by little." Another asserted that the outbreak began "when a Negro youth attempted to dance with a White girl at a dance sponsored by the City Bureau of Recreation." Matters grew worse quickly and it took all available policemen to clear the area of roving bands which threatened violence to each other.

The Pitsburgh race riot received very little attention in the nation's newspapers. Candor compels the admission that if the affair had occurred in the South, it would have been headlined from coast to coast. In Pennsylvania, it should be noted, a drastic state law prevents any discrimination between the races in public places. Apparently, the law does not prevent situations that engender ill-feeling between the races.

The Pittsburgh riot is not the only recent example of race trouble. In two Southern states, a few weeks ago, Negroes have been lynched. There is no excuse for such a crime. Public sentiment in this country, including the South, condemns lynching and public sentiment, in the main, is the only force that will put an end to such barbarism.

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RACE PROBLEM- 1938

UNITED STATES

Dr. Louis T. Wright, Noted Surgeon Says America Could Lead Fight Against Reaction

NEW YORK CITY—"Perhaps at no other time in our nation's history is the role that minority races must play, if democracy is to be maintained, so clearly defined as it is today."

Thus spoke Dr. Louis T. Wright, chief surgeon at Harlem Hospital, and chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a speech broadcast over Station WEVD here Friday evening, December 2.

Placing America at the head of world democracies "that can aid in actively opposing this tide of reaction," Dr. Wright added:

"That is why the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls upon all minorities in America to scrutinize their ranks, wipe out the last vestiges of prejudice there, and having done this, proceed to the task of wiping out these prejudices from other sections of our citizenry."

Dr. Wright spoke on a program sponsored by the NAACP in conjunction with the ceremonies marking the opening of the radio station's new building at 117 West 46th Street.

Delivering the principal speech on the program, Oswald Garrison Villard, contributing editor of the Nation magazine and one of the fifty citizens who signed the call for the NAACP, outlined the growth of the Association from its founding February 12, 1909.

"Always, like the Abolitionists," he said, "we have stressed the fact that we were fighting for the whites as much as the blacks."

Taking a slap at Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, chairman of the Congressional committee which is investigating un-American activities in ths country, Vllard said:

"I want to take this opportunity solemnly to call to the attention of Congressman Dies and his committee now investigating anti-American tendencies in the United States, that there are no people so subverting American institutions as the governors of the southern states who daily connive at the violation of the Constitution which guarantees justice and equality and political freedom to every citizen of the United States without exception."

Walter White, executive secretary of the Association, introduced the speakers. A special feature of the broadcast was a radio adaptation of Langston Hughes's famed poetic drama "Don't You Want to be Free?" The adaptation was made by Hillary Phillips, acting director of the Harlem Suitcase theatre. Members of the original Suitcase theatre cast played in the performance, which is now in its second season in New York.

Pres. Wilson's Attitude on the Negro Revealed

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—A report of an interview with the late President Woodrow Wilson in October, 1912, on treatment of the Negro, is contained in the December issue of the Crisis Magazine, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The interview, written by Oswald Garrison Villard, famed contributing editor of The Nation, tells how Villard carried the protest of Negroes against segregation in government departments directly to the White House. Villard was a close friend of Wilson and after having luncheon with the President, had a discussion of more than an hour of the whole question of Negro citizens.

Villard reports that Wilson told him, "I have thought about this thing for 20 years, and I see no way out. It will take a very big man to solve this thing."

Mr. Villard reports that President Wilson said that he was working for the colored people steadily and that before he left office he hoped to accomplish something for them. The President told him, however, that he was hampered at every turn by Democratic senators who "are secretly encouraged by a number of Republicans."

JESUIT WRITER CITES MENACE TO U. S. IDEALS

Setting One Group Above Another Scored As Dangerous Step

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 9—Father John LaFarge, noted Jesuit writer and editor, warned here tonight that the destructive forces of "racism" setting one race above another, were growing in the United States. Unless immediate steps are taken to combat them, he added, untold harm will be caused to the American people.

Father LaFarge spoke at a dinner in his honor given by the Catholic Interracial Council, the Catholic Laymens Union and the Alumni Race Relations Council. More than 300 leaders of the interracial movement in America, both Catholic and non-Catholic, attended.

Principal Victims

The Race, foreigners and Jews are the principal victims of racism in America, Father LaFarge declared. He defined American racism as the "pale but venomous elder cousin" of Nazi racism.

As the Nazis have done, he said, American racists have erected impassable barriers between extensive regions and large groups of people. They have formed their own myths and glories and romance and have moulded even their own social institutions, he added. Above all, he continued, their principles have consistently come into direct and violent conflict with Christian teachings.

"Fight Prejudice"

Americans were urged to fight race prejudice wherever it appears by Father LaFarge, who said that it could not be fought "in bits and parts" but necessarily in its entirety. Hence, he declared, "if we sincerely repudiate it when it attacks our beloved selves, we must consistently repudiate it when it attacks our fellow men."

The immediate task in fighting racism in America, he continued, is to remove social injustice. But the principal task is to reach the root of the whole matter and to build for social unity, he said. This can be accomplished, he declared, by recognizing and respecting the spiritual dignity and destiny, and the rights of all human beings, regardless of color or race.

Acts As Boomerang

No one understands persecution more than the colored man for no one has been persecuted more than he has, Father Gillis, editor of the Catholic World," told the meeting. He added that persecution hurts the persecutor far more than the persecuted.

Together with the other speakers Father Gillis paid tribute to Father LaFarge's long service in the Catholic inter-racial movement.

Others who spoke included the Rev. Dr. Gladstone C. Wilson, a Race priest from Jamaica, B.W.I. Elmer Carter, editor of "Opportunity," official publication of the National Urban League; Harold P Herman, former chairman of the New York State Legislative Committee investing living conditions among urban Negroes; Dr. Hudson J Oliver, president of the Catholic Interracial Council; and Reginald T. Kennedy, Catholic editor of the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Disapproved By Nazis

BERLIN. Nov. 26.—(AP)—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not a suitable book for German moppets to read, in the opinion of present-day Nazi educationists.

In the course of a "book week" held at Weimar, various Nazi leaders, from Propaganda Minister Joseph Paul Goebbels down, have been telling the people—for their own good—what books they should read, and what avoid.

Education Counselor Hans Meinshausen, addressing Hitler youth gathering, said that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was not a desirable book, "because it runs counter to our racial ideals." He did not explain in what way.

Approved books are almost exclusively confined to stories of heroic German episodes in the World War about the rise of the Nazi party.

REPORT ON A BEAUTIFUL EXPERIENCE

Last Sunday The Advertiser printed on this page a signed editorial, entitled, "The Egregious Gentile," etc. The writer of the article presumed to offer a critical examination of the Gentile in his character as a Gentile, an approach to this troublesome question of race and religion which to the best of his knowledge had not before been attempted.

Heretofore the emphasis has been put upon the virtues and foibles of the Jew never upon the thoughtlessness and bad manners of the Gentile, the ruler of the race since the first great schism, back in the dark beginnings of civilization.

The Advertiser has been overwhelmed by the response to this tart criticism of those that rule the earth, this appeal to the higher natures of men and women who are not Jews.

The Advertiser was especially interested to see how citizens of this Protestant-Christian, Deep-Southern State would react to what was intended as a compassionate tongue-lashing. Well, the story is told. These native Alabama Christians replied in unison "Bravo!" By telephone, by telegraph by letter, by personal calls they responded.

They searched their hearts and they hit the sawdust trail.

All but unanimously the people of this State that read the article took it to heart and applauded it or remained silent.

Only one correspondent gave a Bronx cheer, and if he will permit us we shall be glad to print his picture on the front page and label him the lone dissenter from this appeal to the human heart. Unfortunately this heroic contributor omitted the signature of his name, and so our staff does not know how to communicate with him.

Excerpts from some of the letters that The Advertiser has received are printed today in another column on this page. It is not possible to quote all of the letters received. They have come from all over Alabama, they have come from other sections

of the country. Some of them are from Jews, some of them are from Gentiles. Some of them are from men of national distinction. Excerpts from these letters speak for themselves.

What the public cannot know, but what The Advertiser does know, is that this appeal to the deeper recesses of the human heart went home. The Advertiser comes out of this experience convinced that our people are sound and ready for battle in defense of our democratic institutions.

Because of recent events abroad, events that frighten lovers of human freedom and bills of rights, our people, our Alabama people, are hovering together like birds at the approach of a storm.

The things that our people cherish are menaced by powerful rulers in two hemispheres, and loved and protected only by a minority of earth's two billion people.

While the author of the article devoted the idle hours of some two or three weeks to its preparation, it is apparent that its timing is the factor that made it effective. If such an article had been printed five years ago it would have been read by a few people and regarded by them as a curious academic discourse.

But printed as it was in the last month of a dismal year crowded with events of evil import the world over, the article, although it contained 4,000 words and so was inexcusably long, was read by scholars and critics on the one hand, and most significantly by large numbers of plain, untrained people — some of them Jews, but most of them Christians, all of them citizens and voters, and so sovereign rulers in their own right —in a democracy, of course!

This experiment confirms an old theory of The Advertiser's that our people, regardless of group affiliation, are sound and generous at heart, that they cherish their heritage of freedom and that they realize the luxury of freedom imposes upon its beneficiaries the obligation to be tolerant and understanding.

All of us whose fealty is pledged to the falg of the Good Ship Democracy at last understand what the Monsters of Europe and Asia mean when they deride us by saying: "You democrats are all in the same boat. When it sinks, all of you will be drowned like rats!"

And so the publication of the article under notice and the grand response to it by our own people, among whom Jews constitute a negligible, but honorable minority, was a beautiful experience in brotherhood.

Race Equality Talks Are Hit

Mississippian Says It Holds Threat Of Mongrelizing Nation

To The Commercial Appeal:

Prophets have proclaimed that if this Nation is ever mongrelized, as a result of social equality of the races, it will be done through our churches. There was a big meeting of the Episcopal Church in Memphis lately, and a representative from the Administration at Washington gave instructions on ball-bearing, and airlining the church, for a great moral campaign. He pulled the same old stuff, about the "elimination of race, color, or creed," which is clear as Delta mud, but between the lines the reading means a dig at the segregation laws of the South.

And the Southern Methodist Church met at Birmingham, and indorsed a plan of union gotten up by the bishops, to join the big Northern branch of the same denomination that General Grant called our third political party. One of the highlights of the meeting unlimbered himself to the effect that the unified church was now big enough to make United States senators.

On the matter of racial equality this Northern branch is notorious. They have the Wailing Willie and the Weeping Mary; they have a standing resolution not to meet in general conference in any city where hotels refuse to accept whites, blacks and tans, upon equal terms.

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of the country. Some of them are from Jews, some of them are from Gentiles. Some of them are from men of national distinction. Excerpts from these letters speak for themselves.

What the public cannot know, but what The Advertiser does know, is that this appeal to the deeper recesses of the human heart went home. The Advertiser comes out of this experience convinced that our people are sound and ready for battle in defense of our democratic institutions.

Because of recent events abroad, events that frighten lovers of human freedom and bills of rights, our people, our Alabama people, are hovering together like birds at the approach of a storm.

The things that our people cherish are menaced by powerful rulers in two hemispheres, and loved and protected only by a minority of earth's two billion people.

While the author of the article devoted the idle hours of some two or three weeks to its preparation, it is apparent that its timing is the factor that made it effective. If such an article had been printed five years ago it would have been read by a few people and regarded by them as a curious academic discourse.

But printed as it was in the last month of a dismal year crowded with events of evil import the world over, the article, although it contained 4,000 words and so was inexcusably long, was read by scholars and critics on the one hand, and most significantly by large numbers of plain, untrained people — some of them Jews, but most of them Christians, all of them citizens and voters, and so sovereign rulers in their own right —in a democracy, of course!

This experiment confirms an old theory of The Advertiser's that our people, regardless of group affiliation, are sound and generous at heart, that they cherish their heritage of freedom and that they realize the luxury of freedom imposes upon its beneficiaries the obligation to be tolerant and understanding.

All of us whose fealty is pledged to the falg of the Good Ship Democracy at last understand what the Monsters of Europe and Asia mean when they deride us by saying: "You democrats are all in the same boat. When it sinks, all of you will be drowned like rats!"

And so the publication of the article under notice and the grand response to it by our own people, among whom Jews constitute a negligible, but honorable minority, was a beautiful experience in brotherhood.

Race Equality Talks Are Hit

Mississippian Says It Holds Threat Of Mongrelizing Nation

To The Commercial Appeal:

Prophets have proclaimed that if this Nation is ever mongrelized, as a result of social equality of the races, it will be done through our churches. There was a big meeting of the Episcopal Church in Memphis lately, and a representative from the Administration at Washington gave instructions on ball-bearing, and airlining the church, for a great moral campaign. He pulled the same old stuff, about the "elimination of race, color, or creed," which is clear as Delta mud, but between the lines the reading means a dig at the segregation laws of the South.

And the Southern Methodist Church met at Birmingham, and indorsed a plan of union gotten up by the bishops, to join the big Northern branch of the same denomination that General Grant called our third political party. One of the highlights of the meeting unlimbered himself to the effect that the unified church was now big enough to make United States senators.

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RACE PROBLEM- 1938
UNITED STATES

Clapper's Letter

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

(Copyright, United Feature Syndicate)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Some of our officials have been having nightmares over the dangers of Nazi penetration in South America, and seem inclined to stand in awe of Fascist propaganda power. Maybe Hitler's technique works on some peoples, but if there is one thing that does not make friends and influence people in the United States, it is Nazi propaganda. It succeeds only in biting itself.

Americans don't understand the Nazi tactics. When German newspaper correspondents at Lima were not invited to a certain cocktail party, they complained to their government. Two weeks ago the German correspondents in London were invited to the foreign press association dinner at which Prime Minister Chamberlain was the speaker and guest of honor. But having heard confidentially that he might criticize some Nazi press methods, 25 German newspapermen and 10 German officials, including the German ambassador in London, boycotted the dinner without warning, leaving Chamberlain to face gaping empty chairs around the room. Such hob-nailed tactics leave most Americans cold.

Now Germany is trying to sell its anti-Semitic campaign by comparing it to the "Jim Crow" regulations in our Southern States.

Actually the policy of our government and public pressure are directed toward improving the condition of the Negro race and have been ever since the Civil War, whereas the policy of Hitler's regime and all of its pressure are directed at driving the Jews back into a status more cruel than that from which the United States rescued the Negroes 75 years ago. Only a few days ago the Supreme Court ordered the University of Missouri to provide a negro law student with the same educational facilities that it grants to white students.

Where our public policy is to combat race hatred, public policy in Germany is to inflame it. In racial tolerance, the Nazis and the United States face in opposite directions.

* * * *

The most hopeless of all enterprises of the Hitler regime is its attempt to propagandize its ideas in the United States. It is hopeless because in America Nazi ideas are self-defeating, so alien and repugnant are they to Americans. The most effective answer to German propaganda is to let it speak for itself. That is exactly what is done in a book just issued, which consists of reprints of German regulations and admonitions to Americans of German origin.

For instance, a passage taken from the yearbook of the German-American Volksbund, addressed to persons of German blood in America, says: "Germany considers it as a service to the nation if you greet the rebirth of the German folk, the glorious folk movement of national socialism, with understanding; when you openly accept the German language, German custom and manner . . . We stand here as the heralds of the Third Reich, as preachers of the German world-viewpoint of national socialism which has displayed before the eyes of the world the incomparable German miracle, the miracle of national socialism."

* * * *

If that is all we have to save America from, there isn't much for even Representative Dies to worry about. The more Americans know about the Hitler regime the less they like it. American appreciation of German literature and music, of scientific achievements, of the hearty and hospital German customs, of Munich beer, arouses friendliness and sympathetic bonds with old Germany, not with Hitler's Germany, whose culture will be as unwelcome here as the culture of the igorrote headhunters.

* * * *

Hitler is even making Mussolini's brand of Fascism more repugnant, for he has introduced virulent anti-Semitism into Italy.

From a professor of Italian language and literature at Smith College have just come the details of a tragic incident in Italy, where news of the suicide of a prominent publisher, Dr. A. F. Formiginni, was suppressed because Italian papers may no longer print obituary notices of Jews. He was the publisher of the Italian "Who's Who," but was ordered to suppress names of all Italians regarded with disfavor by the regime. His books and publications were taken from circulation and he was removed as head of an Italian cultural society which he had founded. On Dec. 1, he leaped from a tower and in his pockets were found biting notes condemning the racial brutality of the regime.

Such is the progress of the "incomparable German miracle, the miracle of national socialism," which it is hoped in Germany will find friendly root in America.

Columbia S. C. State
December 20, 1938

Sees Negro Seeking Social Justice Not Social Equality in Education

To the Editor of The State:

I have read with interest your editorial in the December 14 issue of The State. I also read with the same interest another article in the December issue, and I tried to compare the Negro's condition with that of the Jews in Germany. I have read with interest your editorials on the conditions there, and I have tried to compare your ideas on the two conditions, that is, of the Jew and the Negro, but they could not be compared.

In your attempt to solve the problem, you set forth several solutions: to set up a law school at the Negro school in Orangeburg, to abolish the law school at the university or to ignore the applications from Negroes.

I have traveled extensively over the state of South Carolina, and I know for a fact that we have some of the best white people in the world in this great commonwealth of ours. men and women who stand for the very best, and the very highest ideals of the state, and would not accept either of these solutions as the best thing to do, and especially not to abolish the law department of the university.

I do not believe any real Negro wishes to attend what is known as a white institution, but he does wish that some way be made that would make it possible for him to get the same training or equal training as the whites, since it is expected of him to do the same type of work the whites are doing.

When we think of the part our state has played in the union and compare it with that of the other state which, have done far less than ours to mold this union into the greatest union of states the world has ever known and when we compare the condition of the Negro in our state with that of the Negroes in those states and see what little has been contributed to his welfare, except the chaingangs, it is enough to cause tears to rise in the eyes of the whole nation, to say nothing of the eyes of the state. And when I think of these conditions it grieves me very much and I know it grieves you.

You also mentioned the fact that politics plays a great part in the law school of our university. I am not an authority on that statement but I have been informed by one of our Negro law students that he was refused a recommendation on the ground that some day the said lawyer might wish to run for an office and his opponent would have that to use as a tool to keep him out.

It seems that fear has taken hold of the whites of our state since the December 14 issue of The State. I do not think there is any need for that, because the Negro desires only to improve his conditions, and I have never heard a single Negro say he or she had any desire to associate with the white people, the only thing, or the greatest thing, he desires is a place to improve his conditions both mentally and economically. This has been denied him since the days of Reconstruction, and when we think of the part our parents and grandparents played in the care of your parents and grandparents, we wonder why the South of all sections of our country should be so unjust and unfair to our race. It seems that the South fears the social side of the problem. We are not asking for social equality, and care less about that side than any other side; it is only a chance to improve mentally and economically.

In my opinion you could do much to improve our conditions through the editorials of your great paper.

ROY W. THOMPSON,
Instructor, Harbison Institute.
Irmo.

Wilson Thought 20 Years on Race Problem

Late President Insisted He Had Interests at Heart

"I have been thinking about this thing for twenty years and see no way out," the late President Woodrow Wilson told Oswald Garrison Villard, contributing editor of the Nation and one of the founders of the NAACP, in discussing discrimination against colored people.

Writing in the December Crisis, Mr. Villard said Mr. Wilson confided that "It will take a very big man to solve this thing" and he hoped to move the Southern Senators.

Votes Only Mattered

President Wilson said he could not talk to the Dixie solons on the matter of justice, but only on the question of political expediency and influence of the colored vote. Mr. Villard said that the President told him that he would never appoint any colored man to office in the South because that would be a social blunder of the worst sort." Wilson told him, he considered moving his white envoys from Haiti and Santo Domingo after a year and replacing them with colored.

Saw No Discrimination

Wilson went so far as to say that there was class but no racial discrimination in Government departments, and he was working for colored advancement daily, but could not do much because of opposition in Congress.

Mr. Villard broke with Wilson on the color question after warning him that any genuine sympathy needed concrete expression.

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Referring to the motive underlying Hitler's purge directed against German Jews, Dr. Johnson explained, "Hitler knew that emotionalism was necessary for purposes outlined by him in Mein Kampf. Unable to attack the French because of their victorious position (at close of the World war), and unable to attack the Negro because of his geographical position, he found the small Jewish minority at hand with the German people disposed, historically, to blame these people for many of their ills."

These Roosevelts

WHAT IS THE SOUTH going to do with the brood of Roosevelts which now inhabits the White House at Washington to make them conform to the old southern idea that the Negro is decidely inferior and less than a human being?

Not only does the President speak about the vexed question in language which cannot be easily misunderstood, but now the First Lady goes to Birmingham, that same city where the late Republican President Warren G. Harding made his speech about the Negro being considered in American life as "separate as the fingers of the hand"—and hobnobs with Mary McLeond Bethune. And this, right on the heels of the Birmingham City Council's resolution, which police sought to enforce, that Negroes and whites should not mingle in the hall where the Southern Interracial Conference was being held.

Msr. Roosevelt would have none of the Jim-crow seating arrangements despite the police order. She plunked her chair down in the middle of things—neither on the white nor Colored side, and then got conspicuously gracious to black Mrs. Bethune.

And as if to rub it in, did not Harry W. Hopkins, WPA administrator in the Roosevelt regime, walk into the hall on the following day, like any good Ol' Southern colonel, suh, with Mrs. Bethune's arm in his?

Eden Parries AFRO Queries

Visiting British Statesman Declines All Interviews

BALTIMORE —Anthony Eden, Whi[t] you believe to b[e] whose opposition to the policy of the official British attitude to sacrificing Ethiopia and other ward dominion status, or sel small nations to the Fascist determination for the masse[s] powers led to his resignation as these colonies and protec[-] British Foreign Secretary, torates?

clined to [g]ive any interviews o[n] Is there any promising sec[-] Thursday when he visited Bal[-]tion of the British people with timore. a genuine desire for ending

An AFRO reporter asked Capt. segregation, economic and so[-] Eden to consent to answer a cial discrimination against na[-] group of questions on the position tives in South Africa and else[-] of colored peoples in the British where? empire.

Gave No Interviews

The statesman, who was busy looking over a collection of papers and [a]ccording his ancestors at the Pratt Library, said he had decided not to give any interviews.

Capt. Eden looked at the following list of AFRO questions:

What, in your opinion should be the attitude of Great Britain's minority groups—the colored peoples in Africa, India, Australia, the West Indies, and other islands—towards demands for their control by the totalitarian powers?

What may they expect in the matter of equality and justice for any resistance against the Fascists of Italy and Germany

What About Reforms

Does England have any fa[-] and concrete program of re[-] forms for Africa and the Wes[t] Indies?

What do you regard as the probable fate of Ethiopia in view of the Italian clamor for Djibouti and more voice in control of the Suez Canal?

Do you believe that the vacillation and sell-out policy followed by the British and French governments in the cases of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, Austria, and Czechoslovakia shows that small nations and minority peoples may expect nothing from the League of Nations?

If you and other British statesmen who oppose yielding to pressure from the totalitarian States return to power, will you work for a new empire based upon equality and respect for all the peoples in the empire?

Jewish Refugees Aided by Negroes

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RACE PROBLEM- 1938
UNITED STATES

A Plea for Social Justice and Civil Rights

Editor's Note: Mr. Carter, the author of this interesting article, is a practising attorney with more than thirty years experience in Danville, Va.

By J. C. CARTER

NOT long since I was asked, what is "Social Equality?" and I answered that social equality is a disease which many white people accuse the Negro of having whenever the Negro seeks to have, hold, and enjoy the rights and privileges which are accorded to other citizen of the United States. Notwithstanding the fact that for seventy years or more the Negro, often reinforced by others, has been trying to disabuse the minds of certain people of such false notions, the same accusation is constantly thrown at him.

Especially is this true about political campaigning time, and at times when somebody offers in Congress an anti-lynching bill. Lately a great many of the purges dragged out the old, much bedraggled scare-crow to enable them to return to the places which they feared they had seen for the last time.

The Negro has constantly striven to have his detractors understand that the cause of their worries is that some body keeps trying to make it appear that civil rights, social equality, and social justice, are one and the same thing, not realizing that they are attempting the impossible.

Civil rights are rights belonging to citizenship, and may be enforced by court action, but social equality is non-existent and solely imaginary. In the three persons composing the Trinity are the only absolute social equals in all the world. Social equality is subject to no law, because it has no existence, and has its origin only in the minds of those people who are always believing that somebody else desires to be associated with them. Social justice is made up of those moral practices or actions by which well regulated societies give to every man that which is his due; it is commutative in that it has respect to every-day dealings among men. Social justice is not discriminative, having regard to neither race, creed, nor color.

EQUALITY VS. IDENTITY

There are many white people whose mistake is that they get equality of rights and identity of rights confused. The Negro desires to be furnished with everyly advantage which the nation or state supplies to every other citizen. He cares not for attending the same state schools as the whites, but he expects the schools provided for him, or his children shall be provided with the acommodations, advantages, and opportunities equal, in every particular, to those provided for white children.

And the Negro expects that when public funds for the support of public schools are appropriated, he shall receive the relative appropriation of the public funds. And too, the Negro thinks that the Negro child in the same grade as the white child, or Chinese, or Japanese child, is entitled to be taught from the same books as children in similar grades, whether they be white, yellow, red or brown; and the Negro thinks that he is entitled to have in his schools teachers equal in scholarship to those in the white schools, and to equal pay.

But when the Negro complains of inequalities in the distribution of the things bought and paid for from the Public treasury up hops some aspirant for the State legislature or a seat in the Congress and cries out that the Negro is demanding social equality. We are hearing of, and reading much about Democracies in these turbulent times, and what is a democracy if it be not political organization. State or National in which every man is the equal in the law to every other man.

BILL OF RIGHTS

Our Bill of Rights says that all men are "by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, and when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property and obtaining happiness and safety."

If "all men" means "all men" then the matter of equality of the rights of men includes the Negro and there is nothing in that "Bill's" savoring of social equality; but there is a fulness of the gospel of social justice.

I am wondering whether or not when we are writing such scathing articles, and radioing so eloquently about the outrageous treatment of another race thousands of miles away, we are mindful of a race at our doors who, when it asks for social justice is denied it, excusing the denial by charging that the people who are asking for only what democracies promise to the oppressed in every land, are clamoring for social equality, at the same time knowing that there is no such status.

Almost on the same day when representative Americans were, in bitter language and tone of voice, expressive of their indignation at the brutal treatment being received by another minority group, and for no other reason than that they are a minority group and of another race, Negro laywers in the Supreme Court of the United States were championing the cause of another Negro who had been denied admission into a state university solely on the ground that he is a Negro.

When learned counsel for the university attempted to justify the refusal to admit the Negro to the university by showing that the state had made provisions for the professional training of Negroes outside the state, Chief Justice Hughes asked how could it be said that Negroes had equal educational opportunities in that state when they were compelled to leave their own state to find such equality of professional training in other states?

NO SUBSTITUTE

And when counsel answered that Negroes, through the system of out-of-state scholarships have an advantage of about ten dollars over white students, Mr. Justice Hugo Black asked: "Do you mean to suggest that a pecuniary payment would be adequate compensation for the loss of civil rights?" I should answer, certainly not; there is no substitute for civil rights, nor is there any adequate compensation for the deprivation thereof. It is for civil rights and social justice, not social equality, that the Negro is clamoring, and the failure to distinguish between civil rights and social equality is the bottom rail upon which practicall-- the trouble lies.

I am wondering if, while America is pouring out her sympathies for the persecuted people of other lands, would it not be a good thing if the citizens of this country were to pause in their weeping long enough to ask themselves the question, Are we in position to be so drastically severe in our criticism of the actions of other nations relative to their minority groups except we shall have first determined that civil rights and social justice shall be the portion of every American citizen regardless of whatever race he may be the offspring, or what color nature has painted his countenance, or to whatever creed he might profess adherence; or whether he be as rich as Croesus, or as poor as Job?

The Alabama Press

OUR OWN RECORD

While we would not lessen in the slightest degree our condemnation of the Germans for their brutal, inhuman and unjustified persecution of the Jews, we would at the same time call attention to the fact that a few short years ago this country was harboring a secret order known as the Ku Klux Klan, the secret of whose temporary though meteoric success was due largely to the fact that it encouraged and fostered this spirit of hatred and intolerance toward harmless and inoffensive minorities, one of which was the Jews. Possibly the two cases do not afford an exact parallel, but there is enough similarity in them to cause all self-respecting Americans to hang their heads in shame that this country ever harbored such an organization or encouraged such sentiment.—Clarke County Democrat (Grove Hill).

* * *

WE NEED IT, TOO!

The condemnation heaped upon Germany's head for her persecution of Jews is just. We are glad that the president has spoken out against it. We believe that he has expressed the sentiment of the majority of Americans. But Germany has spoken back and reminded us of our dealings with the Indians and other minorities in our midst. Our K. K. K. record is not so old and is not so different from what Germany is doing to Jews today. True, we did not get as far along with it as they, but it was a step in the same direction. Something was said almost two thousand years ago about finding a mote in the other fellow's eye and neglecting the beam in our own. Right at this juncture we should remember that here in Alabama thousand of our citizens are disfranchised because of our poll tax law. Yes, while we are giving it to Germany we would do well to take a dose of our own medicine.—Blount County News (Oneonta).

Writer Says, "It Can Happen Here"

Persecution of Jews Same as Their Persecution of Us

By F. DEVEAUX TUCKER

PHILADELPHIA— It is utterly unthinkable to me that any colored man or woman in any part of the world would give one iota of assistance to those who would oppress the Jews and other minority groups.

The forces which are oppressing the Jews in Germany today are the same forces which are seeking to relegate colored people into another slavery. Many plans have been considered to dispose of us from a "Back-to-Africa" movement to a forty-ninth State.

It is my conviction that had it not been for the unceasing and valiant fight waged for the last quarter of a century by the NAACP, our lot today would be much worse.

Worst Social Infamy

Let us for a moment examine the record for facts. Colored people were sold into slavery, exploited in slavery, demoralized and were the victims of the worst social infamy ever perpetrated upon an innocent group of people for nearly two and a half centuries.

Liberation came in the sixties. The freedmen were a bewildered poor lot. They were terrorized, flogged and murdered by hooded bands during the Reconstruction Period. In the nineties they were and still are segregated in trains, street cars, stations and theatres by State laws.

We have been systematically lynched burned and defiled. We were disfranchised. By whose hands did we suffer all of this? By the hand of 100 per cent so-called patriotic American organization: The Ku Klux Klan and its symathizers.

Today, it's the Jews. Tomorrow, it may be our turn next. The history of the American of color is written in tragedy. Let us promote good-will for no minority group can long survive without it.

Dear AFRO:

Inasmuch as I deplore the treatment being accorded the Jews in Germany I can't help but feel that the attitude of Americans is inconsistent because they have permitted colored Americans to suffer the same if not worse treatment for more than three hundred years in this country.

Now it seems as if the Jewish people would like nothing better than to have the United States declare war against Germany because of the persecution of German Jews.

They, themselves — like other elements of the white race—have made large contributions towards the difficulties of colored Americans.

Our people are considered to be of such contaminating influence even their money is unacceptable in Jewish owned stores in Baltimore.

JOHN C. WESTON.
4 Wellington Street,
Boston, Mass.

(Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 16, 1938

NEGROES SEND APPEAL

Haven for Jews in U. S. Would Be Provided

Washington, Nov. 15.—(AP): The national negro congress asked President Roosevelt today "to provide in America a free haven for the oppressed Jewish people".

John P. Davis, national secretary of the congress, wired Mr. Roosevelt that "negro people in America, representing a minority in our democracy, are deeply concerned over the inhuman barbarism being practiced upon the Jewish minority in Nazi Germany".

RACE PROBLEM- 1938
UNITED STATES

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENTS HAS LOST HOPE FOR HIS RACE IN AMERICA

(Repeated by Request.)

Dr. Rufus E. Clements, President of the Atlanta University, is quoted in Southern Baptist Home Mission magazine as having said to five hundred delegates assembled at the Student's Christian Conference a few days ago, that he "saw no hope for his race in America, and it now appears as though the Negro problem would be solved by the starvation of the Negro."

Under the present policy of the Administration at Washington, it may appear and does appear that the solution of the Negro problem in America, is being designatingly left to the process of human starvation, but we cannot agree that Dr. Clements was the proper man to make the statement. To our way of thinking, he made a blunder as an educator, and very likely impaired his usefulness as a school teacher. It is the duty of a teacher to hold out to the young mind hope and encouragement, and not pessimism and discouragement.

The Negro youth must be encouraged and not discouraged. Hope must be held out to him and not despair. He must be told that he can win and will win his place in America, and not that he has no chance and must perish from the picture. If President Clements believes what he is quoted as having said, by the press, in conscience he should resign his job, and let some man have it, who has not lost hope for his race in America. A man who believes that 13,000,000 Negroes under God, cannot make their way to the top in this white man's civilization which is falling to pieces every day is out of place at the head of any Negro school.

If Dr. Clements was digging a well in the ground, struck a rock that convinced him that he would never strike water; he would in common sense quit digging in that place and try for water elsewhere. Dr. Clements is at the head of a great university and is entitled to his personal opinions on all questions concerning the public welfare, but it does not make sense for him to stand at the head of a great school, and tell the Negro youth of America whom he teaches that there is no need of them coming to his school for degrees or further preparation for life, since there is no hope for them in America, that they are going to starve and that they can do that, as well without a degree as they can with one. We can win if we do not desert the cause. It may take starvation to make the Negro come to his senses and see the point. But something must be done to the Negro but nothing for him, to arouse him, to wake up and do something for himself without outside help. He must be forced by pinch, want and privation to make him wake up and discover himself, and his own inherent power to make and preserve his own civilization.

Men who never fight for places for themselves, never get places. Races and nations that never strike for liberty, freedom of speech, action and thought, always remain cowards and slaves while other men fight for what they want, and enjoy the blessings of religion, freedom and human rights. The rank and file of the race have not lost hope in America, if some of its leaders and educators have. We must fight in spirit for our place among men and nations like the Czechoslovakians are fighting the world today to retain their integrity and independence as a nation among other nations. That's the spirit that it takes to win what the Negro wants. Losing hope and submitting to starvation will not get us anywhere. Starvation does not conquer men, men conquer starvation, and walk over its ruins to the victory.

If what men want is not worth fighting for, it is not worth living for, but if you agree with Dr. Clements that there is no hope for us in America give up the ghost and join those, who agree with his philosophy. But despair never won anything yet, for those who have a chance to win. The way seems dark and impossible but where there is no way we have been taught to make a way. We do not blame Dr. Clements for despairing and losing hope some time, but we do not agree with him that we cannot succeed in America. If the stuff is in us it will win for us. Faith in God will help us to do the job, but we must not depend entirely upon His help. We have the same stuff in us that the white man uses to crush us down, and we are going to use that same stuff in our fight to win equality with him in every phase of our national life in America.

BRASS TACKS

By H. L. Murphy



Caution Must Be Exercised Here

It was inevitable that there should come a crystallization and conflict on the opposing views in the South regarding the bringing of this section from under the odium of "the country's economic problem No. 1".

There was the erudite and dynamic president of the University of North Carolina, whose professors' surveys and marshalling of facts were largely responsible for the views that crystallized in favor of destroying the hobbles on Southern progress in the form of Jim Crow laws and customs. He cited the facts that cripple the South in no uncertain terms.

There were scores of other men and women produced by the academic sentiment that ripened into the University Commission on Southern problems and finally resulted in the Interracial Committee which has done much to enlighten white people as to the mental and moral status of the most intelligent Negroes who were so often absolutely unknown to the southern whites who took great delight in crying, "I know the Negro".

It must be remembered that many of these people so nurtured are now grown into men and women of responsibility in their communities and can be trusted to go to greater lengths in fighting for human justice and welfare than ever before. We do not mean to infer that there is nothing for us to do;—indeed, there is plenty to do, but we must exercise care in the doing.

Any group of people who can stand in a reactionary atmosphere and score Jim Crow laws and customs and endorse the proposed anti-lynching bill are harbingers of a new day and they need our most careful support.

On the other hand we must not forget the various types of citizens represented by Mr. Justice Black, Bibb Graves and "Cotton Ed" Smith from South Carolina. We may confidently expect any number of whites and Negroes be dubbed "red" because of the sentiments expressed at the Birmingham meeting. In addition to these immediate misfortunes that reactionaries will produce, the ideas of the gentlemen mentioned can easily serve to check the efforts of the forward-looking members of the conference. To this writer's mind Mr. Black did not add anything to his record to make one think he had advanced in social thinking. The subject of "Thomas Jefferson" was just a good middle-of-the-road method one might use to void the thinking at all. His general remarks regarding the conference were equally lacking in applicability to the occasion.

Bibb Graves still has political ambitions and Cotton Ed is impossible. They, of course, still constitute the South's greatest problem. Since motive and willpower enter into the equation the Negro is no longer the South's problem. He is willing to progress. It is those who would remain in status quo who constitute the real problem.

These gentlemen represent that backward-looking group who want to eat their cakes and have them too. They remind us of those antiquated generals whom England put in charge of the Boer war and of whom Kipling made much fun in one of his poems:

"O, the lamp of our youth shall be utterly out,—
But we shall exist on the smell of it,
And whatever we do, we shall fold our hands and
suck our thumbs and think well of it;
O, we shall be perfectly pleased with ourselves,—
And THAT is the perfectest hell of it!"

Race Problem- 1938
United States.

Negro and Jew, Partners In Distress

By KELLY MILLER

THE NEGRO and the Jew constitute the only racial minorities that are persecuted by Christian nations on account of race. We once regarded the persecution of the Armenian as a piece of villainy of which only the unspeakable Turk was capable. When Chief Justice Taney suggested at the time of the establishment of the American Constitution that the Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, the dogma shocked the conscience of the nation and was repudiated at the point of the sword as being repugnant to the principles of Christianity and the ideals of Democracy.

No one dared dream that seventy years later the head of a Christian nation would proclaim by action which speaks louder than words that the Jew from whom our Christian dispensation was derived had no rights that the German is bound to respect. This partnership in distress inevitably brings about a fellow feeling between those two persecuted races. The Negro is persecuted because of his alleged ineptness for civilized ways, while the Jew is persecuted because he matches and masters his persecutors in various features of civilization.

ENFORCED PARTNERSHIP

By virtue of this enforced partnership, the Jew will become the natural leader of the backward Negro in commerce and business, while the latter will furnish a complacent constituency for business and trade. The Negro is in a large measure the beneficiary of Hebrew persecution. The vial of wrath which was poured out on the head of the Negro alone, is now spread out so as to cover the Jew as well. Extension over the larger area lessens intensity at any one point. A decade ago we saw the debacle of the Ku Klux Klan based on racial arrogance because it took in too much territory by including the Jew and the alien, as well as the Negro.

The Aryan myth invented by Hitler is but the Teutonic equivalent of "white supremacy," of which we hear so much in the United States. It is interesting to note that Hitler bases his Reich upon congenital bonds of blood relationship, rather than upon the congenial ties of moral and spiritual kinship. It is also remarkable to note the instantaneousness with which the whole German people espoused the Hitlerean dogma and also how swiftly it pread to other nations of Eastern Europe, which illustrates the baneful influence of evil communication.

DIE ALREADY CAST

In a sense it is fortunate that the die has been cast. Is the religious and Christian fabric upon the biological basis of flesh and blood or upon the social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual unity of mankind? These two principles are opposable in themselves as right and wrong in ethics, or up and down in physics. Christianity and Democracy must meet the challenge either with the weapons of carnal warfare, or with the defensive armor of truth and righteousnesses with which to withstand the fiery darts of Satanic defiance.

While these partners in distress may be forced to bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune for a while, yet they may sustain themselves with the consolation "blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake for great is their reward." Our religious and political dispensation is based upon the eternal verities Christianity must triumph over irreligion and Democracy over Dictatorship. Jefferson and Hitler cannot both be right. The stars in their courses are in alinement Milton's Comus—

"Mortals that would follow me
Love virtue,
She alone is free
And if virtue feeble were
Heaven itself would stoop to her."

Dr. DuBois Sees A Fifth Revolt of Mind, Spirit

Rise of Industry Brought Forth Race Theories

(Staff Correspondence)

HAMPTON, Va.—Before a rapt audience of students, faculty members, and representative leaders and citizens on the Peninsula, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, eminent scholar, author, and publicist, calmly predicted the coming of a Fifth Revolution, mental and spiritual, to set humanity right with itself, when he discussed "Democracy and The Darker Races," at Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute, last week.

"Manifestly, we've got to have another revolution, not necessarily of violence, but of increased intelligence for the mass of the people. We've got to have new training in the question of right and wrong. We can change our method of judging what is right and wrong. We've got to plan for the masses. If there is not intelligence in a Democracy to work out a plan for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness where else is it going to be?"

REVOLUTIONS CITED

In a brilliant historical review of the bitter struggles by the masses for government by suffrage, in which the darker races, particularly in Africa and the United States were used to create but not to enjoy the full fruits of Democracy, Dr. Dubois cited four revolutions which had profound influences upon trade and commerce in which the labor of the darker races was a deciding factor—the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the revolt of black slaves in Santa Domingo, and the Civil War .

The speaker gave the blacks of Santa Domingo credit for being the first people in the world to establish free trade. Said he: "Curiously enough this revolt of 500,000 black slaves in Santo Domingo was successful in a way the American and French did not succeed. The black people overcame the Spanish and English military organizations and established a government of the masses, established free trade for the first time in the world, and divided their lands among the peasants."

RACE THEORIES

The noted author of "Black Reconstruction" delved briefly into the realm of race theories. "Race theories are not due to scientific findings," he opined with the finality of an implacable researcher, "race theories rose because of the way in which industries were depending upon the darker races."

The slave trade was an important factor in the modern development of the times, Dr. Dubois emphasized: "African labor was cheap. It was sent across the seas in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. During the 18th century, the slave trade became a settled purpose. Astonishing results followed: England became mistress of the seas—her cotton and gold became the new finance capital. Then came the industrial revolution, hastened by this new development, which stimulated invention. . . Black slaves then were but real estate. . The degradation of labor sprang from the slave trade."

MASS STRUGGLE

The speaker said that this was a good time to examine again the basic thought of Democracy, an experiment that is young, less than 100 years old, and which has to do with less than one-tenth of all the people in the world.

Reading from the Declaration of Independence those historic words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, etc . . ." Dr. Dubois reviewed the criticisms levelled at the experiment of trying to carry on government by popular suffrage, quoting one of the most popular in the early days, that "the great mass of folk haven't the character to do this kind of thing," and referring to the eloquent argument of Charles Sumner for the enfranchisement of the Negro.

"This matter of character," said the speaker, "is one of experience—most people are not bad because they want to be, but because of the training, the environment they have had . . . The first thing democracy must do is to teach the masses. Perhaps we feel most the muddle of democracy when we come to the question of leadership."

DEMOCRACY'S FAILURE

Posing the question: "Why have we failed in our efforts to govern on universal suffrage?" Dr. Dubois advanced two theories: That democracy succeeded fairly well in parts of the world where Englishmen have settled, but not so well in other parts; they built a theory of race and sub-race saying there were a few races adapted to democracy others had to be driven or led; but we are reminded today that democracy is not occupying the field looking towards the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness."

The speaker urged more intelligent use of the ballot and a wider knowledge of economics, and indicted wars that come from the profits of exploitation of the darker races of the world.

During the question period which followed the lecture, someone asked Dr. Dubois, "What part teachers can play in the coming revolution?" He replied: "Teachers can get rid of their economic illiteracy —the kind being taught in the colleges. The economic science in colleges is pre-historic. Teachers need to get a few good books, read them, and then teach."

F. Raymond Jenkins, professor of sociology at the institute, presided and introduced the speaker.

THE NEGRO AND THE JEW, PARTNERS IN DISTRESS

The Negro and the Jew constitute the only racial minorities that are persecuted by Christian nations on account of race. We once regarded the persecution of the Armenians as a piece of villiany of which only the unspeakable Turk was capable. When Chief Justice Taney suggested that at the time of the establishment of the American constitution, the Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. The dogma shocked the conscience of the nation and was repudiated at the point of the sword as being repugnant to the principles of Christianity and the ideals of Democracy. No one dared dream that seventy years later the head of a Christian nation would proclaim by action which speaks louder than words that the Jew from whom our Christian dispensation was received had no rights that the German is bound to respect. This partnership in distress inevitably brings about a fellow feeling between those two persecuted races. The Negro is in a large measure the beneficiary of Hebrew persecution. The vial of wrath which was poured out from the head of the Negro alone. is now spread out so as to cover the Jew as well. Extension over the larger era lesens intensity at any one point. A decade ago we saw the debacle of the Ku Klux Klan based on racial arrogance because it took in too much territory by including the Jew and the Alien as well as the Negro.

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KELLY MILLER.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
October 16, 1938

"AMERICANS ALL," NEW CBS SERIES, TELLS PART IMMIGRANTS PLAYED IN U. S. HISTORY

"AMERICANS ALL," NEW CBS SERIES, TELLS PART IMMIGRANTS PLAYED IN U. S. HISTORY

The epic story of contributions made by immigrants to the United States of today will be told in "Americans All," a 26-week series of dramatizations which will be heard over the Columbia network each Monday starting November 14. (WCOA-CBS, 9:30 to 10:00 p. m.).

The series has been constructed on a keynote of tolerance for all national and racial groups and appreciation of what these groups have contributed to American life. The entire series has been created by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, in cooperation with the CBS network. Programs will be under the supervision of John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education.

Studebaker has commissioned Gilbert Seldes, brilliant American author, playwright and critic, to write the new series. Research will be under the direction of Rachel Du Bois, for many years director of the Commission on Intercultural Education of the Progressive Education.

"Americans All" looms as a worthy successor to the tremendously popular "Brave New World," the series on Latin America, which the office of education presented over 102 Columbia stations for 26 weeks last year at the identical time "Americans All" is to be heard.

"Brave New World" received acclaim from critical educational sources as well as from ordinary listeners seeking nothing more than entertainment. Because it dealt with peoples below the Rio Grande it attracted an extraordinary following among Latin Americans living in this country. "Americans All" is expected to have even greater popularity because its appeal is worldwide, rather than limited to one continent.

The story of the Irish, Jewish, Polish, Negro, German, Oriental and all the other migrations to America will be told. Why they came, where they settled, and what they contributed to their new homeland will be explored. The series plans to delve into the problems of the immigrant, how they were faced and solved, and how some still remain.

A distinguished group of experts have accepted membership in the advisory committee. Included are Louis Adamic, noted author of Jugo-Slavian origin; Mrs. Edith Bremer, director, National Institute of Immigrant Welfare; Dr. Esther Caulkin Brunauer, of the Committee on International Relations; Dr. Everett Clinchy, of the National Conference of Jews and Christians; Stephen Ruggan, director of the Institute of International Education, and Sterling Fisher, CBS Director of Education and Talks.

Also James L. Houghteling, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor; Reed Lewis, Foreign Language Information Service, Inc.; Marvin Lowenthal, author; James G. McDonald, of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees; Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan, editor, National Education Association Magazine; Dr. James T. Shotwell, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Evenire Toigo, executive secretary, Illinois Committee on Citizenship and Naturalization, and H. V. Kaltenborn, news analyst and commentator for the Columbia network.

Commenting on the new series, Commissioner Studebaker said: "Every United States citizen knows through experience that human progress has no racial or national boundaries. This radio series will show through examples how this basic faith of democracy has proved itself with every strain making up our nation. Listeners will have the opportunity to hear little-known triumphs of the American spirit of tolerance and hospital to all who pledge allegiance to the United States."

Race Problem - 1938
United States

"We're Not Anti-Jewish," Says Dr. Huggins

Historian Admits Anti-Semitism Began at Crucifixion

NEW YORK — Blasting sources which attempt to portray the colored race as anti-Semitic, Dr. Willis N. Huggins, historian and high school teacher lecturing at the adult education forum of the Harlem River Homes, Sunday, stated that "Jews should know better than to accuse us of anti-Semitism."

The seating capacity of the auditorium was taxed with people who loudly applauded Dr. Huggins.

Rabbis Led Astray

"Some rabbis have been led astray on this subject by spineless colored who seek to curry favor with the whites and especially the Jews in this critical hour," said the speaker.

"With Israel at bay today, no one expects it to endanger its position with Christians by an excessive show of zeal on behalf of the colored people," he continued. "Yet when petty tyrannies of Jews against colored people are pointed out to them, such indication is not in the essence of anti-Semitism."

Calling attention to the limiting of students enrolled in large Christian medical colleges and that more and more the Jews are matriculating at Howard University, Dr. Huggins said that because there has been a hint of restrictions there, word has gained ground that Howard is anti-Semitic.

"Such a charge is untrue and unfair," said Dr. Huggins.

American Fascism

Berating the American custom of segregation, he declared that the colored man is so busy trying to get from under the American brand of fascism he has had no inclination to be "anti" anything except perhaps himself.

"Until American democracy extends to him the ordinary amenities of civil life, namely, a man's chance to make a living and the chance to live according to his station, protection from mob law, and let him die fighting shoulder to shoulder with his fellow American," he continued.

"The force which France and England have used to tear apart Africa and blot out Ethiopia, has set them in Czechoslovakia on its way to London and Paris," the speaker asserted. "The Turk will soon be drawn into the Nazi orbit as he was in the orbit of Germany.

"Yesterday it was Ethiopia, today it is Czechosolovakia, and tomorrow it will be Palestine. None were serious over the plight of the Jews; none boldly said come into my land of peace and democracy."

Causeless Christianity

Citing many factors to prove that European civilization may be nearing its end, Dr. Huggins concluded by saying:

"The decline of the West may be nearer than even Spengler dreamed, the Russian has discarded his gods entirely, a revival of Islamic waves is in the making while a gleeful, vigorous, threatening communism mocks a feeble sterile, causeless Christianity."

Dr. Huggins traced the roots of anti-Semitism back to the Crucifixion and asserted: "Europe created the Jewish problem, let Europe solve it in Europe; there is enough trouble in Africa already."

The End for Liberia?

Declaring that little Liberia would soon be drawn into the fascist net, Dr. Huggins predicted it would be likely to go the way of Ethiopia within the next decade.

Dr. Huggins, who is considered one of the foremost authorities on Africa and its history, has accepted an offer of the University of Tokio, Japan, to lecture on Africa during the coming summer.

Birmingham Ala Post
October 20, 1938



Clapper

Foreign Groups Are Demanding Share In Spoils

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Hyphenate politics is growing stronger and in some localities is assuming disturbing proportions. In this kind of politics, the emphasis is upon racial and nationalistic blocs, with interplay between politicians and foreign-born voting groups. It is the opposite of what American politics ought to be, because its effect is to divide Americans into racial groups instead of melting them into one national people.

For instance, a few days ago a society of Polish-Americans in New York held an indignation meeting and demanded more jobs for Poles from Governor Lehman's administration.

Governor Lehman is running for re-election and it amounted to an attempt to shake him down. It is a good guess that the shakedown was successful, for the indignation mysteriously subsided following discussion between the foreign-born leaders and Democratic organization representatives.

Then a few days later the Slovaks in New York began yelling that they had not received their fair share of the political jobs from the Lehman administration. Other racial groups are more or less openly demanding their cut on the spoils of politics. These foreign-born voting groups are picking off tender hunks of political white meat as the Poles and the Hungarians are picking the bones of Czechoslovakia.

* * *

More Aggressive

This sort of thing is not new in American politics by any means, but it seems to be becoming more aggressive. Nazi bunds and Communist groups are playing the pressure group game wherever they can get in.

In the recent Maryland senatorial primary campaign, Senator Tydings appeared at a German-American society picnic and posed for newspictures under a Nazi swastika flag. His opponents, working for the nomination of Rep. David J. Lewis, were about to circulate these pictures in an effort to damage Tydings but after inquiry decided that to do so might hurt Lewis with German-American voters so they let it drop. Things like that go in many localities.

Recently in one Eastern state Republican managers set about arranging their state slate by going first to groups of foreign-born voters to obtain candidates. They asked the Poles to suggest a Polish-American for one place on the state ticket. Then they approached the Italian society which furnished a candidate of Italian descent for another place on the ticket and so on down the line.

After racial groups dictate certain places on a party ticket, they come to regard that as their right.

* * *

Only One Brake

Politics being what it is, this special playing to blocs of foreign-born voters is hard to resist when both sides are resorting to everything within the law to win.

No law can reach that sort of thing and in America we wouldn't want a law that could get at it. This pandering to special groups amounts to a form of unfair political competition, forcing the decent candidate to compete with the most blatant political bribery of any reckless demagogue who may be running against him, and the whole process has a degenerating effect on public affairs. The only brake against this degeneration is the support which voters can give to candidates for office who have the courage to resist group blackmail and who refuse to try to outbid unscrupulous opponents.

That is not a very effective brake, but it is the only one we have in a democracy.

Racial Hatreds Hit By Leaders

New Dealers Lead Nation-Wide Attack On Hatred, Intolerance

Race hatred and intolerance received a walloping on a nation-wide front last week, with church leaders and Catholic students joining a chorus of denunciation led by prominent New Dealers.

In New York, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Governor Herbert H. Lehman denounced Republican Party efforts to inject anti-Semitism into the recent election campaign in an effort to defeat the New Deal governor and win New York State to the Republican column. Both Lehman, who is Jewish, and Wagner were re-elected.

In Memphis, Tenn., the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States closed its three-day session with a pastoral letter warning that there can be no security "and no enduring peace where racial hatreds and national ambitions are unchecked." The letter deplored "the persistent persecution of helpless people, either because of race or religion."

WIRE PROTEST

At Chapel Hill, N. C., a group of Catholic students at the University of North Carolina wired a protest to the Executive Committee of the Knights of Columbus, expressing their disapproval of anti-Negro remarks made by Dr. George H. Derry, Educational Director of the Knights of Columbus, in an address sponsored by the Carolina Political Union.

In Pennington, N. J., the Rev.

Edwin Holt Hughes, Methodist Bishop of Washington, D. C., assailed racial intolerance before an audience that overflowed the chapel of the Pennington School during the religious services at the 100th anniversary celebration of the school's founding.

UNITY IS URGED

From Philadelphia, the Presbyterian, local organ of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, called on progressives of all races and creeds to unite against fascism.

At an American Labor Party election rally in Harlem, New York election rally in Harlem, New York's Mayor La Guardia assailed the fascist dictators and those pro-fascist forces in America "who would bring religious prejudices into our midst." The Mayor's remarks were interpreted as directed against the anti-Semitic campaign directed by Republican campaigners against Gov. Lehman.

The Mayor warned that "If at any time in the history of this country we resort to racial or religious prejudice, then I foresee the end of our free institutions and with them the end of our form of government."

LIBRARY GROUP HEARS DANIELS

Telegraph

Newspaper Editor Said South Used War Too Long as an Alibi

10-28-38

ATLANTA, Oct. 27 AP—The War Between the States was too long used by the South as an alibi for lack of progress, Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., newspaper editor and author, told members of the Southeastern Library Association here tonight.

Speaking at a "book fair" dinner, Daniels declared the war had been held responsible "not only for the damage that the war had done but also for every evil existent afterward."

"The war was made to cut like a sword between every stupid act and painful consequence," he asserted. "It acquitted the Southerner of every failure, and set him up in the world as a man freed of every fault. Poverty, ignorance, disease and foolishness were all credited to the conflict."

Seeking a partial answer to the question made famous by Henry W. Grady, "what shall the South do to be saved?" Daniels suggested:

"We need wisdom in a land anciently troubled. We need knowledge in a land too long ignorant. We shall never have too much of either to shut out any writing or speaking. We shall at least save the South if we keep open the way for truth to its heart and mind."

Other speakers on today's program included Ralph M. Dunbar, director of the library service division of the United States office of education; L. R. Wilson of the University of Chicago library school; Alfred H. Rawlinson of the Arkansas library commission, Little Rock; Harold Brigham of the Louisville, Ky., free public library; Mary U. Rothrock, supervisor of the TVA library service; and Mae Graham of the department of library science at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Fascist Threat In South Writer-Artist Claims

Journal and Guide

Race Too Religious And Prays Too Much Is Claim

10-9-38

Newspaper

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP)—George Schreiber, white, internationally famous New York City artist, staff member of the Nation magazine—he was the first writer to interview Justice Hugo Black five days after Mr. Black's broadcast of his Ku Klux Klan affiliations—and novelist, is touring the South to sketch oppressed people, and to interpret their reactions to the way they are treated.

He has completed nearly half of his trip and finds that "the South is more likely to become Fascist than any other part of the United States" because "people who mistreat Negroes like many of them do in the South are the potential Fascists of this country. I base that fact on the same fact that made Hitler what he is today—the suppression of the little man, who himself has no equipment, mental nor physical, in thousands of cases, until he decides to exterminate whatever power of resources he has."

Mr. Schreiber continued: "The people in the South who suppress Negroes have no achievement other than accidentally belonging to the white race. They are so proud of their distinction of being white that they actually bear down on Negroes to boost their pride and show their influence."

He took a moment to show drawings that have been in the world's finest museums, and to show that his sketches of Negro women are exactly like his drawings of white women. "This is what I mean, treat the Negro like you treat the whites," he said. "The South will not recognize that. And, I think their economical slump is due to that fact. The South would be a grand place if it would realize that there is no such thing as superiority or inferiority of races, but there is superiority and inferiority of individuals."

To alleviate their condition, the artist said, "Negroes must become educated to the necessity of unification and leadership. If they were united, the South wouldn't dare to treat them the way it does." He frowned on religion, calling it a "dope," and stating: "Negroes are to religious; they pray too much. I've never seen so many churches as the churches in the South."

RACE PROBLEM- 1938
UNITED STATES

Northern Editor Says Sectionalism Is Dying Out—Except In Mind Of South

Post 12-9-38 Birmingham, Ala.

In the opinion of a Northern associate editor of the country's oldest publishing house, that fly in the ointment of national harmony sectionalism, is actually dying out but is being kept alive particularly in the minds of Southerners.

Day Allen Perry, editor in the textbook division of J. B. Lippincott Co., who is here today in an effort to clear up a case of author trouble, declared that while liberalism is rapidly becoming the keynote of textbooks today, publishers still must pussyfoot around the issues that are a chip on the shoulder of the Southerner.

"Recently I had to go through a whole history book manuscript,' smiled this young veteran of the publishing business, "and change the term 'Civil War' to 'War Between the States,' to satisfy our Southern markets.

"And in Georgia, before we could send them another history book, we had to replace a cartoon drawing of a lynching with one poking fun at the Works Progress Administration. Texas recently insisted that we include a complete history of the state before they'd accept the book in question."

However, far from being condemnatory of the South as a market for textbooks, Mr. Perry declared it to be one of his company's best. In common with other sections of the United States, he said, the South does love Southern authors.

But the aim of publishers, he added, is to bring out unbiased books on the national scene that can be accepted the country over and dispel the last wisps of sectionalism.

"The most definite trend in school texts today," Mr. Perry said, "is that toward liberalism. We feel that the social advances, at least, of the New Deal are here to stay and are not to be ignored in school books."

Race Problem — 1938.
West Indies.

RIOTS IN JAMAICA FEARED TOMORROW

Centenary of Emancipation Is Expected to Be Marked by Seizures of Land

SPECIAL POLICE ENLISTED

Slave's Descendants Ignore Official Denial of Reports of Division of Plantations

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 27.—Widespread violence throughout Jamaica is expected Monday when descendants of former slaves attempt to celebrate the 100th anniversary of complete emancipation.

Agitators in remote parts of the island have informed agricultural workers and others that when their ancestors were liberated Queen Victoria decreed that plantations of the slave owners were to be distributed on the 100th anniversary of emancipation.

Officials have posted placards warning the descendants of slaves of the falsity of the report, but in some parts of the island barbed wire is being bought to inclose plots of land that have been chosen for "Division Day."

Since May 23 Jamaica has been in a state of turmoil. It is believed the general unrest that started in May in the capital and spread to many parts of the country was intended to have been started Aug. 1.

The government is making preparations to curb lawlessness. Special constables, to assist the regular police, are being enlisted and trained in all parishes. Army detachments, which recently were increased by 100 men from Bermuda, are being posted in different parts of the country. A fleet of trucks will be ready to rush the guards to troubled parts of the island.

In Kingston preparations are being made to hold centenary services in several of the churches. A centenary dinner for nearly 3,000 poor persons is scheduled for Sunday at the Kingston Race Course.

Cruiser Is Standing By

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 30 (Canadian Press).—Hundreds of special police were quartered in police stations in principal towns of the island while militia were encamped at strategic points today but quietness prevailed throughout this British colony. Reports from various points indicated the danger of an outbreak had apparently been eliminated.

In addition to the special police and militia, the British cruiser Orion was stationed here with 600 men aboard ready to quell any disturbance. eRports of attempts at gun-running persisted [illegible] government vessel Abercorn returned to port. The Abercorn patroled tlhe coast this week to prevent the reported smuggling of arms.

Meanwhile, Alex Bustamante, the island's labor leader, was hurrying from point to point throughout the country, telling the peasants they must be peaceful on Aug. 1. He urged them to banish the idea they could seize lands and cattle.

Unified Movement Develops

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

HAVANA, July 25.—Labor disturbances in the British West Indies, the most serious of which has centered in Jamaica, where riots took numerous lives during the past three months, are a direct result of the depressed economic situation of these islands.

Starting with local spontaneous protests of native workers, a movement is gradually developing in all British-owned islands toward a unity of the masses through labor organizations in order to obtain better living conditions. At a labor meeting held in Georgetown, British Guinia, the first part of June, labor delegates from that colony, Trinidad and other British West Indies islands madepl ans to bring about close cooperation between unions in all British possessions in this part of the hemisphere. There is nothing political in the movement as yet, although it is said that leaders look to a future connection with labor in Great Britain as a means of being heard at the seat of government.

A small group of hot-heads in Jamaica advocate home rule with an election of a Governor from the island but few of the Jamaicans have accepted this idea. The majority are content with a voice in administration through the Council composed of members from each parish and the appointment by the Crown of a Governor who exercises ample powers, including veto of the Council's decisions.

The workers are demanding increased wages, an eight-hour day, distribution of lands and government aid for unemployed. The cost of living has mounted during the past few years without an accompanying increase in wages so that the islanders are living in the most abject misery.

Overpopulation a Factor

Overpopulation is an important factor in the situation. Previously thousands migrated yearly to Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua, Spanish Honduras and other neighboring countries but with the growth of the present extreme nationalistic spirit among all their neighbors the British West Indian finds himself unwelcome and many have been forced to return home to join the ranks of surplus labor. Only pressure from Britain, Cuba's second customer, restrained the present Administration here from launching a wholesale deportation of Jamaicans similar to that effected in the case of Haitian sugar mill workers; but under present labor laws British subjects find it almost impossible to obtain employment in Cuba and there is a steady stream homeward bound.

Jamaica, an island of some 4,000 square miles, has a population of one and a quarter million, predominantly Negro, which is constantly increasing. Primarily agricultural, Jamaica produces bananas, sugar, cacao, rum, citrus fruits and other small crops which are exported to Canada, the British Isles and the United States.

The Crown still owns a considerable amount of land in Jamaica and the natives want both this land as well as portions of estates of absentee owners distributed. They would like to have at least five acres each, with government aid in building a home, purchasing stock and agricultural implements.

Aided by the depressed economic situation, the organization of labor on a wide scale is going forward in all the British-owned islands, and it is likely that labor leaders will be able to weld the masses into a formidable instrument of power.

Britain Works on Problem

Islanders complain that the British Government has in the past made little effort to mitigate conditions but with the outbreak of violence in Jamaica, Parliament moved toward a solution of the problem. The annoncement by Acting Governor C. C. Woolley of Jamaica that the government will soon embark on a £500,000 land settlement plan has been received with enthusiasm. Also the news that a Royal Commission is to be appointed to make a survey of the social and economic conditions in the West Indies prior to the initiation of a long-term plan of reconstruction has done much to restore calm in the island. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who discussed the matter before the House of Commons recently, asserted that it would be necessary to grant financial assistance in such a program as the resources of the colonies were not adequate. The first feature of such a policy must be a steady expansion of social services and other steps to raise the standard of living of the people, he said.

The Conciliation Board created a few weeks ago in Jamaica to arbitrate disputes between employers and workers has also helped in the settlement of the numerous strikes there.

The outbursts of violence in Jamaica are regarded as mere flare-ups giving expression to the resentment of the people over their low scale of living and attendant hardships, which will entirely cease as soon as the people are convinced that the government is making an effort to aid them by monetary assistance and cooperation in raising the scale of wages.

West Indians Still Fight For Freedom

A century after natives of the British West Indies were granted their freedom from slavery by Queen Victoria, they are still struggling for freedom from economic exploitation, according to an article by T. A. Daley, a member of the faculty of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., appearing in the September issue of Opportunity, Journal of Negro life.

The centenary of the abolition of slavery in all the British dominions was celebrated in the West Indian islands on August 1. Contrary to press reports, Mr. Daley, a native of the islands, states, 'No uprisings of the masses marked the occasion, there was no land-grabbing, nor was an attempt made to sabotage or destroy the property of the English and American estate owners.

"Such dire happenings took place only in the fertile imaginations of a few newspaper reporters.' Actually the celebration lacked much of its usual warmth and fervor."

Mr. Daley declares that the West Indian Negro of today sees no particular reason to dance or sing in commemorating the centenary of his emancipation, or to be particularly grateful to his former masters for his freedom. "He is sufficiently conversant with history to know that most races have been at some time or other enslaved. He knows, too, that whereas his political emancipation has been partially won, the struggle for his economic emancipation has just begun."

EXCLUDE WEST INDIAN FROM COMMISSION

Workers, Peasants Not Represented On Inquiry

By GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON, Aug. 19—Following the pronouncement that a Royal Commission would be appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies, Malcom McDonald, the colonial secretary, has announced the personnel of the Commission which he stated will visit Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.

British Imperial interests are well represented in one way or another, and although there are two representatives from the Labor Movement, the colonial masses will do well to keep in mind the career of Sir Walter Citrine, and the fact that those M.P.'s well known for their friendly interest in the conditions of colonial peoples have not been selected for service upon the Commission.

Prepare to Protest

Above all, there is no colored appointee to represent directly the interests of the masses of workers and peasants of the West Indies, and various Negro organizations in London, headed by the International Service Bureau, are preparing memoranda of protest against this exclusion for presentation to the Colonial Office.

All the evidence makes it quite obvious that only the workers' own organization and agitation will drag concessions from the unwilling imperialists. And they must use the opportunity of the visit of the Commission to show their solidarity in a demand for the betterment of their conditions, and by placing their placing their case in the most direct way through their organizations and trade unions.

In various sections of the West Indies, conditions continue unsettled. Dockers at Salt River, Jamaica, went on strike against reductions of pay under a new system of loading ships, because the owners wanted only half the vessel's cargoes loaded there. Trouble also broke out on a sugar estate in Berbice county, British Guiana. Several gangs have gone on strike, and reinforcements of police have been sent.



Ebenezer Ray.

Dottings

By EBENEZER RAY

British Empire "Cracking"? **The current issue of "Ken" magazine (a local publication), carries a very searching article on conditions in the British West Indies and refers to the recent riots in the island of Jamaica as "cracks" or signs of the breaking up of the British Empire.**

"The cracks are showing plainly," the Ken writer writes. "Yet there is one to which little notice has been given, though it foreshadows the crumbling of the very basis of Britain's power—her Colonial Empire. For years, while the French Caribbean islands have been enjoying peace and quiet, there has been trouble in the British possessions—Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica, British Guiana. The natives refuse to starve quietly. They have no Old School Tie, they have not learned at Eaton that it isn't cricket to picket. In the last two months a lot of blood has been spilt, the London Times has taken notice, questions have been asked in the Commons and the Colonial office has been forced to do some frantic explaining and thinking."

The article continues with a graphic resume of the incidents which took place in Jamaica, from the initial strike of the Kingston longshoremen to the slaying of twenty of the strikers by police and emergency officers, and the treatment for injuries of more than 200 persons. "Jamaica," the article says, "announced officially that 110 police and special constables were injured in battle. The strikers had no official figures, but about twenty in their ranks had been killed, and as for the wounded—one hospital alone reported it had treated 200 for head and body bruises caused by police clubs."

According to the Ken writer, the disturbances in Jamaica seem to have placed the British imperialists in a quandary. Malcolm MacDonald, the Colonial Secretary, was trying to soothe "ruffled feathers" in Parliament. It was not an easy task, for the fiery Lloyd George was leading the opposition. To please the conservative element, the writer says, MacDonald had to praise the colonial government for its "firmness" in dealing with the strikers, and to placate the opposition he had to admit that the islanders have no constitutional machinery through which to express their grievances, that they are the most loyal members of Britannia's dependencies, and that the uprisings were rooted in widespread economic misery.

¶ ¶ ¶

LONDON TIMES IN QUANDARY—

The quandary in which the conservative London Times found itself was evident in that while taking the lead of the Jamaican Administrator in calling the strikers "criminal elements" led by "foreign agitators," its news stories reported how the same "criminal elements" gathered two thonusand strong in the middle of the strike to sing Britain's national anthem. While attacking the "hooliganism" of the strikers, simultaneously the Times printed articles on the squalor in which the islanders live, according to the writer.

¶ ¶ ¶

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE—

Theoretically the colonies provide a market for the mother country the article opines. While being made citizens the islanders are also to be made buyers. This has its setback, however, in the fact that the cheap labor market of the colonies has been a major inducement for planters. Exploiting it, they have kept the natives so poor that they have never been able to buy much more than the food that makes up their diet. "In trying to make her colonies pay, therefore, England is faced with a dilemma. If through doles or land grants she made the natives good consumers for her own goods, she would take away her planters' cheap labor market, forcing them to raise wages and to demand even more help from her. If she goes on as she is doing, she might just as well move her army and navy permanently into the West Indies to teach the natives by gun and club how to starve quietly."

Observing that Britain has "milked her dependencies dry" and they are turning on her, while she has no desire to let them go, partly because of the possibility of her need of them in case of war, the Ken writer concludes that "The sun is setting on the British Empire, and if you watch the West Indies you will be able to time the rate of its descent."

¶ ¶ ¶

VERBUM SAP.—

We do not believe that the British Empire is anywhere nearer "cracking up" than any other nation in Europe. Britain has her troubles—and has had them for a long time. Yet the chaos, tyranny and racial oppression which help to shake the very foundation of other European nations are hardly evident within the British empire. Least of any such indication, in our opinion, is the labor situation in the West Indies. We do believe, however, that the day is past when the laboring classes of the islands, who are in the great majority Negroes, will maintain any naive loyalty to Great Britain, taking unquestioned pride in stereotyped messages of goodwill from Downing Street, or even from Buckingham Palace. More concrete interest is expected. The islanders will demand better social and economic conditions from the employer class of the islands and from colonial officers sent out by Great Britain. For the good of the Empire it is well that the Colonial office take such steps. Gunning, clubbing and jailing the islanders into submission will never do.

Race Problem – 1938

West Indies

Royal Landlords In the West Indies Facing Big Probe

By REGINALD PIERREPOINTE

Following an expose by The Amsterdam News of inhuman child labor conditions on the Belle and Mount plantations of F. C. Lascelles, the Earl of Harewood and brother-in-law of King George of England, in Barbados, B. W. I., the managers of the earl's estates are desperately trying to clean house before the arrival of a Royal Commission, which is being sent to investigate conditions, The Amsterdam News learned this week.

Last week the laborers on the Belle and Mount plantations were surprised to see a corps of inspectors with forms begging them to sign so they could have their dilapidated shacks repaired. A day or two later, new lumber arrived and carpenters began general repairs and even building new houses.

The cow-hide whip that was a badge of office for the adult drivers of the "third gang"—8 and 10 years old children who toiled in the burning sun for 6 and 8 cents a day—is now absent and many of the younger children are not permitted to work any more.

Following the example set by the Earl of Harewood, the other plantation owners are trying hard to better conditions on their plantations. The owners of notorious "Ponside," "Golden-Square," "New Orleans," Suttle Street and Carrington's Village slums, are wringing their hands in despair, because a recent city ordinance prevents them from building wooden shacks in the city limits. These shacks may have to be demolished.

The trouble began last year when the starving and unemployed workers, in retaliation against police brutality and the deportation of their leader Clement Payne, broke into the city stores and shops, swarmed into the potato fields, and pushed the automobiles of the privileged into the sea.

The outburst resulted in 14 dead, 47 wounded and 453 imprisonments with sentences reaching up to 10 and 15 years.

The administration tried desperately to cover up the cause of the rioting by repressive measures. They simultaneously created a "Disturbances Commission," reinforced the police by 95 men, spent thousands of dollars in arming them with riot guns, machine guns, radio cars and other equipment, decorated the Englishmen who gave the order to: "shoot them down," illegally put another "chief justice" in power to try them, and attempted to jail a newspaper man who thought some of the money could have been spent on soup kitchens.

Both of the judges were ordered to England following the trials. They both took sick instantly. One went, but took his guns and doctor along with him. The other is still supposed to be very ill. It is rumored about Bridgetown, Barbados, that both of them attempted to commit suicide.

Hard upon the heels of these conditions in Barbados came reports of similar conditions in Jamaica and other West Indian islands. Trinidad's troubles had preceded those in Barbados by less than two weeks, but even the trouble on the Lyle and Taite plantations in Jamaica, did not produce as large a casualty list as Barbados, where competent investigators report that "conditions are the most miserable in the entire West Indies."

The publicity given these conditions in The Amsterdam News and other liberal American and English newspapers, resulted in focusing the spotlight of world attention upon them. Several heated debates in the British parliament, brought about the creation of a Royal Commission, to do the following:

"To investigate social and economic conditions in Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, The Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands, and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations."

The members of the Commission are: The Rt. Hon. Lord Moyne (Chairman); Sir Edward Stubbs (Vice-Chairman); The Hon. Member for Rushcliffe (Mr. Assheton); Dr. Mary Blacklock; Sir Walter Citrine; Dame Rachael Crowdy; Professor F. L. Engledow; Mr. H. D. Henderson; The Hon. Member for Caerphilly (Mr. Morgan Jones).

Of these one, Sir Edward Stubbs is an ex-Governor of Jamaica (1926-1932), two, Sir Walter Citrine and Mr. Morgan Jones have been chosen as the representatives of Labor. Mr. Henderson is the Joint Secretary to the Economic Advisory Council. The rest of the personnel qualify in no particular way for the investigation of labor troubles in the Caribbean area.

TERROR GRIPS WEST INDIES

Crawford, Militant Editor, Comes to States for Funds —Courier Makes Donation; Asks Readers to Help.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 — Naked drama . . . stripped of the sophistication and tarnish of veneered civilization . . . stark, grim and almost terrifying in its realism, is being unfolded on the screen of life down in the West Indies, and inhabitants of that country are powerless to do anything.

This is the story which West Indians in the United States are being told by W. Algernon Crawford, militant editor of The Barbadoes Observer, who is in this country to mobilize sentiment behind the fight he is now making.

Mr. Crawford, who is in the van of the courageous struggle which West Indians are carrying on for civil liberty and economic freedom, described the appalling conditions encountered everywhere on the islands.

He termed Barbadoes "The most crowded spot on the face of the earth," where a laborer earns as little as sixteen cents a day; where 300 out of every 1,000 children born, die because of malnutrition; where, if a man dares speak for his civil liberty, he is thrown in jail on charges of sedition.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM

He flayed British imperialism for its attitude of "taking all and giving nothing in return."

He told of the way in which the workers had been exploited by Great England and exposed the duplicity of that country.

In a specially prepared interview with The Courier, Mr. Crawford said:

"As you perhaps know, I was invited to America at the instance of the America-West Indies Defense Committee to deliver a series of lectures on the West Indian situation, thereby giving Negroes in this country some much-needed first hand information.

"The trip was also sponsored in order to raise some funds to assist in defraying expenses involved in legal proceedings which The Observer underwent after last year's distrubance, which resulted in 14 dead, and 42 wounded and 500 imprisoned on the Island.

"The Observer is the only section of the Island's Press that can be characterized as liberal; the others are all owned and controlled by reactionary members of the legislature and leading capitalists.

"It was blamed by both government officials and industrialists with having agitated the workers by its continuous exhortation to them to demand their just rights, and by its persistent championing of their cause.

"Its unwavering policy of condemning all forms of oppression and exploitation made it a target for the conservative forces after the strikes and disturbance which crippled their investments for the period they lasted.

"The expenses incurred in defending myself at the subsequent trial at the Court of Grand Sessions almost wrecked the paper, which is precisely what the forces of reaction had in mind when the prosecution was engineered."

COURIER STARTS FUND

Impressed by the sincerity of the man, and by his fervent plea, The Pittsburgh Courier has given its check to the amount of $100.00 to help wipe out the obligation of $1,000.00, which must be met, in order that Mr. Crawford's fight may continue.

Hundreds of thousands of West Indians are now living within the borders of the United States. Millions of American Negroes, whose plight is so much better than that of their "blood-brothers" in the Islands, may heed this fighting man's plea.

Because, whether or not the condition exists in the United States, the West Indies or in Europe, the call of blood is strong.

A mere $1,000 stands between this man and a great objective. Surely, it is no trouble for black men to raise this small sum.

Elsewhere on this page, is an "Open Letter" to our West Indian readers. Read it, then act. The proper procedure is told in the letter.

WRITER DEPLORES CONDITIONS OF NATIVES OF B. W. I. ISLES

LONDON, Sept. 28—Commenting on the deplorable conditions in the British West Indies, a writer in a recent issue of The Daily Mail asked:

"If Wilberforce really did emancipate slavery in the British possessions and colonies, why is it that the British still take mean advantage of the people in Jamaica, Trinidad and the other West Indian islands?".

Continuing the writer said: "The hotels they live in and their standard of living could not be worse than if they were 'rooting' for themselves. It is impossible for these people to keep a decent standard of living on a little over a shilling (twenty-four cents) per day, which is the average wage earned, and with absolute neglect with regard to housing and living conditions."

"Britain has vast agricultural and industrial interests in these islands—and finds them a paying concern—where Negroes abound in the majority, and the bulk if not all of the vested interests find its way to Britain. The British Negroes get little consideration," the writer said adding:

"If Wilberforce could only wake up for just a moment and see these appalling conditions after so long a period of 100 years of the emancipation of British Negro slavery, I feel sure he would want to switch off the spot lights, shining each night as they do on his statue, only serving the purpose of wasting good ratepayers' hard earned cash, and in sheer disgust have it torn asunder."

Negro Leader Asks For Law and Order In Panama Affairs

COLON, R. P.—(ANP)—Determined to bring law and order to a group of Panamanians, mostly of West Indian origin, and said to be the city's incorrigibles, Hector Connor, militant Negro leader and a native of Jamaica, has formed the Colon Vigilante Committee, calculated to reform recalcitrants and open adequate and commensurate avenues of employment.

Sometime ago, Connor appealed to Colon's mayor, Don Pedro Fernandez Parilla, through a written memorial, requesting official cooperation and authority to work for the desired reformation. In the memorial he set forth certain clauses and suggestions for study and approval.

To bring his program before the youths he intends to serve, Connor last week, addressed a large crowd of youngsters in the notorious section of the city known as Bamboo Lone, said to be the "hot spot" ground for the propagation of crime. Bamboo Lane, the southern side of Colon and bordering on the Canal Zone, is regarded in certain circles as a cache for the prohibited herb marihuana.

Taking the initiative to bring about a better understanding between these little-considered citizens and the local government, Connor, though deserted by several men who had promised to assist him in the street meeting in Bamboo Lane, almost single handed, except for the assistance of a few members of the Colon Marine Brigade, a Youth Movement, faced the opposing hordes of "toughs" to expound his doctrine of social reformation.

The meeting was a complete success and resulted in a better understanding between those present and the speaker who represented advocates of law and order. Summarizing, Speaker Connor said: "We can bring this meeting to a close right now and let our next move be meeting with the officials in Colon for the purpose of working out a plan which will bring everybody in the fold of good citizenship . . . I want to thank you for the understanding which should lead to mutual help."

Batista, Negro Dictator of Cuba, to Make Five-Day Visit to American Shores

Will be Entertained by President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull and Other Dignitaries

Will Protect American Investments

HAVANA.—(ANP)—Col. Gulgenico Batista, head of the Cuban army, last week announced that he would arrive in Washington November 7 for a five-day visit, during which time he will see President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles. While in Washington Bastista will be the guest of General Malin Craig, United States army chief of staff, who invited him to attend the Armistice day parade.

Batista plans to discuss with Washington officials economic and political problems affecting Cuban-American relations. He proposes to seek reforms in the reciprocity treaty now about to be renewed and will discuss his project for the revaluation of mortgages which includes a ten-year extension of the maturity date and a reduction of interest.

In speaking of investments, Batista said. "The United States' $1,200,000,000 investment in Cuba shall be as adequately protected in the new constitution and government as it is now. This is a point I wish to make clear to American officials and the American people."

Batista, who recently legalized the Communist and Fascist parties in Cuba, said he is neither an old-time conservative nor a racidal, but instead is a socialist. He plans to make speeches in Washington, New York and Chicago.

RACE PROBLEM- 1938
WEST INDIES

HAITI

CITADEL OF A BLACK KING

Many Tourists Climb to the Fortress Built By Christophe on Peak in Haiti

By DIANA MARTIN

CAP HAITIEN.

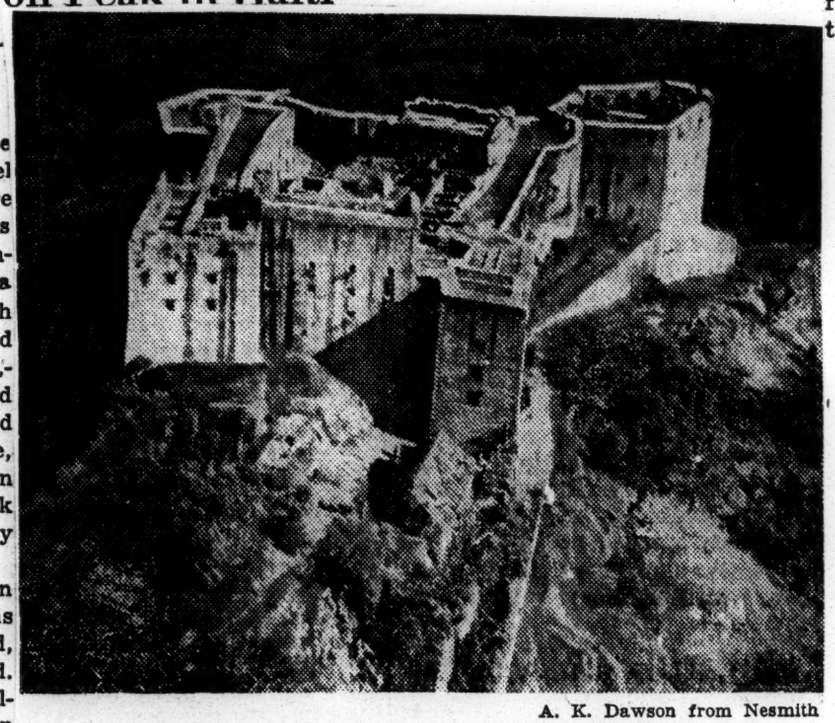
TODAY tourist parties are climbing to the lofty Citadel on the island of Haiti where Emperor Henri Christophe is reputed to have marched a company of soldiers off a wall with a 200-foot drop, to show a French general what Haitian legions would do for their King. On the 3,000-foot peak travelers are eating cold turkey and chicken salad, hard boiled eggs and apple sauce cake, part of an elaborate collation borne up the mountain side on pack mules for the enjoyment of hungry sightseers.

The Citadel may now be visited in comparative comfort. Rough paths are being smoothed and widened, jungle patches have been cleared. To be sure, adventure still challenges the visitor, especially when a pony slips and the rider looks down a sheer drop of 1,000 feet or more. Also Haitian mounts, smaller than the Western mustang, like to walk near the edge of a precipice. The trail may be reasonably wide, but no amount of foot prodding will change the course of a strong-willed charger. Dangerous footing he prefers, and dangerous footing he will have, though never, says his leader boy, does he slip—or almost never.

The trail starts near the palace of Sans Souci, a short motor ride from the dock at Cap Haitien, a palace far different from the grim stronghold perched high above it. Though it is now a ruin, its graceful stairways, broken columns and slender arches recall glories, for it was built by Christophe in the heyday of his reign. Into Sans Souci he wove the grace and charm of an era that reached the epitome of elegant living. But for his Citadel, he chose a pattern that belongs to no era, to no country.

Choosing the Ponies

In a grassy field beyond the palace, those making the five-mile ascent to the Citadel choose their ponies. Each pony is held by a leader boy, and there is not much choice. All the mounts look a bit jaded. An occasional toss of the head and a snort proclaim an undimmed spirit in one or another, and you pick a snorter hopefully. The writer's steed, Coca by name, had the usual habit of "walking the precipice," cutting corners and crowding ahead of slower mates. But, by and large, Coca was a steady horse.



A. K. Dawson from Nesmith

The Citadel of the Emperor Christophe at Milot, in Haiti.

The first great thrill of the Citadel climb comes when, after innumerable windings and abrupt turns of the path, the huge fortress suddenly looms ahead high up on a peak and apparently part of it. Another turn and it is lost to sight, lost as completely as though the jungle had swallowed it. This is one of the mysteries of the ascent—that the goal, so near, eludes the climber. A few more twists in the path, however, and it is in view again; and with a final scramble you clatter into the Place d'Armes, the Citadel's outer courtyard. You have reached the top of the mountain, the Bonnet à L'Evèque, or Bishop's Bonnet.

Here is the mountain built on a mountain, a stronghold with walls sixteen feet thick and nearly 20 feet high, covering more than a city block, and built by a Haitian king as a refuge for his people in time of war. Though the storms of more than a century have battered its towers, it looks as firm as a rock. The great blocks of granite, cannon emplacements with cannons still where they were planted, barracks for 10,000 troops, storehouses, one kitchen with fireplace big enough to roast an ox, larger chambers dungeons—these and other features recall the legend that 20,000 persons perished in building the Citadel.

The Task of Building

It is not hard to believe, prowling round the giant structure, that a half million tons of building material went into it; nor that old men, women and children carried sand and mortar to help 10,000 workers complete a stronghold built to resist any attack. It was Christophe's fear that France would try to reconquer the island, which, through much bloodshed, had gained its independence. Much of the fort is of brick that was no doubt made near the site. But in many of the walls are blocks of granite so heavy one wonders how they could have been moved to a mountain top.

No finer vantage point from which to sweep surrounding country by artillery fire could be chosen by a general. And no finer spot from which to get superb views of the island, of its valleys and jungles, the distant Caribbean and your ship riding at anchor. One studies the arches connecting the chambers, arches flattened at the top as though weighed down by the massive walls they support; they are an outstanding feature of the construction. One climbs to the roofs designed to feed a series of cisterns when tropical rains deluged the island.

Here and there strips of moss among the stones and a few gay wildflowers suggest the stealthy jungle creeping up the mountain side. But generally the citadel is clean, the rooms well swept and neat, especially the apartment in which the picnic lunch was spread—a sit-down lunch with tablecloths and napkins.

In one wing are a series of galleries, each named for a member of Christophe's family, where the royal couple, with their children, relatives and retainers, lived at various times when restless natives made Sans Souci, in the lower valley, uncomfortable. In the small courtyard on which the galleries front is Christophe's tomb. Near by is a newer monument inscribed with names and dates. But it seems too slight a marker for Christophe. The great mound of granite which is the tomb is a far more appropriate covering for the man who reared a fortress on an impregnable mountain top.

Fiction and fact about Henri Christophe's early life are hard to separate. Born a slave on the Island of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), he ran away on a French ship and landed at Cap Français, later Cap Haitien. The ex-slave was handsome, clever and brave. He learned French and became a leader among the island population. He played a prominent part in Haiti's slave uprising against the French, succeeding the scholarly Toussaint l'Ouverture and the ambitious Dessalines, both educated Negroes who fought for Haitian independence. Christophe was made President of Northern Haiti in 1807, and crowned some five years later. Under him Haiti prospered. His ships loaded with coffee sailed regularly for foreign ports, bringing back marble tiles, statuary and paintings.

Stories of Death Vary

There are various stories of Christophe's death. One dramatic version states that he shot himself with a golden bullet when an uprising threatened his kingdom, that his wife and servants carried him up to the Citadel and buried him beneath a mound in the courtyard. Another says he died of a stroke of apoplexy in the chapel of Limonad while he was attending mass on Aug. 15, 1820, and there is a plaque on the chapel wall bearing the words, "Here fell King Christophe."

Coming down the mountain on the way back to the ship, the path seems more familiar, friendlier. Natives at hut doors shyly return salutations, offering as hospitality a drink of cocoanut milk and a bunch of jungle flowers. Among these proud, aloof, if poor people there is no begging. In the valley the field near Sans Souci has taken on the appearance of a county fair. Booths have been set up filled with pineapples, bananas, hand-made baskets and mahogany boxes, all for sale. Grinning youngsters surround the dismounting block, enjoying the sight of the outlanders. In the shadow of Henri Christophe's crumbling pleasure palace young Haiti is having a gay day.

Scientist Defends Haiti's Voodoo; Holds 'Magic' Benefits the Natives

Investigator Tells Anthropologists Weird Rites Provide Emotional Outlet— Tried in Vain to Find Zombie

A scientist—Dr. George E. Simpson, youthful assistant professor of sociology at Temple University, Philadelphia—who spent nearly nine months studying voodooism in Haiti, rose yesterdey to the defense of certain aspects of the weird rites, contending that the ignorant Haitian peasants, though they unquestionably have been exploited by some unscrupulous witch doctors, also have received religious, social and pyschological benefits through voodoo.

Dr. Simpson, who made his study on a post-doctoral fellowship from the Social Science Research Council of New York City, read a paper on "Haitian Magic" before the American Anthropological Association, which is holding its thirty-seventh annual conference at the Commodore Hotel. He discussed only the practice of magic in Northern Haiti, but in an interview he augmented his report with an expression of his opinion on the significance of voodooism to the peasants.

Opposition of the government and the church, aided by the spread of rural education, public health and public works, has cut down the profits of dishonest houngans, or witch doctors, Dr. Simpson said. Exploitation of the superstitious natives amounted almost to a national racket, and voodooism also helped to retard public health development in Haiti, he asserted.

Religious Functions Served

Yet he refused to regard voodooism "as a pathological manifestation" in Haiti. Despite its bad effects, it has served the purpose of providing a sort of religion that, for the natives, performed "the two major functions of any religion"—help in meeting life crises and an explanation of the world in which they live.

It also has provided a social outlet, for the natives gather at the Voodoo rites to drink and gossip, much as their more civilized cousins do at less mysterious functions. A third point, he said, was the psychological adantage receies by a natie who becomes "possessed" by a loas or god. If a timid native he takes on the swaggering characteristics of his "possessor" during the seizure; if a sober man, he indulges in a bit of drinking. In any event, Dr. Simpson said, the Voodooist gets definite "emotional relief."

To Haitian Voodooists, he declared, zombies (the "living dead" who are reputed to be slaves of bad houngans) and other supernatural beings seem as "real" as the angels and devils in whom followers of religions believe.

"The Haitian peasant," he said "lives in a world which is peopled with dangerous natural and supernatural beings. To achieve success and to avoid misfortune, one must keep on good terms with God, the Catholic saints, the African gods and the dead."

To accomplish this, he explained, they must consult with houngans, who are advisers on preventive, curative and contagious magic; hence, dealers in love charms, curses to wish on enemies and counselors on flagellation with magic whips, a rite calculated to drive out evil spirits.

One way a Haitian becomes a houngan is through a "dream experinece," Dr. Simpson related. A loas apepars to the prospective houngan in a dream, and if the manifestation is repeatedly ignored dire results are supposed to occur.

His Theory on Zombies

Dr. Simpson said he never came in contact with a zombie during his nine months in Haiti, though he interviewed peasants who swore they had seen them. He said he believed zombies were persons suffering from amnesia, or possibly victims of some mental disease or subjects of hypnosis.

A favorite bit of preventive magic, he related, is to have a witch doctor draw one's soul out of one's body by the device of cutting a hole in a loaf of bread, uttering an incantation over it and inserting it in a black bottle. If the bottle is buried secretly the soul is believed to be safe from sorcery; if the burial place is discovered, however, the victim is said to fall under the spell of his enemy.

At the morning session Dr. M. J. Herskovits, chairman of Northwestern University's Department of Anthropology, provoked a lively discussion by charging that anthropologists in general were lacking in insight, if not incompetent, when it came to linking economics with anthropological research. When an anthropologist thinks he is getting at the economic principles of primitive people he usually is just skimming the surface of technology and sociology, Dr. Herskovits asserted.

Association members were entertained last night by the anthropology section of the New York Academy of Sciences with a reception at the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. G. C. Vaillant, assistant curator of Mexican archaaeology, described findings on documentation in Mexican archaeology.

The Linguist Society of America, which is meeting with the Anthropological and other allied societies, heard Dr. Raven Ioor McDavid Jr., instructor of English at the University of Michigan, describe accents in Greenville, S. C. There is no such thing as a "typical Southern dialect," he declared, as "pronunciation in the South is far more varied than general American or New England types."

Officers elected by the Linguists for 1939 are: Professor Charles C. Fries, University of Michigan, president; Professor Louise Pound, University yof Nebraska, vice president; Professor Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, secretary-treasurer.

RACE PROBLEM - 1938
WEST INDIES

Leaders, Testifying Before British Royal Commission, Disagree On Vital Points

Bustamente, Labor Leader, Says No Native Should Be Given a Position of Responsibility, but Rev. Brown of Harlem Takes Opposite View.

By P. E. TROTTMAN
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

KINSTON, Jamaica, (B. W. I.), Dec. 1— The Royal Commission, sent here from England on a mission of investigation as a sequel to recent labor disturbances, has been advised that no native Jamaican should be allowed to occupy positions of responsibility in the government of the island, because "these Jamaicans invariably act as brutes to their fellow men."

This startling advice was given by Alexander Bustamente, whose name has been associated with many things in the recent history of Jamaica, particularly the labor question. Bustamente was born here of Cuban parents, but spent most of his life abroad until five years ago when he returned to form the labor movement. He was haled before the Commission to explain to Lord Moyne and his associates his part he has played and the conclusions he has arrived

LABOR IS GIVEN AN UNCHALLENGED HOLIDAY

Accompanying Bustamente to the hearing, held at the Constant Springs hotel, was a triumphant procession of laborers. They swarmed in hundreds into the luxurious hotel which, before this time, they had only seen while they were building it, or else, distantly when they passed by to seek employment in Constant Springs and areas north of Kingston. On this occasion they went unbidden, but unmolested, onto the beautiful lawns, bare feet sucking the glazed tile of the vestibule and traversing the patio. Men in rags disported themselves comfortably on sun-shaded gliders and around mosaic tables under balmy trees and shadowed porticoes. Once again Bustamente had given La unchallenged holiday.

Many as were asked for by the leader. He said a minimum wage of one dollar per day should be legally prescribed for workers. He asked for a contributory old age pension beginning at 40 or 50 for all workers, based on a one cent tax on bananas and a higher income tax. He also sought a protective tariff for local corn. condensed milk, dresses and shirts.

SAYS ISLAND A DUMPING GROUND FOR ENGLAND

"I must be very frank and say that I am one of those who believe that England only keeps this island as a dumping ground for British goods," Mr. Bustamente said. He was immediately challenged by one of the economic experts with the commission, who reminded him that the annual trade balance in Jamaica's favor was $3,500,000. Mr. Bustamente lubbed the present legislators as mbeciles, 'blameable for most of our ills," and he again accused the government of using coercive rather than cooperative methods to secure results. He ventured the opinion that he wielded more power among the people than the Governor.

HARLEM PREACHER ALSO TESTIFIES

Contrasting with this was the testimony of the Rev. Ethelred Brown, of New York City, who identified himself as president of the Jamaica Progressive League of Harlem. Rev. Brown obtained his hearing as a member of Jamaica Deputation, a quintette representating all views on Jamaica, local and foreign. The deputation suggested that native Jamaicans be appointed as heads of all government departments, and that native legislators be permitted to hold a majority of seats in the local Council. Mr. Morgan Jones, a member of the Commission, declared that this last suggestion was dangerous.

The deputation also suggested ways of raising $2,500,000 of extra taxation and many ways for spending same. They proposed a super tax on all properties of more than $50,000 gross value, a tax on rum and bananas and a further tax on lands which are to be acquired under an approved land senttlement scheme..

Atty. E. R. D. Evans, a member of the deputation, said that hawkers and peddlers could not afford the $25 license fees because in most cases, the stock they carried was only worth a few dollars and that when they were prosecuted for trading without a license, the magistrates, who are mostly store owners, imposed heavy fines. He promised to furnishp rroof.

QUESTION OF COLOR PREJUDICE BROUGHT UP

The question of color prejudice in this island was brought into the proceedings when Mrs. Knibb, another member of the deputation, charged that 'black ladies" are not permitted to work in the Child Welfare Bureau, a government set-up. As an offshoot of the proceedings, a return was suggested to competitive examinations for all positions under Civil Service.

C. A. McPherson, another member of the deputation, pursuing the question of color discrimination, demanded that steamship companies be penalized for improper treatment of colored passengers. He thought it should also be made permissible for black men to hold the position of chief of police.

FLAYS DEGENERACY, GROSS CORRUPTION

Replying to a question by Sir Walter Citrine, a member of Lord Moyne's Commission, Mr. McPherson said that there was a strong feeling that the Governor, as President of the Legislative council, exerted a strong influence on elected members, sometimes to the detriment of the country. He said the Governor often took part in debates.

Attorney N. W. Manley, testifying for Jamaica Welfare Limited, charged 'degeneracy and gross corruption of our quasi-public institutions." He voiced objection to the present legislative system on grounds that the elected members are given no responsibilities but are clothed with a species of power which leaves them free for mere destructive criticism.

Mr. Manley, who is the author of a two million dollar land settlement scheme, or 'prosperity scheme," as he calls it, which he has submitted to the commission. Sir Percy MacKinnon, Sir Walter Citrine and Mr. Morgan Jones, all members of the commission, were very much interested and wanted opinions from Mr. Manley as to how it would work.

As part of the explanation, Mr. Manley gave it as his opinion that at the end of a hundred years of the estate system in Jamaica, the laboring class was still in a helpless position, a sure sign that as far as the great masses of workers are concerned the system has been a failure.

In this connection it must be explained that large tracts of land were granted to English nobles when the slaves were freed 100 years ago. These nobles instituted the tenants' system, but farmers, because of the element of insecurity attached to this system, have been afraid to cultivate extensively. Mr. Manley proposes to replace the tenant system with his land settlement scheme, with the government purchasing these estates and distributing sizable plots to farmers.

MANHOOD FOR BRITISH WEST INDIANS

The West Indies Royal Commission which has been studying economic, social and political conditions in the British West Indies is said to be agreed on proposing to Parliament the creation of a federation of the islands with a dominion status similar to that of Canada.

If this is true, it will certainly be a forward step, and this commission will have accomplished more than the scores of other commissions that have been sent to the Caribbean after each insurrection of the debased and exploited black workers.

Through political manipulations and devious devices, the white planters and the lackeys sent out from London have been able in all the islands to retain political control even though decidedly in the minority, with the result that the Negroes are worse off now than at any time in the past century.

However, the granting of a large measure of self-government will not in itself solve the problems besetting the masses of British West Indians because the great estates will still be in the hands of the few idle white folk who spend their time and money abroad.

What is needed is something akin to an economic revolution which will give to the people the land which they have tilled for generations, to be followed by the building of home industries which will emancipate the islands from economic vassalage to England.

But a dominion status will be a good beginning, and once in control of the machinery of government, the British West Indians will be able to remove many obstacles from the path to real emancipation.

That goal will not be easily achieved, of course, because England, for all its royal commissions and talk of democracy is as unwilling now as ever to get off other people's [illegible]--

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West Indies.

Traveler Cites Deplorable Conditions of B. W. I. Islands

REPORTS MOTHER COUNTRY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS NEGLIGENT

By WALTER A. MILLER

To summarize my observations and impressions of the eleven West Indian islands which I recently visited I can say without exaggeration that most of the English colonies are suffering from gross negligence and deprivation by the local governments and the mother country.

The conditions, deplorable as they are, involve the social, political, educational and moral welfare of the colonies. The reasons advanced for these conditions are, in the main, due to laxity of the local government and the tremendous possession of lands and estates by absentee land owners who are only interested in receiving their land rents from time to time. Among some of these owners are Dukes, Lords and retired gentlemen in England.

There is no solidarity among the natives; their hopes seem lost in their intelligencia, for most of them who acquire a profession in England return with a white wife and are detoured from sponsoring any movement for the common good of all by an appointment to a government position. Scholarship organizations are beginning to question the wisdom of sending scholars to England for they not only insult their womanhood by returning with white wives, but become unsympathetic with the needs of their people and lose all racial pride.

Cites Poor Conditions

Despite the poor conditions under which the people live they appear to be orderly and law-abiding; perhaps this is due to the "teeth" which "John Bull" has in his law. Any movement for the betterment of the island makes one subject to criminal libel or sedition. Their liberty and rights to fuller and normal life are threatened. The islands in which bad conditions prevail are: St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Monserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent and Grenada—all of which are predominately British.

Bermuda, by virtue of an enormous American tourist trade is a little better off. Because of its picturesque setting with well appointed dwellings, clean streets and general prosperity, Bermuda enjoys a higher standard of living. On inquiry it has been disclosed that Bermuda is rank with discrimination against Negroes. For example, in the Anglican church, Negroes are not allowed to worship with whites, neither are they allowed to share such privileges as hotels, theatres or bathing beaches. Negroes in Bermuda own few homes and for this reason they are deprived of voting privileges as one must be a property owner to vote. It has been recently rumored that a certain group through some shrewd manipulation with the local government took, by condemnation proceedings, the lands of many poor Negroes without justly compensating them. Because of the limitation on emigration, Bermuda has no unemployment The main sources of employment for Negroes are found in domestic capacities, coachmen, carpenters, masons, mill workers, cabinet-makers and blacksmiths. It is aiso reported that the government discourages higher education. The "Secondary School" is the highest form of education. In the Civil Service there are no Negroes except in the Police Department.

Antigua with a population of about 3,000, though primitive in several respects is ahead of many of the other islands, for in the Government Department can be found many Negroes holding important and responsible positions. Improvements to streets are in progress and sanitary conditions in general are fair.

Trindad Progressive

The government of Trinidad seems the most progressive. More consciousness is shown in the economic, social needs of the inhabitants. This progress may be attributed to the cosmopolitan set up or the foreign influence in the island plus the size and its natural resources. Nature has been exceedingly kind to this island for among its major products are oil, pitch, cocoa, can sugar, fruits and vegetables of every description and fertility of soil. The organization of the workers in the oil fields and farms offers hope to the Trinidadian laboring class. I saw many acres of unharvested cane crops in the country districts as the result of organization. Many Negroes are gainfully employed as clerks in stores, in the government service, motormen and conductors on trolleys and busses. Negro institutions are outstanding in Trinidad.

The Trinidad Building and Loan Association has been organized and managed by Negroes 49 years; the Co-operative Bank of Trinidad has an existence of 15 years with a branch in Grenada; the Colonial Mutual Insurance Company organized a year ago shows remarkable signs of progress according to a recent audit which indicated their earnings as $21,000 and after allowing for organization expenses and administrative expenses a surplus was declared. The main office in Port-of-Spain is under the supervision of Mr. Cyril Duprey while the San Fernando branch is under the supervision of Mr. Arthur Donawa, both formerly with the United Mutual Benefit Association of New York. The progressive program of the government includes a new harbor scheme, a new general post office and treasury building modernly constructed. A plan is under way to clear the slums of Port-of-Spain. Through government subsidy, old homes and buildings which have outlived their usefulness are to be replaced with modern structures.

The places which I found delight in visiting were the residential sections, the botanical gardens, the Savanah, the Agricultural College, Queens Royal College, the Government House, the Red House or the seat of the government, the pitch lake at Labre and the oil fields. On the whole, Trinidad sets a standard which the other islands should be glad to adopt.

TURNS AUTHOR



Walter A. Miller, New York realtor and a native of Barbados, has just returned from a tour of the 11 West Indian islands. Following is an article by Mr. Miller depicting conditions in the Caribbean islands. (Editorial note.)

SLUMS IN JAMAICA

Abominable Conditions in Town and Country

By John Holland

JAMAICA, AUGUST.

The beginning of this present period of unrest here was connected with housing. Messrs. Tate and Lyle had taken over sugar estates at Frome, in Westmoreland, and were proceeding to build houses for the workers when the strike and the shooting took place.

It is all to their credit that they were making this one of their first duties, for the estate housing all over Jamaica almost without exception has been a scandal. The accommodation provided was reminiscent of all that was worst in the days of slavery. Long rows of untidy barracks, divided into single rooms, each for the accommodation of a family, were the order of the day. My little boy is mightily taken with a nursery rhyme which has for one of its lines, "And they all lived together in a little crooked house." He will often stop me and say, "Look, daddy, there is the little crooked house." This is true of a large part of the habitations of Jamaica and accounts largely for many of the evils that are present to-day.

Go to Kingston or to any of the places that might claim the name of town and you will find abominable conditions. There are narrow lanes and streets badly paved, badly drained, and on either side of them crooked, ramshackle little houses (or ramshackle larger houses) divided into single rooms. There, jumbled up together, are dirt, offal, goats, fowls, children, and untidy men and women. The smell is unbearable at times, and it is no wonder that disease and sores are common. It is reminiscent of the slums of great European cities before the war. It is filthy and congested, though the filth and congestion are mitigated by the fact that few clothes are necessary and the people can live out of doors most of the time. Can there be any wonder that sex problems are serious, that 75 per cent of all births are illegitimate, that marriages are few, that nice feeling is at a discount, and that culture is lacking and most difficult to impart or to acquire?

The problem is, however, not only a town problem. A few days ago

I made a tour of the sugar areas in the west end of the island, and everywhere the housing was deplorable. It consisted of long rows of barracks or of small detached two-roomed houses. Outside the houses was no privacy, and certainly inside there could be no privacy. I visited a home some time ago of this type. The one room of the house was dining-room, sitting-room, and what not. The other room was the bedroom for father, mother, and seven children, aged from nine months old to fourteen years—and the oldest child of fourteen years was a girl.

Housing is influenced by three main factors: the needs of the companies, the amount of wages and capital at the disposal of the builders, and the character, accessibility, and cheapness of material. Houses for rent are few save in residential areas. The speculative builder is a rarity, save in places like Kingston and perhaps Mandeville. The companies must have houses for their workers many of whom are seasonal workers This is particularly so on the sugar plantations. On the banana plantations the work is often continuous through the year. This housing is very primitive. It is significant that plantation workers are of a low type and are largely illiterate. The trouble is that they are a shifting population, living in primitive conditions, working for a small wage, owning no cultivable plots of their own, and all this in a land where there is no compulsory education. It is deplorable but fairly true to say that they live like animals and come neither under the care of the Church, the school, nor the doctor. Can one wonder if they become irresponsible and, in times of difficulty or unrest, a menace to law and order?

In the country districts where there are small cultivators housing ranges from excellent to abominable. These conditions are governed by materials, wages, and capital. Near where I am living is a three-roomed house that has been in course of erection for three or four years. The owner assists in the building. The house is one of the Spanish wall type—that is, a wall built of rough stones packed together in a mortar made of red earth and lime, strengthened by a framework of native lumber roughly squared up and jointed and the whole faced up with a plaster of red earth and lime. The building takes long because the material has to be gathered by hand and because semi-skilled labour can be employed only when wages to pay for it have been accumulated out of wages earned by the owner or, more often, out of cash realised by sales of crops.

However, in such districts houses tend to be better because a good deal of the material is to hand and can be had for the gathering. But money is necessary. A friend of mine—a skilled mason—has been four years putting up a five-apartment house of a superior type. He has spent £80 to date and has done most of the work himself. This, however, is the case of a man who knows his job and who, in addition, has fairly regular work at from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day and who is also an industrious cultivator. He is the owner of fifteen acres of land.

In parishes where the ground is alluvial it is quite another story. All the material has to be bought (stone is prohibitive in price); there is no lime and no red earth. Good houses there are built of American lumber and zinc. This means that all the material has to be bought and much of the labour to be paid for, while reasonably strong foundations are expensive owing to the shifting nature of the ground. There is a cheap kind of house built in these districts known as the mud-and-wattle type. The framework is made of plaited wattles or of bamboo strips, and these are coated with an adhesive mud which is worked fine. Houses of this type are necessarily small and not durable. They soon become "crooked little houses." The people live there in yards; as extra rooms are needed small extra houses are built round a central yard. Often people start married life in a good little two or three roomed house, but with increasing families it becomes impossible to extend, and in a few years there is another slummy and dilapidated house. It is really pitiable to see where old or sick people live and unmarried women with one or two illegitimate children. The terrible housing conditions are undoubtedly one of the main causes of the present state of Jamaica. For years now the housing has depreciated, failing to keep pace with the rapidly increasing population. A great many of the people are growing up in unsuitable surroundings, caring little for the benefits of education or religion. The schools are crowded and understaffed. The missions are badly understaffed, and one minister often has four or five churches under his care. In contrast to this is the housing of the better class and the officials. In the neighbourhood of places like Mandeville and Kingston are palaces almost in their own grounds. Beautiful houses they are, with every modern convenience. Formerly they were welcomed, since they provided labour for people from the country who wanted to go into service as servants, gardeners, and chauffeurs. There is, however, growing resentment at the difference between the best and the worst.

Batista Fails to Visit H.U.

WASHINGTON

Like the State visit of the late Ras Demtu, Ethopian nobleman, several years ago, the visit of Colonel Fulgencio Batista, of Cuba, was kept strictly lily-white by his hosts in the capital last week. Efforts to have the distinguished visitor call at Howard University proved fruitless.

Telephoned Regrets

The colonel, however, through his chief of staff, General Tabernillo, telephoned officials at the school and said that he would like very much to visit the school and would do so on his next visit, but so short was his stay that anything not pertaining to Cuban-American relationships would naturally have to take second place.

It was understood that while Batista was here his interview with Chief of Staff General Malin Craig resulted in permission for the United States to use Cuban waters, ports, and aerodomes. It is the desire of the United States to increase its prestige in the Latin American countries. Batista in return asked the lowering of tariff on Cuban sugar.

Segregation Surprises

During the review of cavalry and light field artillery which took place at Fort Myer, the Tenth Cavalry was put on parade. At their entrance the dictator took a keen interest and asked several questions of those around him. His reaction was both of approval and disapproval, for in Cuba, colored soldiers would have been distributed throughout the regiment, never closely segregated in one group.

Benjamin Carruthers, Howard University instructor in Romance languages who interviewed Batista in Cuba last summer, was near the official party and was recognized by the dictator, who even remembered his name.

On Sunday Colonel Batista left for New York, after which he will go to Mexico to confer with President Cardenas.

In Cuba prejudice exists which is carried over from the Machado reign by the decadent aristocrats, but officially and according to law, there is no discrimination, for there are too many colored and other dark races, who hold key offices in the island government, including Batista himself.

Plantation Owner Wants Low Pay For W. Indians

LONDON, Dec. 23—Sir Leonard Lyle, presiding at the general meeting of the West Indies Sugar Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of Tate and Lyle, owning sugar estates in Jamaica, said he wanted an increase in the sugar import duties in order that the government may grant increased preference to imports of colonial sugar "until such time as the world sugar prices rise to a reasonable level."

The company made a profit of £72,433 on its $42,000,000 issued capital, but this was before providing for depreciation and directors' fees, which are considerably larger than the plantation workers' wages. The report complains, however, that the increases in wages which have been granted since the riots in Jamaica in April have put a burden on the company that it cannot possibly afford.

With the knowledge that a Royal Commission had been appointed however, the company decided to carry on with its production program, but the extent to which it can carry out its re-housing and social welfare schemes "will depend entirely upon the future outlook of the industry."

Sir Leonard thinks that the extension of the special supplementary preference granted at present to only a limited tonnage of colonial sugar would be "an immediate remedy, a real remedy and not a palliative."

Seeing that costs of production of sugar are higher in the West Indies than in other foreign countries and are clearly destined to rise still higher, that would seem to be a rather euphemistic description of his recipe, one commentator observes.

An increase on the price of the British consumer of sugar would provide the West Indian sugar workers with a better standard of living. But would it? What guarantee have we that it wouldn't go into the pockets of the directors or shareholders?

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West Indies.

TRINIDAD'S OIL FIELDS DECLARE BIG DIVIDENDS

Resist Workers' Demand To Increase Their Wages

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 11—While the oilfields companies in Trinidad are resisting every attempt on the part of the workers to increase their wages and improve their conditions, the Mexican Government has informed foreign companies, British as well as American, that it intends to increase taxation upon them and compel them to pay higher royalties in order that the wages of the Mexican workers can be increased.

This decision announced here this week has created much indignation among the directors of the British controlled Mexican Eagle Oil company, a subsidiary of Shell Mex. According to President Cardenax, a colored man of Indian ancestry, in his New Year's message addressed to the Mexican workers and peasants declared that his government will no longer remain indifferent while foreign capitalists exploit the natural resources of the country with little benefit to the masses.

The Government has therefore decided, declared President Cardenax, to increase the wages of oil workers by one-third and to establish a new program of social reform which must be paid for by compelling the oil companies to pay a greater proportion of royalties on oil production.

Profits and Wages

When dealing with the labor disturbances the chairman of the Apex (Trinidad) oilfields said that the treatment of the employees of the company had always been just and reasonable and based upon due consideration for their welfare. He also referred to the suggestions that certain oil companies paid unduly large dividends, with the inference that this resulted from underpayment of their employees, and pointed out that very few Trinidad oil companies had so far achieved any material success, and the results which had attended their operations would appear to bring the Apex company within the scope of these suggestions.

Apex employees had always been paid at the rates which were standard in the oilfields, and prior to the disturbances increased rates had already been granted to the lower-paid employees. The company had led the way in granting free housing, free medical attention, and medicine to all employees and their families and annual holiday pay on leave, all of which amounted to more than 10 per cent of the total pay-roll. The rates of pay on the oilfields had always been high as compared with other local wages.

The general outlook of the oil industry was sound. The board anticipated a continuance of the very satisfactory results which had attended the operations during the past year.

The report and accounts were unanimously agreed to.

EAST INDIANS THRONG WEST INDIAN ISLAND

One-third of the Population of Trinidad Is Mohammedan or Hindu, Report Says

Although Trinidad is in the West Indies, in some regions natives of the East Indies do most of the work, flooding fuzzy-green areas of rice fields, their legs bare, their heads shielded under big hats, their whole aspect suggestive of the Orient, says the National Geographic Magazine. But rice is rare. Mile after mile of sugar cane rolls down from the mountains, pale-green and high. Water buffaloes work in these fields at cutting times.

The cane workers wield their machetes with consummate skill. They are predominantly East Indians. Trinidad is crowded with East Indians; about one-third of its population belongs to that race.

After slavery was abolished in the island they were brought over from India between 1845 and 1917, under a system of indenture to work on the plantations. After their period of service was ended they were either given free passage back to India or allowed to remain. Many stayed.

Twenty thousand of the East Indians in Trinidad are Mohammedans. Their temples are barer, less decorated than the Hindu temples, but there fervor is strong. You remove your shoes to enter the temple, but they give you no slippers, as do the guardians of the mosques in the East. You tread in a sensitive fashion across mats and carpets and squat down listening to some one chant from the Koran, the book that is their proudest possession.

East Indians throng Port of Spain, capital of the island. They crowd the streets and markets with a lusty carelessness; they regard work but little and seem to subsist, almost miraculously, without it. They stride on their way with easy carriage, rather a lordly air, and incessant amusement.

PUERTO RICANS MAKE INROADS

Migration Alarming, Says Totten

"Unless the 8,000 Virgin Islanders in New York organize into one co-operative movement and secure land and property in the Virgin Islands of the United States the people will lose economic control to the Puerto Ricans," Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and a member of the Virgin Islands Congressional Council, told a packed audience in the Brotherhood Auditorium, 36 West 135th street, Sunday.

According to Mr. Totten, "Puerto Ricans are migrating in alarming numbers to the Virgin Islands, and it is evident that some organization is giving them the necessary financial support, since the rapid strides they are making in big business and their purchases of large tracts of land indicate the carrying out of a well organized scheme, which is likely to affect the futur of the natives."

In addition, Mr. Totten declared that Morris Davis, a former New York lawyer, and Jose I. Gimenez, both labor leaders, are the spearhead of a movement to place the Virgin Islands under the rule of Puerto Rico. Mr. Totten accused Davis and Gimenez of "making a desperate effort to incite the people to disorder."

"They hold street meetings and use vile, filthy language condemning Governor Lawrence W. Cramer and other officials. There is no respect for law and order, because certain members of the legislature are behind the Davis group," Mr. Totten added.

Governor Cramer was praised as "the only liberal governor the islands ever saw," and Federal Judge William Hastie of Washington, and District Attorney Bough, a native of the islands, were said to be doing a great job down there."

The homesteading movement, through which the natives are given five to ten acres of land and a home, and allowed twenty years in which to pay for it at $40 an acre, was said by Mr. Totten to be a noteworthy reform, which will raise the standard of living of the people.

"You have come into American citizenship overnight, but you are not making good use of it. You can not divide into a number of little organizations and get anywhere. We need one big organization to improve the political, economic, and social conditions in the islands," Mr. Totten concluded.

Mr. Totten, who is a native of the Virgin Islands, just returned from a two-month vacation in his erstwhile home.

MILITIA IS CALLED IN JAMAICA RIOT

Sugar Plantation Workers Loot Company Funds.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 1.—(UP)—Rioting by more than 1,000 sugar plantation employes today climaxed a week end of unrest following a strike on sugar estates at Frome and Westmoreland.

Workers complained they were forced sleep in stone huts. They demanded a raise in pay from 50 cents to $1 a day and the removal of a pay clerk to whom they objected. Their demands were refused.

The workers, armed with clubs and cane knives, smashed the offices of the company at Frome and looted it of money. The manager was forced to flee into the bush, pursued by rioters. Local police were unable to handle the situation and militia was called from Kingston.

Break Is At Hand In Jamaica Strike

End To Mob Rule Hoped As Cruiser Is Rushed

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 24.—(AP)—A break in Kingston's general strike occurred tonight after two days of terrorism and virtual mob rule.

Street cleaners, one of the groups on strike, agreed to return to their jobs tomorrow, pending consideration of their demands for higher wages by the municipal council, and it was reported dock workers demands were about to be met.

These developments capped an anxious day in which the British commander-in-chief of the West Indies Naval Station ordered the 6,840-ton Cruiser Ajax to rush here from Bermuda, bringing a complement of 550 bluejackets to augment British troops called out yesterday.

Police and demonstrators engaged in numerous clashes. About 40 received hospital treatment for injuries received in these skirmishes, two women and a man being shot.

A woman and her ten-year-old son were shot to death in an East End incident at first reported connected with the strike but later established as unrelated.

Police dispersed this crowd, as they did others, with bayonets drawn. They frequently charged with swinging batons against mobs which stoned them.

NEGRO LEADER EXPOSES POVERTY IN JAMAICA

CALL FOR A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

Uneasiness among the members of the British Government of conditions in the colonies is growing. They are becoming increasingly convinced that something is fundamentally wrong, and that the whole colonial system needs overhauling. In confirmation of this impression, the "Manchester Guardian" has published letter by the West Indian leader Mr. Alex, Bustamente of Kingston, which reveals a shocking state of affairs in the island of Jamaica, which many English people considered was the most prosperous section of the West Indies.

SERIOUS DISORDERS IN JAMAICA

British Cruiser Sent

Serious disorders broke out in Jamaica on Tuesday as a result, according to a Colonial Office statement, of a concerted effort to bring all workers into a general strike in order to force increases in pay without awaiting the results of the inquiry which is now being held. A mob got out of control on Monday. Military assistance had to be obtained and the British cruiser Ajax left Bermuda for Kingston on Tuesday.

A bill empowering the Governor of Jamaica to declare a state of emergency if and when occasion arises was passed by the Legislative Council on Wednesday. This step follows Tuesday's strike riots, in which many persons were wounded and troops opened fire on the mob.

The Governor, Sir Edward Denham, is also empowered to take whatever steps are necessary to meet the situation.

At Kingston on Tuesday three people were killed when police, for the second time, opened fire to clear a street of demonstrators. Two of the dead were an old woman and her son, who were watching the scene.

At night the officer commanding the militia here ordered all men to report immediately—in uniform. Reports of looting and holding up bread vans in the countryside are current. Bustamante, one of the leaders of the agitation for higher pay for labourers, and his right-hand man, Grant, were arrested on Tuesday. A large crowd later gathered outside the prison to which the leaders had been taken. All offers to bail out Bustamante have been refused. Some 70 other persons are being detained.

More strikes were reported in Kingston on Wednesday morning, but the main shops were open.

The Governor, addressing the Legislative Council on Wednesday, said the military and police were in full control. He hoped volunteers would carry out the essential services here as was done in Britain during the general strike of 1926.

The Government was willing to appoint a conciliation board to hear the views of representatives of labour, and Mr. Norman Manley, K.C., a Jamaican had offered to act as arbitrator in the dispute.

Barbados Editor Tells Of British Island Terror

Negro Journalist Describes Brutal Attack on Strikers By Government — Low Standard of Living, Press Gag Bared

By Carl Carter

"The standard of living in Barbados is almost primitive," declared W. Algernon Crawford, Negro editor of the Barbados Observer, in a press conference yesterday, sponsored by the New York Council of the National Negro Congress. Mr. Crawford was persecuted and imprisoned by the authorities of the British West Indian island, last summer, because he used his newspaper to defend the struggles of the island's working population for better working and living conditions.

A system of indentured labor, not much different to the old slavery, prevails on the numerous sugar estates, Mr. Crawford said. Laborers are forced to live in mud huts and are paid from 18 to 24 cents a day.

DISEASE TOLL HEAVY

Disease, caused by malnutrition takes a very heavy toll in the island. Infant mortality rate is 300 out of every 1,000 Mr. Crawford said.

"Conditions such as these," emphasized the 27-yar-old editor, "were responsible for the so-called riot last July in which 14 workers were killed, 42 wounded and 500 jailed."

Mr. Crawford explained that when the workers attempted to organize to improve their conditions they met with organized brutality by the authorities of the island. Because he dared to print the facts as they truly existed he was arrested and charged with criminal libel.

"There is no Government-sponsored relief in the island, Mr. Crawford continued. There is no organized system whatever for giving bread to the mass of unemployed and starving people. The only progressive measure passed by the Legislative this year is for the institution of an Old Age pension of 36 cents a week, payable to those over 65 years old."

"But the people are rising," he added with confidence. "They are demanding land—land which they didn't get after Emancipation."

Mr. Crawford will be honored at a dinner reception, sponsored by the Negro Congress, June 20, at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. Reservations for the dinner may be made through the Negro Congress, 290 Lenox Ave. HArlem 7-5470.

DEMAND NEW DEAL FOR WEST INDIANS AFTER MASSACRE

Since the wanton massacre of the cane and oilfield workers in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica, the English conscience has been aroused and even the newspapers are demanding "a great new deal for all the West Indies."

Labor's newspaper, The London Daily Herald, in a recent number said, among other things:

"The fact of the matter is that men properly paid, decently housed and fairly treated do not strike and riot and run the risk of death, but men with grievances grown intolerable do all those things, and though they may be cowed for a while, they go on doing them until some new authorities wiser than the old change the treatment."

"That was what, not only Jamaica, but all the West Indies must have,—a great new deal that will give their working people good wages, trade unions and direct representation in the legislatures," the labor paper added.

The Tory and reactionary London Times declared: "Local firebrands and visiting agitators undoubtedly helped to foment the disturbances."

"But," the Times' editorial continued, "efforts from the start of the conflagration would have had little effect if the economic and social conditions in Jamaica, as in other West Indian islands, had not provided the material.

"Riots will be suppressed, as they must be, but there will remain the more difficult task of getting rid of the conditions responsible for the discontent which made them possible."

According to The Times, the cultivation of more land by the masses would aid in the solution of the serious economic problem in the West Indian colonies. This, the editor, recommended to the careful attention of the colonial secretary despite his pre-occupation elsewhere.

The Daily Express added: "The trouble is low wages and no satisfactory market for sugar." The paper argued for a more favorable preference on sugar imports into the United Kingdom and said that the United States gives Puerto Rico a preference of $50 per ton on her sugar while Great Britains allow Jamaica only $20.35 per ton.

As demanded by Former Prime minister David Lloyd George, Major Clement Atlee and other Liberals and Labor leaders, the leading London newspapers are "calling for a clean-up in the social and economic conditions prociding the fuel for disorders in Jamaica and the other West Indian colonies." The demand that all incitement to violence must end.

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Mayor Resigns, Disgusted, When Blacks Censure Him For Fight On Color Prejudice

"They Lack Backbone," Dr. Anderson, Who Was Educated Here, Says of His Critics.

By HERMAN THOMPSON

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 19—During debate on a motion to censure him, Dr. O. E. Anderson, Mayor, left his dais in the Country Chamber, at Kingston, Jamaica, this week and handed his resignation to the Town Clerk. He has been virtually forced out of office by the action of White and Brown men because of his uncompromising attitude on the question of "Color Discrimination in Jamaica." This is the first time in the history of a Jamaica Municipal Council that a Mayor has walked out, though it is not the first time that a vote of censure against a Mayor has been mooted.

On August 1, next, the Centenary of the abolition of slavery in Jamaica will be celebrated. Dr. Anderson feels it were time that color prejudice be also abolished. So far, it has been made a bar to social and economic achievement at the same time being treated as though it does not exist.

Conjugal Interest

In a hundred years, there has sprung up here in Great Britain's island colony of Jamaica, a more peculiar social spectrum than may be observed in any other part of the empire. After slavery, the white masters retained their interest—conjugal interest—in the attractive Negresses, who were no longer their goods and chattel. Thus a species of wooing had to succeed the system of force, and as brown men came into being and as they were given in mariage and in concubinage with their original stock on their side, shades of color ranging from coal black men to what Bernard Shaw describes as "Pink Men" have abounded in Jamaica.

It is this class of Brown Person, getting preference in the matter of sedate employment and being gradually allowed an entree to the best clubs and hotels in Jamaica, and in England, who have supported the untruth that "there is no color prejudice in Jamaica."

Militant Attitude

Dr. O. E. Anderson, fresh from training in the United States started a militant attitude on the color question in the interest of those who are black and are deprived of the advantages of the brown and white man. He saw a golden opportunity when recently the British Medical Journal, published an advertisement for a health officer in Jamaica, and made it a condition that applicants must be "Of European Parentage." He advised the local government and warned that such discrimination would lead to bloodshed.

This week, when his colleagues pointed out that the advertisement did not originate in Jamaica, Dr. Anderson refused to withdraw his remarks. He transferred them, instead, to the colonial office in London, and stated that Great Britain could not with impunity insult the seven-eighths of her empire's population by precluding them for applying for a medical post in Jamaica. In addition, Dr. Anderson cabled to his friend, Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Coloured Peopels in London, saying, "Conditions deplorable in Jamaica. Race hatred being fostered."

Remarks Too Strong

When the Brown Men on his council spoke, censuring Dr. Anderson, he listened, but when two black councillors supported the vote of censure and asked him to withdraw, he tendered his resignation on the ground that he could no longer work with such colleagues.

"We are fighting for their children," said Dr. Anderson, in an interview at his sanatorium after his resignation, "and there were these two men getting up and telling me my remarks were too strong."

Dr. Anderson will probably be out of active politics for eighteen months, then he will contest the seat in the Legislative Council for St. Andrew at the general elections of January, 1940.

RESIGNS POST AS MAYOR



Dr. Ossie E. Anderson, American trained Mayor of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, British West Indies, was determined to do all he could during his term in office to wipe out the camouflaged color barriers which the British Government has erected against black citizens in high government positions. When the government advertised for a public health officer for Jamaica who was of European extraction, he thought he saw his entering wedge and boldly demanded that black citizens be made eligible for the post. He was bitterly disillusioned when black members of the city council arose in their seats and censured him. Anderson immediately resigned his post as mayor. "What's the use of fighting for men without any backbone?" he said.

Excitement in Jamaica

On Aug. 1, 1838, young Queen Victoria, having ruled England for a year, stood on the balcony of Buckingham Palace with a proclamation. "Because the slaves of Jamaica are impatient for freedom," she read in a thin young voice, "we proclaim them free; and 100 years from this day the plantations of Jamaica shall be divided into small pieces, and each descendant of these freedmen shall be given a small piece." The crowd cheered; the more enthusiastic abolitionists threw their hats in the air.

So, at any rate, believe the plantation Negroes of Jamaica. British officials in Kingston last month had posters put up throughout the island saying that Queen Victoria never did anything of the kind, but the Negroes went on buying barbed wire to put round their little pieces of land. Last week the British colony, faced with the job of explaining that no plantations were going to be divided, were ready for trouble.

There have been nearly as many revolutions in Jamaica as there have been earthquakes. In 1831 the slaves revolted; in 1865, finding serfdom no better than slavery, they revolted again. Both revolts were put down, with hanging and shooting. Life has not improved much since 1865 for the 1,000,000 Jamaica Negroes. Lately they have not been able to get work in other islands of the West Indies. A good weekly wage for a field hand on a banana plantation is $3. Year ago there was a boatmen's strike in Montego Bay. Since then, Jamaica has been simmering like coffee in a percolator. Last winter cane-cutters on the sugar plantations at the east end of the island refused to work. The strike spread down the railroad to Kingston. Longshoremen, street cleaners, tobacco workers, bus drivers, lamp-lighters struck at once. Police were jittery, fired on crowds in the streets. The strikes were won, but some dozen Negroes were killed. For five months there were quick daily strikes on plantations.

One day last week the British cruiser *Orion* was anchored in Kingston Harbor; special police and militia were stationed at every street corner with riot guns and tear gas. At the end of the day 52 people had been killed, some 70 more badly injured—but not in fighting. The front engine of a five-car, two-engine train on the Jamaica Central Railway, packed with Kingston citizens going to the country for the Liberation Day week-end, left the rails going up a steep grade outside Balaclava. The rear engine kept going, pushed the front engine over an embankment, piled four of the five coaches up on each other in a splintered, twisted mass like a smashed accordion. The coaches lay crumpled for hours in a river bed till cranes could be got into the mountains. Most of the injured were expected to die. It was the deadliest train wreck in West Indies' history.

First thing that occurred to the British was sabotage. But the theory was too easy: no Negro was likely to kill a hundred other Negroes to get a train wrecked. At week's end, as investigations started, it appeared that the excitement about the wreck had at least had one result: Liberation Day passed peacefully, without a rising.

BRITISH TROOPS REPORTED READY TO 'SHOOT TO KILL'

Pittsburgh Courier

Peasants, Who Believed Queen Victoria Promised Land Division After Century of Freedom, May Revolt August 1—White Landowners 'On Vacations'.

NEW YORK, July 28—With the memory of strikes, riots, bloodshed and death still painfully fresh in their minds the authorities in all the British West Indian islands are suffering an acute case of the jitters as this fateful centenary of emancipation dawns.

Nothing may happen, but everybody is afraid something will happen. In every district, especially in the country, the armed police and militia are ready for trouble.

The fear arises from the false rumor that has swept over the islands to the effect that on this date, 100 years after emancipation, the land owned by the wealthy white loafers will be made available to the peasants who have none. It is said that the idea was set afoot by tricksters who, knowing the land-hungry mentality of the Negro farm workers, impoverished by a century of exploitation and neglect, have traded on their gullibility. These tricksters have formed tenants' unions, collected fat fees and then in many cases decamped with the money. Some leaders, more honest, have actually bought land with the money.

Believe Queen Victoria Gave Land

Thousands of these illiterate, yes tens of thousands believe that in 1838 when emancipation went into effect, Queen Victoria passed a law to the effect that 100 years after emancipation the land would revert to the farm laborers (as should have been done when they were freed), and even the residences of the land-owners would be handed over to the peasants.

Not long ago, a Jamaica peasant woman, all dressed up in her grotesque finery, visited one of the palatial plantation houses and told the owners that she would like to live in their home and had come to serve notice that on August 1 she was coming to take it over. As this poor, ignorant woman thought, so think thousands. What will happen when they are disillusioned everyone fears to think.

Sharpshooters Ready to Kill

The authorities are fully prepared for trouble. Special sharpshooting squads of 10 men each in each Jamaica parish have been trained to assist the police and augmented military forces. The Sherwood Foresters (white English regiment) has had its strength increased. Warships are standing by or are close at hand, awaiting call. There is no doubt that at the first report of trouble, these forces will shoot to kill as they have recently at the aforementioned Frome massacre, where black women were bayonetted, at the Spanish Town shooting, and at the massacre in Barbados.

The upper and middle-class folk, white and mulatto, are unreasonably hysterical over affairs, and many are planning to go to Cuba and the Bahamas until things calm down.

In Brbados, the situation remains tense, although the terror is so great that the Negroes' leaders are either in exile or under cover. In Trinidad, Cipriani, head of the biggest labor organization is winning substantial gains for the workers, but conditions there are far from normal. The worst forms of farm tenantry are rife. Uriah Gettler, head of the labor union, "Servants of the British Empire", is held in jail.

In the smaller islands, where conditions are equally bad, the discontent is as great as in Jamaica, but the workers are either improperly led or without any articulate leadership.

Color Line Kills Progress

The great drawback to united action of the people in the West Indies, however, is the archaic and stupid notions of color and class with which the islands are impregnated. This class-color outlook is a damnable thing, and almost unbelievable to an American Negro. Sedulously cultivated by the British ruling class and its titled stooges, it is the gospel by which the mixed-breed middle-class lives, and which effectively divides the people and makes progress difficult.

Many enlightened Negroes in the West Indies consider this worship of color and class as circumscribed, narrow and suicidal. The false values, the failure to see things as they are, the smug satisfaction with their unimportance, and the general lack of information and enlightened opinion, so characteristic of the miseducated middle-class is the sort of thing on which revolution thrives, and far-sighted people know it.

Revolt May Come Any Time

Even if there is no uprising on August 1 (and most informed West Indians feel there will not be) there can be no telling when there will be one for the reason that none of the basic problems of the islands have been solved.

The masses are either unemployed or toiling for a pittance. Illiteracy increases instead of declining. Malnutrition continues to undermine the health of proletarian and peasant alike. Jobs for the educated middle-class are more scarce tha at any time in the past. Emigration is impossible, and job relief is either inadequate or nonexistent. Retail business is in the hands of foreigners. The islands are divided into big estates, usually with absentee owners. The police show increasing readiness to shoot down protesters and strikers.

Under such circumstance, who can tell when the black worms will turn?

WILL SEEK TO GET 'LOW-DOWN' ON WEST INDIES SITUATION

Courier Publisher Tells News Reporters Real Reason for Trip to London.

NEW YORK, July 28—Robert L. Vann, publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, revealed to steamship reporters aboard the Nieuv Amsterdam of the Holland-American Line, the real reason for his trip to London.

"I have a letter of introduction to U. S. Ambassador Joseph B. Kennedy," said Mr. Vann, "and through him I hope to arrange for a conference with Sir William Ormsby-Gore, Great Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Through him, I hope to obtain some first-hand information on the West Indies situation."

If Mr. Vann's conferences are finished, he will join Mrs. Vann, at present on a Mediterranean cruise and return with her to the States early next month.

Pittsburgh Courier 7-30-38

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West Indies.

THE TRIALS OF JAMAICA

Staple Industries Hard Hit

By John Holland

JAMAICA, JULY.

Many years ago, before I ever thought of living in Jamaica, I was going through the market of a German city on the Rhine. My companion was a German, friendly to England, but intensely patriotic. At that time Germany was slowly recovering from war poverty, and was just beginning to think along the lines that Hitler is following to-day. We passed a stall on which Jamaica bananas were displayed. My companion began a long diatribe on the evil of foreign luxury trades.

"That is just like the Germans," he said. "We have our good German apples and pears and plums; but yet we have to waste our money on foreign fruit like that."

I had my reply ready for him. "My dear friend," I said, "Jamaica bananas are a reply to German sugar."

Sugar was one of the staple industries of the island "from time," as the Jamaican peasant says. With the advent of the beet sugar industry West Indian sugar was badly hit. To foster the beet sugar industry Germany paid large sugar bounties, as did other countries (we have even done so in the British Isles recently), and West Indian sugar had to compete in the world markets under heavy handicaps. European producers were on the spot and could afford the newest machinery and to keep a large staff of research workers. They also did not need expensive distributing agencies. Everything, in fact, was in their favour, and is to-day.

The West Indian sugar producer is fighting a losing battle apparently, though time will show that this is true. To purchase modern machinery here is almost prohibitive. By the time it is erected the machinery has constituted a heavy charge on the sugar industry. To install highly trained research chemists is equally prohibitive, for their salaries, as specialised workers in the tropics, are large even from a European standpoint and from the standpoint of wages in the tropics are colossal. As far as transport costs go, West Indian sugar has to face increased freights, since all freights have been steadily rising since the war.

Sugar interests have been making a desperate fight to overcome all this opposition, an opposition which is not necessarily inimical but is none the less real. To enable the industry to live at all a sugar board has been set up, aided by the local government. Sugar imports are prohibited, and a fixed price has been put on sugar, which is much higher than that obtaining in Europe. Quotas have been set up for the various factories, which they are not allowed to exceed. To show how strictly this quota is enforced, molasses can only be bought under a permit from the Sugar Board, and much of it is thrown away. A very large part of the sugar is turned into rum, which is also an article which is fighting high taxes.

An industry that is fighting against extinction keeps down its costs, and the easiest cost to keep down is the wage of the labourer. Modern machinery and research staffs are expensive, but the crisis is such that they have to be installed. There is a surplus of labourers, and work has been eagerly taken at 1s. per day. It is true that the labourers are housed, but it is equally true that the housing is much worse than that of the hop-pickers during their seasonal occupation. The latter has engaged the serious attention of social legislators in England and is under proper supervision. Here in Jamaica social legislation is lacking or much behind the times, and is handicapped by lack of revenue.

This seasonal occupation lasts three to five months, during which the workers are living away from their normal surroundings. When at home the small wage supplements their own produce and as such is a welcome addition, but natives living away from home under semi-industrial conditions find the small wages insufficient and yet fear to give up lest others step into their places. The managers of the estates do not care for labour that is casual, so that they do not as a rule encourage people to have their own plantations on which they must work some days in the week. It disturbs the work of the estates to have continually changing labour, and increases costs. Another factor is the rising cost of living on top of a standard of wages that has been almost constant since the days of the emancipation. I believe that many of the employers mean it when they say they would like to pay better wages, but this expression of sympathy has gone little beyond words until the recent upheaval, when wages were increased in response to the formation of unions

If wages are to be permanently increased—and they must be—the whole industry will be faced with a new crisis. Many estates must close down or else the industry must be subsidised in some way or another. Lord Olivier was right when he said that British housewives must pay ½d. per pound more for their sugar. Of course there is another alternative, and that is to industrialise production more highly by increasing machinery and technical staff. This, however, will necessitate aid either from the Government for the purpose of setting up modern factories or from capital in some form or other—capital which must be prepared to run risks and to wait.

A technical staff might help to solve the difficulties in another way, by finding new uses for sugar and also for the by-products and waste. I have seen old walls built in times of slavery which are strong to-day, for the mortar was mixed with molasses. It does not seem beyond the bounds of possibility to use the pressed cane for making paper and artificial board for building purposes.

All that has been said presupposes the saving of the sugar industry. Another alternative has to be faced and has been faced in times gone by in Jamaica. There was a time about forty years ago when the sugar industry began to feel acutely part of what it feels to-day, and the fear was that sugar was a lost cause. Men turned their minds in other directions and made experiments with bananas. Sugar gave place to bananas; new lands were broken up; and Jamaica became "Banana-land." Skilful advertising, efficient handling, cheap land, easy growth, all helped to make the banana, which was originally a luxury, a commonplace of British diet.

Jamaica was saved. Towns sprang up in the interior and in the highlands. The fertile tropical hillsides could be used, and no longer were people compelled to live hard and die early on the malarial lowlands where sugar was produced. The fruit companies made over lands that once produced sugar into banana lands. They took in new lands. They subsidised shipping companies. Finally they equipped special ships for carrying bananas only. There were also special ships equipped with cold storage which carried passengers both ways but were loaded only one way. They came back with little or no cargo. At last Jamaica was in touch with the world and the standard of living began to go up. Small men became rich and unknown people became prominent. The banana was the freedom fruit and had nothing to do with the bad old days of coffee and sugar, rum and tobacco, which were so closely bound up with slavery. And then—a cloud no bigger than a man's hand—"Panama disease" cast its ugly shadow over this thriving industry, and later "banana spot disease." Whole plantations were wiped out. Rich areas became again poverty-stricken The chemists and agricultural experts could find no remedy. The old areas had been ruthlessly plundered of their fertility and the industry had to open up new areas which were more inaccessible to rail and ship. This time it was not only the big companies that were hit. Small men and large estates suffered equally.

Such is the background of the situation in Jamaica to-day. New sources of sugar have made the position of the sugar industry a precarious one. Bananas are menaced by disease and by foreign competition. Many of the other things that the island has to offer are either useless in the world markets or are fetching so low a price that, just as in the case of sugar, they are not profitable to produce. The problem of Jamaica is aggravated by local complications. There are many of these: a rapidly growing population, a high rate of illegitimacy, a large incidence of unemployment, a high rate of illiteracy, a growing sense of colour pride and colour prejudice, and a limited exchequer.

The people of the island have made a brave fight. They overcame difficulties of world-wide significance, but now are caught in the toils of forces that are too mighty for them unaided to conquer. It is Britain's oldest colony. It was a glorious jewel in her crown when she stood for the freedom of the individual against all comers one hundred years ago. Is it beyond the power of Britain to see that the people of this island get freedom from the economic slavery into which they have fallen to-day?

THE COLOUR LINE IN JAMAICA

A Medical Appointment

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—A recent incident in Jamaica has proved that it is no spirit of merely carping criticism which has moved to protest those who have noticed the omission of any native West Indian of African descent from the personnel of the Royal Commission, as announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. O. E. Anderson, the black Mayor of Kingston, the capital of the colony, has resigned his office after protesting against colour discrimination in the government of the colony. Observing in the "British Medical Journal" an advertisement for the post of medical officer to be filled in Jamaica, in which it was specified that the applicant must be of European descent, Dr. Anderson brought the matter to the attention of the city council, and had his protest registered at the Colonial Office in London. The Colonial Office replied that this evidence of colour discrimination in appointments to the civil services was beyond its jurisdiction.

Dr. Anderson knew of native West Indians qualified for the post, and that was the reason why he recorded his protest. However, pressure was brought to bear upon him for his stand, as could be expected in a colony where absentee vested interests and a small white oligarchy must maintain their rule at all costs. As a result Dr. Anderson's resignation was forced, and it must be viewed as the courageous act of one who objected to the mechanical earmarking of posts for Europeans.

The issue is clear. People of African descent have resided in the West Indies for at least three hundred years. They claim this region as their own country, for their forefathers made it that by their lives and toil. To assert this fact is not preaching narrow nationalism because we realise the culpability of nationalism for many of the gravest problems existing in the world to-day. But the facts must be faced. Obviously West Indians have a claim to first consideration in appointments to jobs, especially those in the public health services at this time. The importance of this branch of the Civil Service will be appreciated when one considers the remarks of the late Governor of Trinidad, Sir Murchison Fletcher, on the widespread malnutrition in the West Indies, and even the Trinidad Commission in its report was found to acknowledge the existence of this evil.

It is, therefore, imperative that natives who have first-hand knowledge of the situation be appointed to posts which require, above all, a sympathetic rather than merely official or perfunctory approach to the problem with which the officer-holders will be confronted.—Yours, &c.,

PETER MILLIARD, Chairman of Advisory Committee on West Indian Affairs.
T. R. MAKONNEN, Executive Secretary of the International African Service Bureau.

12, Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. August 13

Barbados Pays Old-Age Pension

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Sept. 4 (Canadian Press).—First payments in Barbados's old age pension system were made Saturday in St. Michael Parish. Three hundred of the 800 applications were paid.

Black Chief Of Jamaica Abdicates

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 8 — (ANP) — Broken-hearted because revolt had broken out among his tribesmen, Col. H. A. Rowe, hereditary "black chief of the Maroons," announced his abdication last week.

The Maroons, who live in the heart of Jamaica, are descendants of runaway slaves who took to the woods 300 years ago. They declare that 200 years ago their ancestors were promised 1,500 acres of land by the British government. Because 280 of these acres have not yet been handed over many of the tribesmen raided a railway line recently and seized a quantity of sleepers.

While officials hurried to the scene to negotiate a new treaty, Col. Rowe decided to abdicate and left a message telling the tribe it was at liberty to appoint a successor it might choose.

West Indians Still Loyal To British Crown

Century After Freedom They Remain Victims Of Exploitation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A century after natives of the British West Indies were granted their freedom from slavery by Queen Victoria, they are still struggling for freedom from economic exploitation, according to an article by T. A. Daley, a member of the faculty of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., appearing in the September issue of 'Opportunity', Journal of Negro Life.

There is, however, no desire on the part of the natives to haul down the British flag, Mr. Daley concludes. "In fact," he says, "every island takes pride in being a part of the British Empire and never seems to grow weary of expressing its loyalty to the crown. Their troubles, West Indians feel sure, can be remedied within the fabric of British Imperialism.

"Nevertheless, they believe that on this centenary of their emancipation they have become politically of age to look after their own purely local affairs. They now set as their next goal self-rule under a governor appointed by the Crown, but shorn of the veto power; a legislative chamber made up entirely of representatives of the people; and the right to elect all administrative officers, up to and including the Colonial Secretary."

ARTICLE ON WEST INDIES IS PRAISED

Author Graduate of Harvard

LONDON, Sept. 1—(ANP)—The August number of Plebs, the organ of the National Council of Labor Colleges, has an article "West Indies—Slums of Empire," by William Harrison, assistant to the chief British correspondent of the ANP. The article, which is a social, political and economic analysis of the West Indian problem, has received much favorable comment.

Mr. Harrison, who is a graduate of Harvard University, is also an assistant editor of International African Opinion, and has been admitted as a non-collegiate research student at the University of Cambridge. He is an internationally famous scholar and writer in the field of literary criticism having published essays and reviews in American, European, and Asiatic journals of distinction. He has been executive secretary of the New England Writers' conference, regional section of the League of American Writers, and secretary of the Boston local of the American Writers union. While at Harvard he was awarded several prizes and scholarships and a medal by the French government.

Haiti.

Race Problem - 1938

West Indies.

WHEN REPORTS OF THE SLAUGHTER OF THE Haitians first trickled out of the Dominican Republic it required an effort to believe that they were not grossly exaggerated. The picture of 800 men and women hacked to death with machetes and thrown to the sharks seemed too grisly for credibility. But with the passing of time the reports of the massacre were not only verified from more and more reliable sources, but the extent of the blood-letting was revealed to be vastly greater than originally rumored. From 800 the toll reported in a United Press dispatch rose to 5,000, then to 8,000, and now, according to official figures released by the Haitian legation in Washington, the total of mass killings is placed at 12,168, shown to have "taken place in more than sixty-five Dominican localities, almost simultaneously, at a given signal." Not until the middle of December, however, was there any confirmation by Dominican officials. It remained for Dictator Trujillo's consul at New Orleans to admit that the massacre occurred. In a letter to the National Negro Congress, Consul Rafael A. Espaillat not only gave official confirmation to the reports but entered one of the strangest pleas in defense of mass murder that we have ever encountered. Referring to this macabre St. Bartholomew's affair as "an incident," Mr. Espaillat explains that it "is not an occurrence to cause surprise, and it is my belief that such incidents will continue to happen in the future unless the Haitian government should establish a policy of economic protection toward its citizens." If Haiti doesn't feed its people, Mr. Espaillat apparently feels, it is only reasonable to expect these "pariahs" and "miserable proletariat" to be fed to Dominican sharks. President Roosevelt's pressure on Trujillo to accept mediation by the United States, Mexico, and Cuba should put the Dominican dictator in a tight spot and force an airing of the goriest episode in recent peace-time history.

Massacre River

The Nation 2-5-38

THE Republic of Haiti (Dictator, Sténio Vincent) has accepted $750,000 from the Dominican Republic (Dictator, General Trujillo) as indemnity for the killing of 10,000 humble Haitians along the Haitian-Dominican border. (The name of the stream that runs along the border is Massacre River.) The 10,000 were hacked, stabbed, and shot to death—with dull-edged machetes, daggers, machine-guns, and the brand of rifle carried by the soldiers of the Dominican army. A few were trussed up and drowned. The victims were Haitian workers, their wives and children. Thousands of them moved from overpopulated Haiti to the Dominican Republic when the war boom in sugar created a great demand for labor. Since then jobs have dwindled, and anti-Haitian feeling has been officially encouraged in the Dominican Republic. The killings took place in a desolate, inaccessible region where thousands of dead could be buried or burned, out of sight of civilization. Survivors left for dead crept out to Haitian villages to tell a tale of horror that was substantiated by their wounds and by Haitian refugees who had escaped the same fate at the hands of the Dominicans under orders from Trujillo City.

The story is one of the most gruesome ever told. Yet Vincent as well as Trujillo tried at first to minimize it. Both governments tried to suppress or tone down news of the "incident," and in a joint communiqué on October 15 reaffirmed the cordial relations of the two dictators. But feeling continued to run high, and in November the Haitian government asked the United States, Cuba, and Mexico to aid in mediation. The Dominicans at first refused to participate, but later yielded.

According to the agreement, which was signed in Washington, presumably with the blessing of the United States, the Dominican government stipulates that it does not recognize the responsibility of the state but agrees to abide by the findings of the Dominican tribunals which are conducting an investigation, and to give the results full publicity. It is not difficult to imagine what kind of report Trujillo's tribunals will deliver to Trujillo's government.

It has been painfully obvious from the beginning that those officially involved are not primarily concerned with the 10,000 murders, which were quickly transformed into "a controversy which has unfortunately arisen." Washington's main concern has been to prevent war between the two countries, and that is understandable. But what of its announced determination to prevent the growth of fascism in the Western Hemisphere? Race as well as class feeling played a part in the events of Massacre River, and fascist influence is strong in Trujillo City. A thorough official investigation by the mediators and a report that identified and indicted the murderers of the 10,000 would have had an excellent effect on the little Hitlers of Central and South America. Instead Trujillo is now in a position to whitewash a major crime—with the concurrence of all "good neighbors."

Terror in Haiti

Dear Sirs: Sténio Vincent, the President of Haiti, instead of trying to foster unity among his people, who are still angry because of the murder of their 10,000 brothers in the Dominican Republic, is creating even more confusion and dissension.

News has reached us that the Haitian government has taken advantage of the present situation on the island and ordered the wholesale arrest of prominent Haitians suspected of being in opposition to the regime. Thirty-seven have been arrested already, including such men as Seymour Pradel, a former candidate for the presidency of Haiti; P. Thoby, a prominent attorney; Dr. Ricot; Paulius Sanon, former minister at Washington; Dr. J. Adam; Alphonse Henriquez, the nationalist leader active in opposing American occupation; Max Hudicour, journalist; Constant Vieux, the writer; Salabat; ex-Senator Placid David; Justin Sam, the young Haitian author; the attorney Marc Bauduy; Victor Cauvin, president of the Law School; and Louis Mevs, president of the Taxi Workers' Union. Pierre Paul, representative of Haiti at the Montevideo conference in 1933, ex-General E. Thezan, and others had been arrested previously. The lives of all these men are in the greatest danger.

Americans who love freedom and justice should send protests to Elie Lescot, now minister of Haiti at Washington, to Charles Vincent, Haitian consul in New York City, and directly to President Sténio Vincent.

S. JUSTE ZAMOR

New York, January 27

Haitian-Dominican Agreement Signed

San Domingo To Pay Off Haiti For Slayings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Representatives of Haiti and the Dominican Republic signed an agreement late today settling a four-month-old controversy between the two nations on the West Indian Island of Hispaniola.

Haitian officials had charged that their nationals in the Dominican Republic were the victims of "wholesale massacre." Haitian Minister Elie Lescot recently asserted that more than 12,000 of his countrymen had been slain by Dominicans.

The Dominican government agreed to pay the neighboring country $750,000 as indemnifications—one-third of it in a lump sum and the remainder in five equal annual installments.

The accord stipulated it would become effective immediately upon ratification by the congresses of both countries. The first payment of $250,000 would be delivered to Haiti immediately after such ratifications.

Haitian-U. S. Commission Is Appointed

Aim To Cement Relations Between The Two Countries

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A commission to be known as the National Haitian Commission for International Relations and designed to further friendly relations between Haiti and the United States of America has been appointed, headed by Dominique Hippolyte, Attorney General of Haiti with Antonic Bervin, an attorney, as secretary-general, has been appointed by the Haitian government.

Appointment of the commission follows close upon the announcement by Secretary of State Hull and Under-Secretary Wells that a Division of Cultural Relations and a Division of International Communications would be launched by the State Department, to further Latin-American friendship. The State Department has appropriated about $67,000 for the two bureaus.

HAITI CELEBRATES ITS INDEPENDENCE; LAUDS ROOSEVELT

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 1—(Special)—Last Sunday nearly 4,000,000 Haitians donned their best clothes and repaired to their churches to raise their voices in a common prayer of Thanksgiving for their independence.

Haiti won its independence, after fighting off the French and Spanish under the indomitable leadership of L'Ouverture, Dessalines and Christophe, in 1804, but its celebration Sunday was to mark the evacuation of the American marines ordered by President Roosevelt four years ago. Haiti's new independence.

VINCENT HEADS PARADE

President Stenio Vincent headed the resplendent parade through the streets of Port au Prince and attending him were the dignitaries of state, the members of the consular body of the Republic, and other high officials, all in full morning dress.

The Bishop of Haiti at the main Cathedral preached an inspiring sermon on "Free Peoples."

Hundreds of thousands of flags waved in the breezes, tied to the poles of the wealthy and to the house posts of the poor.

Ribald songs and native dances punctuated the festival which began with a Garden Party Saturday at the President's palace.

AMERICANS PRESENT

More than two thousand persons partook of the hospitality of the chief executive. Six American Negro students were present: Miss Florence Thomas and Miss Vera Marshall of New York City, Miss Letitia Woods of Alabama, Miss Estelle Jones of Columbus, Ohio and the Misses Ernele and Alice Bowles of St. Louis.

Thus Haiti celebrated the termination of a reign of terror when American troops, in an inherited belief of Nodic superiority, attempted to dominate the souls of a courageous people. The Haitian speaks with bitterness of the massacres in the north and south of the peasants who fought the injustices of the occupation.

PRAISE ROOSEVELT

In proclaiming August 21 a National holiday, the Haitians pay tribute to the generosity of Franklin Roosevelt. They think of him kindly, and raise their glasses in a merry toast to his name and memory.

HAITI CELEBRATES WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. FORCES OF OCCUPATION

By DESMOND DONELLY

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 2—All Haiti celebrated, on August 21, the evacuation of American troops from Haitian territory. Four million people donned their best Sunday clothes and repaired to the Roman churches to raise their voices in a common prayer of thanks for a free and independent country.

President Stenio Vincent headed the parade, and with him were the dignitaries of state, the consular body of the republic; all in full morning dress. The bishop of Haiti at the main cathedral preached on "Free Peoples," and the choir sang difficult intermezzos in the solemn ritual of the Catholic faith.

Free Once More

Everywhere there was an air of gaiety. The republic which ordinarily appears somnolent and apathetic was much alive. No lengthy string of mules crowded the highway, for the market was closed and business was suspended. The men put away the "gilet" and "machette." The women were admirable in their flamboyant patterns of the multicolored hues of the rainbow. There was silvery laughter interspersing the dulcet tones of the creole chatter which accosted the ear on the highways and in the private lanes. There was reason for it. Haiti, the Haiti, they love, the Haiti for which L'Ouverture and Christophe, Dessalines and Petion gave their lives was free once more.

The President's palace and the public buildings were illuminated. There was music in the public gardens and a free show in which an antiquated film of Charlie Chaplin was served up for the common enjoyment. There were dances also—many of them, and an air of good fellowship all around.

American Students Present

And speaking of flags, there were hundreds of thousands of them everywhere. On the flag poles of the wealthy, and tied by bits of cord to the house posts of the poor. The blue and red of Haiti were here for the world to see. Ribald songs and native dancing punctuated the festival which began with "garden party" at the President's palace. More than 2,000 partook of the hospitality of the chief executive, and most significant was the presence of six American Negro students: Miss Florence Thomas and Miss Vera Marshall of New York City; Miss Letitia Woods of Alabama; Miss Estelle Jones of Columbus, Ohio, and the Misses Ernele and Alice Bowles of St. Louis, Mo

Haiti celebrated the termination of a reign of terror when American troops in an inherited belief of nordic superiority attempted to dominate the souls of a courageous people. The Haitians spoke with eager bitterness of the massacres in the north and south of the peasants who braved the injustices to stabilize our position economically. We are in debt; our treasury is empty, but our hearts are stout."

Tribute to Roosevelt

This sums up the spirit of a nation which has been continually menaced by foreign intervention. The passive resistance of the Haitians has been a splendid weapon in their fight for liberty; yet it is only since August 21, 1934, that the country has been unreservedly free.

In proclaiming August 21 a national holiday the Haitians paid tribute to the generosity of Franklin Roosevelt. They thought of him kindly, and raised their glasses in merry toast to his name and memory: For it was his sympathetic understanding of their ambitious but apparently fading hopes that made the evacuation possible.

The men and women resumed their peaceful occupations with renewed vigor, and with admirable pride and strong love for their Haiti—a land of vast promise with a people of noble aspirations.

HAITIANS SEEK ALLIANCE WITH RACE AMERICA

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—"Haitians are anxious to form an agreement and establish close relations with American Negroes," Antoine Bervin, general secretary of the Haitian Commission on Interracial Relations said this week.

Mr. Bervin who has been in this country two months is traveling in interest of the country. He is leaving New York this month for a tour of the colleges, his first stop being Fisk university.

Plans Center Here

Mr. Bervin's immediate plans call for the establishing of a Haitian center for the benefit of natives who will attend the fair here in 1939. The center will contain a library with volumes of books on Haitian literature and history. Representatives of other nations will be welcome to frequent the center.

While Mr. Bervin is working chiefly on matters pertaining to the commission of which he is secretary he is also directing other matters involving his government.

He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs which met in Washington recently and proposed a conference between various U. S. provinces of which Haiti is one. An allotment of $27,000 was voted as a means of getting this parley under way, Mr. Bervin said.

Scholarship Plan

The plan, according to Mr. Bervin, calls for the awarding of scholarships for each of the U. S. provinces. The move is fostered by the government at Washington.

In addition to scholarships for students from each of the islands, teachers will be interchanged. This is done with the hope of forming a closer relation between each of the islands and also the United States.

Race Problem - 1938

West Indies.

Virgin Islands.

Virgin Islands Women Given Right To Vote

Ends Campaign Of 72 Years Seeking Equal Suffrage

—Approximately 10,000 women were added to the voting strength of the United States when the Virgin Islands were brought under the women's suffrage banner with the beginning of the New Year, Governor Lawrence Cramer has reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The Virgin Islands are the last majority territory of the United States to gain women's suffrage and the achievement comes on the twentieth anniversary of passage by the Congress of the women's suffrage amendment. In effect, it puts women of the United States and all of its chief territories on an equal voting basis with male voters.

It took women of the United States 72 years to win the franchise, beginning the fight in 1848, securing a constitutional amendment in 1919, and ratification by the States in 1920. That they have exercised their voting right is evidenced by the fact that approximately fifty percent of the total vote cast in the last general election, was cast by women.

Women in seven of the twenty-one American republics and in Canada enjoy voting privileges, while those in Mexico do not have the right. None of the residents in the islands and territories of the United States are allowed to vote in the national elections, and women's suffrage privileges in those places therefore give the voting right only for local elections.

According to Governor Lawrence W. Cramer, women in the Virgin Islands have shown keen interest in political organization in anticipation of the application of universal suffrage in the first local elections of 1938.

$240,250 FOR ISLANDS

The bill carries a total of $240,250 for the temporary government of the Virgin Islands, which is $25,000 less than the current appropriation but $3,000 more than was recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Of that sum, $127,250 is for salaries for the Governor and employees of the temporary government and contingent expenses; $38,000 is for salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands; $40,000 is for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John and $35,000 is for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipality of St. Croix.

In connection with the item for salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station in the Virgin Islands, the Budget estimate of $35,000 was increased by $3,000. This increase will provide $2,600 for an agricultural extension agent and $400 additional for supplies and equipment for the station.

White Flays V.I. Wage Scale

NEW YORK — Returning September 5 with his family from a six-week vacation in the Virgin Islands, Walter White, NAACP secretary, hailed Uncle Sam's Caribbean outpost as a "paradise of beauty," but hastened to add that among the items which need correction if the islands are to be a paradise in fact, is the differential wage scale which prevails for Islanders and whites from the mainland.

White persons from the 'continent' 'as the States are called down there, were found by Mr. White to be receiving much higher salaries than Virgin Islanders for doing the same, or nearly the same work. Secretary White said he would bring this condition to the attention of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice. Mr. White praised the work of Judge William H. Hastie, saying the young jurist has won a high place in the regard of the people.

Mr. White revealed that he brought back gifts of native, handworked mahogany for both President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The President's gift is a cigarette box, while that for Mrs. Roosevelt is a hand-carved tea tray. Citizens of St. Thomas presented Mr. and Mrs. White with hand-worked gifts upon their departure.

White Hits Differential In Wage Scale

One of Items in Virgin Island That Mars Its Utopia

9-24-38

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WALTER WHITE RAPS WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

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FREEDOM IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

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